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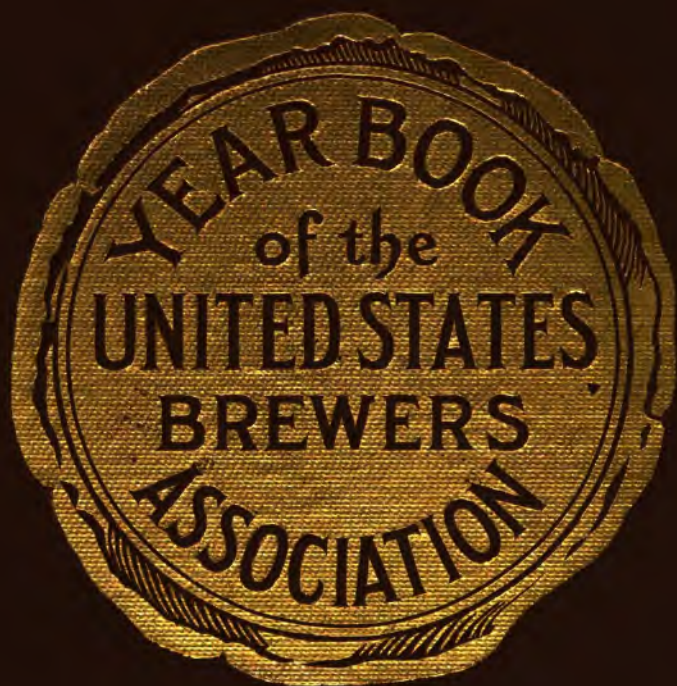
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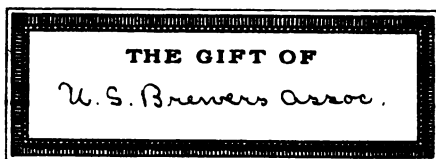
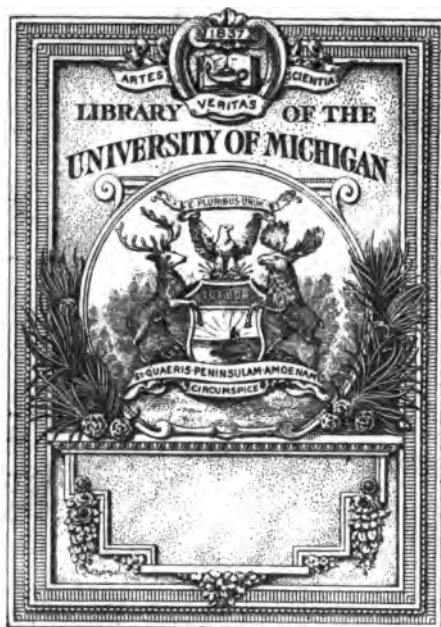
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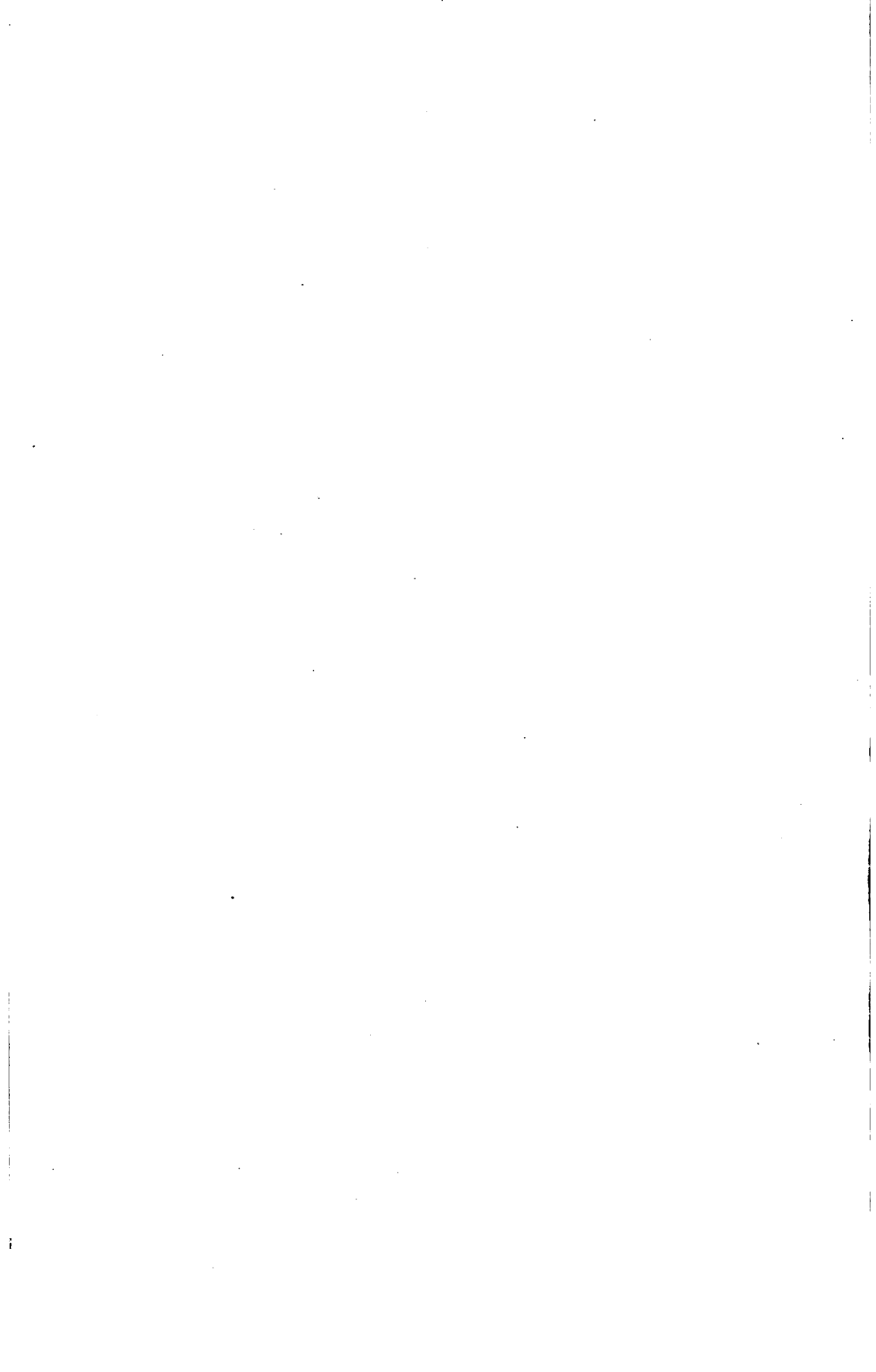


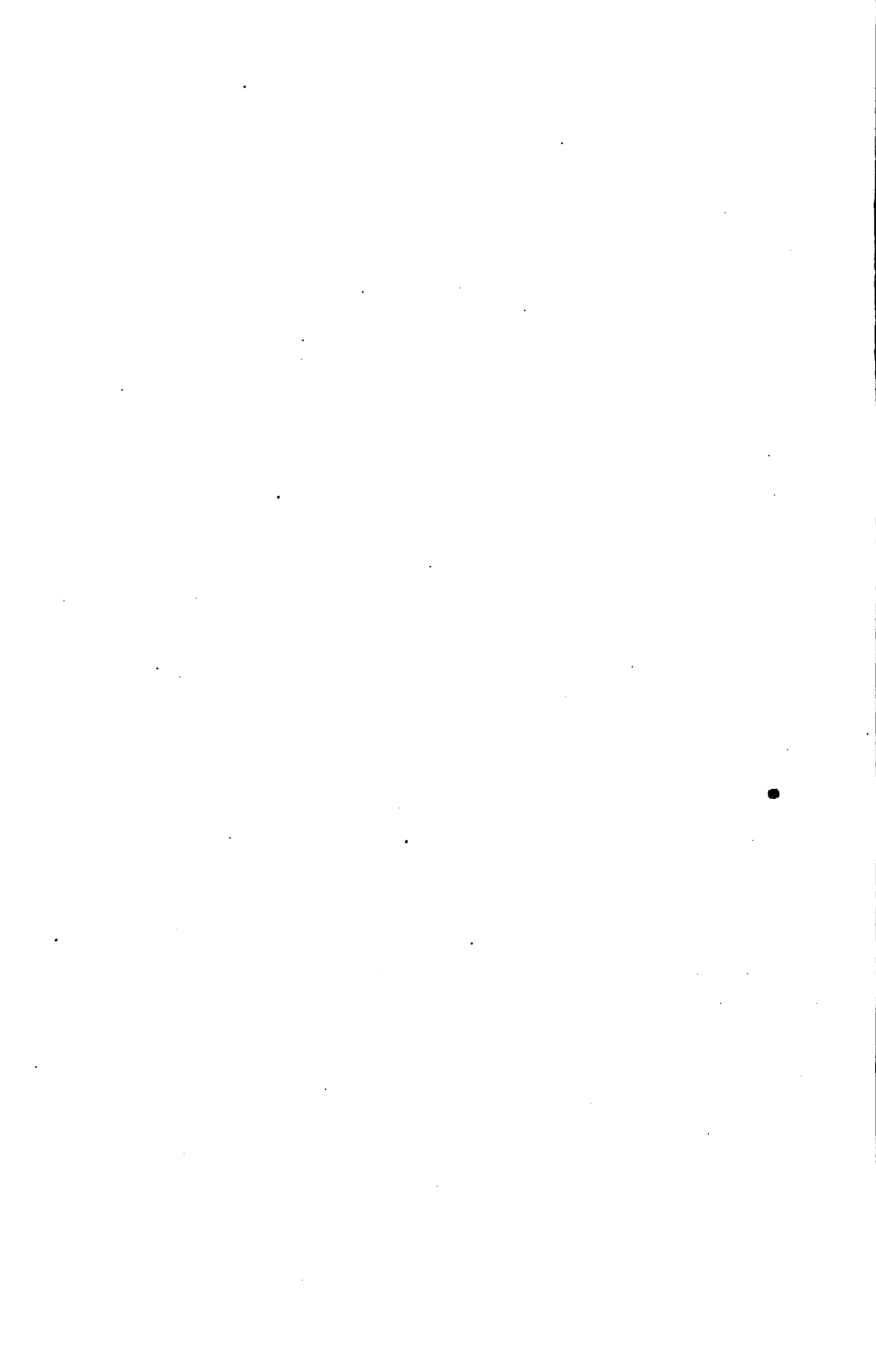
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United States Brewers' Association.

THE
YEAR BOOK
AND
PROCEEDINGS OF THE
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19 AND 20, 1911.

THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHERS

NEW YORK

1911

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THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION

The 1st Brewers' Congress was opened				Nov. 12, 1862, in the City of New York.
" 2d	"	"	"	Feb. 4, 1863, " Philadelphia, Pa.
" 3d	"	"	"	Oct. 28, 1863, " Cincinnati, Ohio.
" 4th	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1864, " Milwaukee, Wis.
" 5th	"	"	"	Oct. 18, 1865, " Baltimore, Md.
" 6th	"	"	"	Oct. 18, 1866, " St. Louis, Mo.
" 7th	"	"	"	June 5, 1867, " Chicago, Ill.
" 8th	"	"	"	July 8, 1868, " Buffalo, N. Y.
" 9th	"	"	"	June 2, 1869, " Newark, N. J.
" 10th	"	"	"	June 8, 1870, " Davenport, Ia.
" 11th	"	"	"	June 7, 1871, " Pittsburg, Pa.
" 12th	"	"	"	June 5, 1872, " New York, N. Y.
" 13th	"	"	"	June 4, 1873, " Cleveland, Ohio
" 14th	"	"	"	June 3, 1874, " Boston, Mass.
" 15th	"	"	"	June 2, 1875, " Cincinnati, Ohio
" 16th	"	"	"	June 7, 1876 (Centennial), Philadelphia, Pa.
" 17th	"	Convention	"	June 6, 1877, in the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
" 18th	"	"	"	June 5, 1878, " Baltimore, Md.
" 19th	"	"	"	June 4, 1879, " St. Louis, Mo.
" 20th	"	"	"	June 2, 1880, " Buffalo, N. Y.
" 21st	"	"	"	May 21, 1881, " Chicago, Ill.
" 22d	"	"	"	May 10, 1882, " Washington, D. C.
" 23d	"	"	"	May 16, 1883, " Detroit, Mich.
" 24th	"	"	"	May 21, 1884, " Rochester, N. Y.
" 25th	"	"	"	May 20, 1885, " New York, N. Y.
" 26th	"	"	"	Sept. 8, 1886, " Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" 27th	"	"	"	May 25, 1887, " Baltimore, Md.
" 28th	"	"	"	May 30, 1888, " St. Paul, Minn.
" 29th	"	"	"	June 5, 1889, " Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" 30th	"	"	"	May 21, 1890, " Washington, D. C.
" 31st	"	"	"	May 20, 1891, " Cleveland, Ohio
" 32d	"	"	"	May 25, 1892, " Boston, Mass.
" 33d	"	"	"	June 7, 1893 (Columbian Exposition), Chicago, Ill.
" 34th	"	"	"	June 6, 1894, in the City of Syracuse, N. Y.
" 35th	"	"	"	June 12, 1895, " Milwaukee, Wis.
" 36th	"	"	"	June 3, 1896, " Philadelphia, Pa.
" 37th	"	"	"	June 9, 1897, " Buffalo, N. Y.
" 38th	"	"	"	June 15, 1898, " Atlantic City, N. J.
" 39th	"	"	"	June 7, 1899, " Detroit, Mich.
" 40th	"	"	"	June 6, 1900, " Atlantic City, N. J.
" 41st	"	"	"	June 5, 1901, " Buffalo, N. Y.
" 42d	"	"	"	June 10, 1902, " Saratoga, N. Y.
" 43d	"	"	"	June 10, 1903, " Niagara Falls, N. Y.
" 44th	"	"	"	June 9, 1904 (World's Fair), St. Louis, Mo.
" 45th	"	"	"	June 7, 1905, in the City of Atlantic City, N. J.
" 46th	"	"	"	June 6, 1906, " Indianapolis, Ind.
" 47th	"	"	"	June 5, 1907, " Atlantic City, N. J.
" 48th	"	"	"	June 9, 1908, " Milwaukee, Wis.
" 49th	"	"	"	June 2, 1909, " Atlantic City, N. J.
" 50th	"	"	"	June 8, 1910, " Washington, D. C.
" 51st	"	"	"	Oct. 19, 1911, " Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Brewer's Assoc. 2-5-12g.

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FOREWORD.

IN sending forth the YEAR BOOK for 1911 we promise ourselves that it will be deemed not less interesting and valuable than previous issues. Our purpose, as heretofore stated, is to present reliable information in regard to the beer business and to elucidate certain aspects of the liquor question for the benefit of the public.

A careful reading of this book will, we are confident, justify our claim that it is not put forward as a special plea and that even "burning questions" have been handled with fairness and a view single to the truth. In this connection the section headed "The License Question" will be found of marked interest and significance. Special attention is also invited to President Hoster's annual address and to the Report of the Board of Trustees.

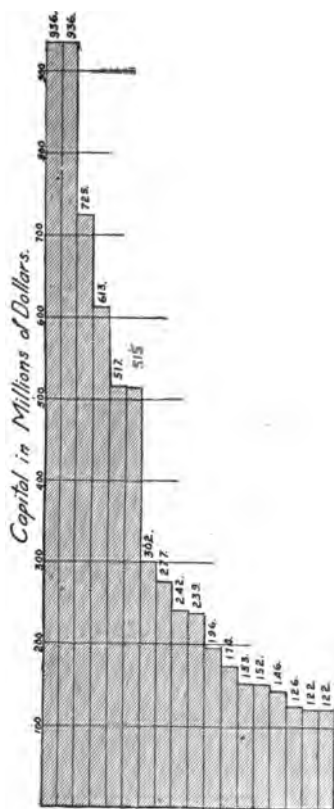
Perhaps the most important single feature of the present YEAR BOOK is the assemblage of Charts and Maps showing various conditions in the Brewing Industry, Production and Consumption of Beer, History of Prohibition with results bearing upon Crime, Insanity, Pauperism, Divorce, etc. These Maps and Charts are based upon authoritative data which can be verified readily, and have been prepared under the supervision of the ablest statisticians. We believe that, as a whole, they constitute an object lesson of the folly and uselessness of Prohibition such as has never hitherto been presented for the consideration of the American people.

The articles culled from leading magazines and dealing with various phases of the liquor controversy, as well as with the results of Prohibition in different States, will be found of uncommon pertinence. Also, they testify to the extraordinary interest which the public feels in the nation-wide debate, wherein more and more the balance inclines toward reason and toleration.

The Convention Proceedings form a substantive part of the present Year Book, and this plan will be adhered to in future publications.

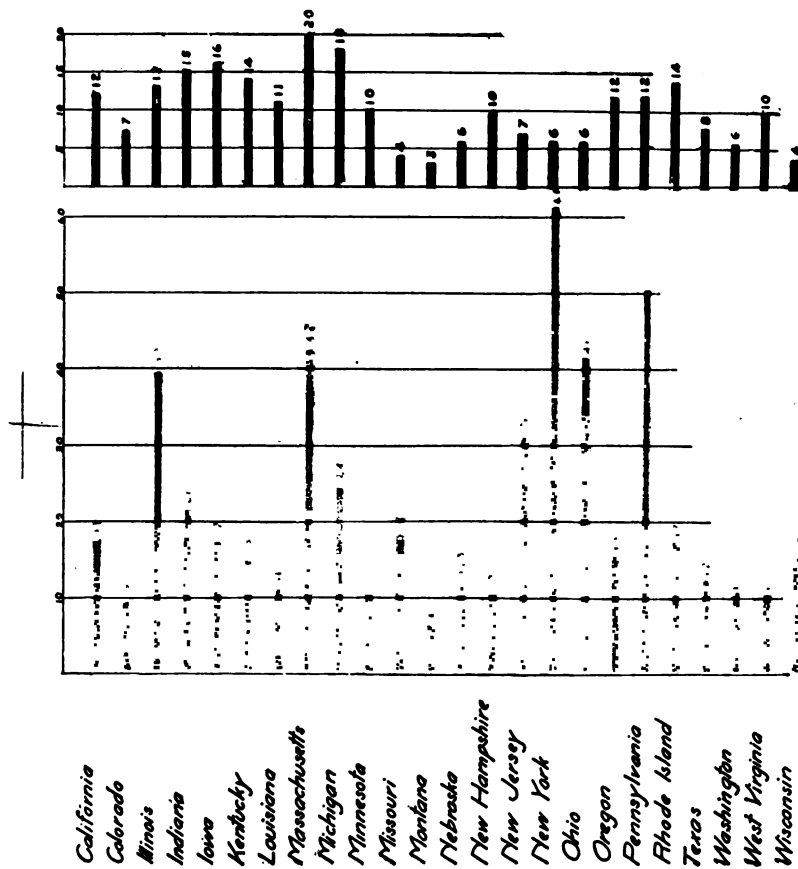


Amount of Capital Invested in the Leading Industries of United States: Census of 1905.



*Furniture and Machine shop products.
Iron and Steel, including blast furnaces, steel works and rolling Mills.
Gas, Illuminating and heating.
Cotton goods.
Lumber and timber products.
Woolens.
Paper and wood pulp.
Leather tanned, curried and finished.
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.
Agricultural implements.
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.
Clothing, men's.
Furniture.
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.
Carriages and wagons.
Boots and shoes.
Bread and other bakery products.*

*Rank of Brewing Industry in Specified States among the Leading Industries.
as Compared in the U.S. Census of 1905.*



GROUPING AND ORDER OF CHARTS AND MAPS.

THESE charts and maps are the work of experts of high reputation and are based upon an exhaustive statistical investigation. No attempt was made to control them in their work, to suggest or dictate results. The findings were made in a strictly impartial spirit and as impartially laid down. The results speak for themselves.

In an enlarged form, the charts and maps were exhibited during the Convention of the United States Brewers' Association and the Second International Brewers' Congress in Chicago, October 18-21, 1911. They were viewed by thousands of people and produced a very marked impression.

Following is their order in groups, the plates being interspersed serially throughout the book.

GROUP I.

Magnitude and Importance of the Brewing Industry.

CHARTS.

1. Amount of Capital Invested in the Leading Industries of the United States.
2. Rank of Brewing Industry in Specified States among Leading Industries.
3. Average Weekly Earnings of Men 16 Years and Over in Brewing, etc.
4. Average Weekly Earnings in the Brewing Industry (14 Brewing Centres) in 1911, etc.

THE BREWING INDUSTRY IN 12 LEADING STATES.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 5. Total Capital Invested. | 7. Total Wages Paid. |
| 6. Total Cost of Materials. | 8. Total Value of Products. |
| 9. Amount of Capital Invested, Wages Paid, etc., in the Malt, Distilled and Vinous Liquor Industries. | |

GROUP II.

Revenue from the Brewing Industry.

(The extraordinary amount of revenue received from the beer industry during the quinquennial period 1900 was due to an increase of the tax on beer at the time of the Spanish War.)

CHARTS.

1. Total Revenue to the United States Government from the Beer Industry.
2. United States Internal Revenue Receipts (by Objects of Taxation.)
3. Receipts from Liquor Licenses and Taxes in all Cities of over 30,000, etc.
4. Income from Liquor Licenses and Taxes in all Cities of the United States, etc.
5. Proportion of Average Revenue from Alcoholic Beverages, etc. (From British Board of Trade Report, 1911.)

GROUP III.

Production and Consumption of Beer.

1. Production of Beer in the United States, 1865-1911.
2. Leading States in Production of Beer—1910.
3. The World's Production of Malt Liquors.
4. Consumption of Domestic Beer in the United States.
5. Average per Capita Consumption of Domestic and Imported Beer in the United States and Foreign Countries.

GROUP IV.

Production of Distilled Spirits in the United States and the Consumption of Distilled Spirits and Wine in the United States and Foreign Countries

CHARTS.

1. Production of Distilled Spirits, etc., 1897-1910.
2. Average per Capita Consumption of Distilled Spirits in the United States and Foreign Countries, etc.
3. Average per Capita Consumption of Wine in the United States and Foreign Countries, etc.

GROUP V.

History of Prohibition.

MAPS.

1. States that have Adopted and Later Repealed Prohibition
2. States that have Adopted and Retained Prohibition.

CHARTS.

1. Total Population in 1910 of Prohibition States and States not Under Prohibition.
2. Density of Population in 1910 in Prohibition States and of States that have abandoned Prohibition.

GROUP VI.

Prohibition Can Not Be Enforced.

CHARTS.

1. Actual Number of Special Taxpayers, etc.
2. Number of Illicit Distilleries Seized and Destroyed, etc.

GROUP VII.

Prohibition and Crime.

The statistics of commitments to prisons in prohibition and license States do not prove any immediate relation between the use of intoxicating liquors and conditions of crime; but they refute absolutely the claim so frequently made that the crime rate is reduced by the adoption of Statewide prohibition.

CHARTS.

1. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons in Specified Prohibition and License States during 1904.
2. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons for Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, etc., in Specified Prohibition and License States.
3. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prison for Offenses Against Property.
4. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prison for Offenses Against the Person.

The charts showing the proportion of arrests for various offenses in license and prohibition cities merely prove the absurdity of the common assertion that prohibition results in a diminished rate of arrests, whether one regards all offenses or any specific group of offenses. There are, of course, license cities showing a larger proportion of arrests than the ones given. Those used were chosen to illustrate that in cities under different forms of license and presenting municipal conditions similar to those in the prohibition cities with which they are compared, crime appears to be less rampant. In other words, these two charts are not to be taken as absolute proof of the conditions of crime in the respective cities, yet as positive evidence that prohibition does not accomplish what is claimed for it. Note that in each instance the license city given has a *larger* population than the prohibition city with which it is compared, thus giving all advantage to the latter.

CHARTS.

1. Arrests in Specified License and Prohibition Cities for all Offenses and for Drunkenness and Disorderly Conduct.
2. Arrests in Specified License and Prohibition Cities for Offenses against the Person and against Property.

GROUP VIII.

Prohibition and Insanity.

The exact proportion of insanity caused by intemperance is not known. The official statistics of the insane in hospitals show, however, that the ratio of these insane is larger in prohibition States than in many States under license, thus completely disproving the claim that conditions in regard to insanity are improved by prohibition. Statistics of insanity for the Southern States that have adopted prohibition since 1904 are not yet available.

CHARTS.

1. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population in Hospitals for the Insane, etc.
2. Number of Persons per 100,000 of Population Committed to Hospitals for the Insane, etc.

GROUP IX.

Prohibition and Pauperism.

Statistics of paupers in almshouses have only a negative value. They do not show the whole amount of pauperism in any State, much less the

amount caused by intemperance. But the two charts relative to the almshouse population are positive proof of the abject failure of prohibition as a means of checking pauperism.

CHARTS.

1. Number of Paupers per 100,000 of Population in Almshouses, etc.
2. Number of Paupers Admitted to Almshouses, etc.

GROUP X.

Intemperance and Poverty.

There is no precise measure of the proportion of poverty which may be traced directly or indirectly to intemperance. The charts showing the relation of intemperance to poverty approximate the truth and indicate how thoroughly false are current statements about the enormous percentage of poverty attributable to drink.

CHARTS.

1. Twelve Principal Disabilities present in Five Thousand Families, etc.
2. Causes of Distress, Direct or Contributory, in 1,000 Families of Chicago.
3. Causes of Poverty—Principal Disabilities present in 1,000 Families (New York.)
4. Intemperance and Poverty. (Charles Booth.)

GROUP XI.

Divorces in Prohibition and License States.

CHARTS.

1. Drunkenness as a Cause of Divorce, etc.
2. Divorce Rates in License and Prohibition States.

GROUP XII.

Prohibition and Mortality.

If prohibition produced the results claimed by its advocates, it is inevitable that such results should be reflected in the mortality returns. While too great importance should not be attached to statistics of deaths from alcoholism and from diseases to which the intemperate are supposed to be peculiarly liable, it is evident that prohibition does not perform the wonders attributed to it. On the contrary, conditions in Maine appear to be worse than in registration States under license.

DEATH RATES IN THE PROHIBITION STATES OF MAINE AND OTHER

REGISTRATION STATES.

(Maine is the only Prohibition State in the Registration Area from which returns of Deaths are received.)

CHARTS.

1. Death Rates, etc., from all Causes.
2. Death Rates, etc., from Alcoholism.
3. Death Rates, etc., from Suicide.
4. Death Rates, etc., from Pneumonia.
5. Death Rates, etc., from Tuberculosis.

GROUP XIII.

Alcohol in Drinks and in Patent Medicines.

CHARTS.

1. Alcohol in Drinks.
2. Alcohol in Patent Medicines.

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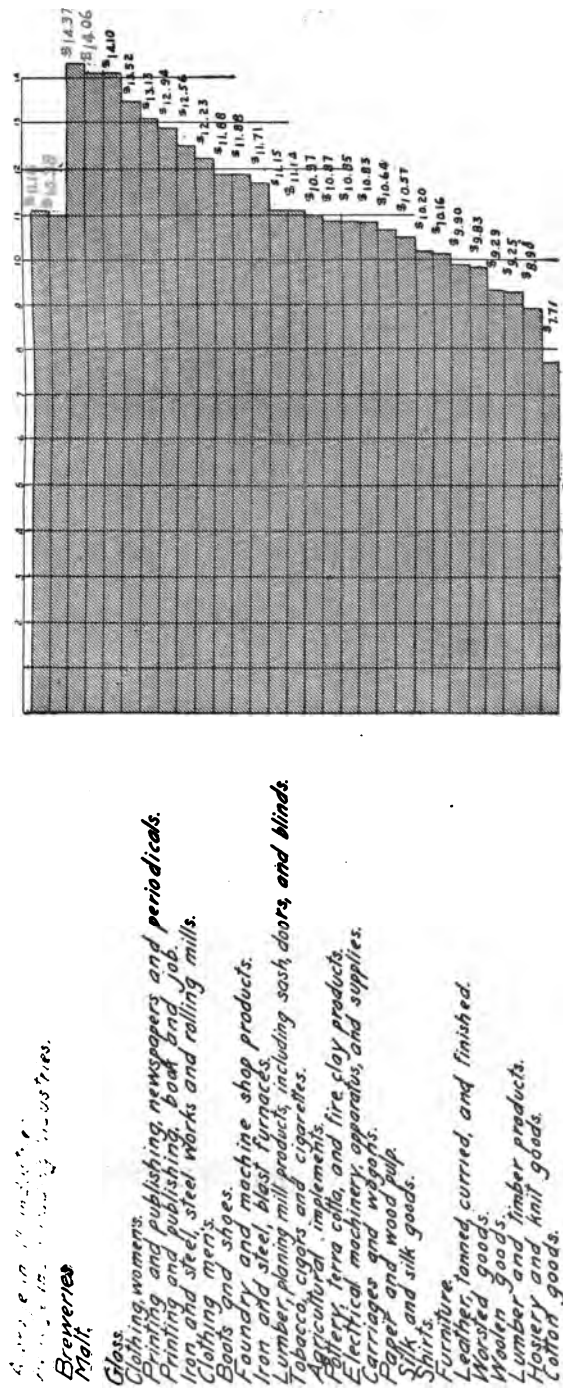
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Average Weekly Earnings of men 16 years and over in the Brewing, Malt, and in 25 Leading Industries. 1905.



Group I.

Plate IV.

Average Weekly Wages in the Brewing Industry (14 Brewing Centers) in 1911 and Weekly Wages Paid Men Over 16 Years of Age in the Five Highest Paid Other Industries in the United States.

*Brewing Industry
Average Weekly Wages.
1728*

*Five Highest Paid Industries
Average Weekly Wages.
1325*

The Five Industries.

Clothing, Women's

Glass.

Iron and Steel Mills.

Printing and Publishing Books.

Printing and Publishing Newspapers.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
United States Brewers' Association

HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL., AT THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,

SIXTEENTH STREET AND MICHIGAN BOULEVARD,

OCTOBER 19 AND 20, 1911.

FIRST DAY.

(THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.)

The Fifty-first Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Carl J. Hoster, at 10:30 A. M., who thereupon delivered his annual address as follows:

It is a great honor and privilege, which I feel very sensibly, to act as your presiding officer on this memorable occasion. An occasion truly historic, I may be permitted to say, since it marks the fiftieth year of our existence as an association. For this Convention, the fifty-first in number, is properly the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of our Association, two Conventions having been held in the year 1863.

I felicitate you upon a rounded half-century of honorable history and marvelous achievement, and I venture to say that the occasion is one of pride and congratulation, not alone to the members of our industry and our Association, but to the country at large.

Nay, it is with uncommon pride I say this to-day, in view of much that has occurred since our last meeting. In Maine, where Prohibition has been virtually repudiated after a trial of fifty-seven years, with the certainty that its future days are numbered; in Missouri, in Texas, in Utah, in Alabama and elsewhere the people have smitten the enemies of our industry, who are at the same time foes of progress and haters of the true American spirit.

I feel therefore that we are fully warranted in claiming the cordial interest and friendly sympathy of the American people on this the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United States Brewers' Association. To the people is due the unparalleled advance of our industry during the past half-century. To the people alone is due its preservation from utter destruction at the hands of our enemies, who early and late have never ceased their efforts against it. Our faith and hope for the future, as in the past, may well rest upon the love of justice, fairness and liberty inherent and indestructible in the American people. (*Applause.*)

This Convention will be memorable, not alone for the Fiftieth Anniversary which it marks, but also in a high degree for the splendid Exposition of the Brewing Industry and the International Brewers' Congress with which it is coincident. Any one of these events would be of great interest and significance: the concurrence of all three signalizes an unique occasion in our history which must have important results in the future.

Not the least subject of congratulation with us to-day is the fact of our meeting here in the great and hospitable city of Chicago. No choice could be more fortunate, for no city of our country is more truly and thoroughly American, or better exemplifies the spirit of liberal government. From auspices so favorable I risk little in predicting a great success for the Exposition and the best results from your own deliberations.

Our last previous Convention held in Chicago was, as I may recall to you, in 1893, during the period of the Columbian Exposition. That was some eighteen years ago, not so long a time, and yet in the interval the brewing industry has nearly doubled its production, rising from some thirty-four million to over sixty million barrels. And this in the face of a formidable agitation, the greater part of the time, which has persistently aimed by every conceivable means to cripple, handicap or destroy our business. Surely the fact may be allowed to speak volumes for the credit of our industry which thrives

under opposition so constant, so deadly and so unscrupulous; an industry which, in sober truth, has had a hard road to travel since its pioneer days in this country.

And this recalls me to the principal theme of my address, in keeping with the anniversary character of this Convention, which shall deal briefly with the salient phases of our history during the past fifty years. It is a chronicle full of interest to us as members of this Association—full also, I make bold to say, of patriotic pride and satisfaction to us and to our children as citizens of this great Republic.

The United States Brewers' Association was founded in November, 1862, Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Pa., being its first President, and its first Convention or Congress held in the City of New York. The life of the Union was then at stake, and our Association itself was an outcome of the great crisis which the country had to face. In those times that tried men's souls there were no more ardent Unionists than the Germans or German-Americans who were laying the foundations of the brewing industry. The beer tax imposed at that time as a part of the internal revenue system to enable the country to meet the tremendous burdens of the Civil War, was the direct cause that led the brewers to organize this Association. But candid historians admit that patriotism was the chief actuating motive of its earliest founders and members. It might be asked, what had patriotism to do with a tax-law, and where was the brewers' credit in the affair? The answer is patent to those familiar with the history of those troubled days, when certain manufacturers, neither few or lacking influence, strove first to prevent the imposition of a war tax, and next to evade payment of it. The first revenue laws were necessarily crude and defective, and frauds under them were most difficult to prevent. The lawmakers anxiously sought remedies for this state of affairs, and especially they looked for a tax method ensuring safe and prompt collection and the prevention of fraud. It is to the immortal credit of the founders of our Association that their avowed purpose was to assist the Government in the accomplishment of these objects. (*Applause.*)

How they did this we may be proud to recall. They urged the members of the trade "to support the Government and attest their loyalty by prompt payment of the tax." They saw to the collection of the same and took the initiative in prosecuting delinquents. Finally they sent a committee of their own body to Europe in order

to study the excise methods in the principal beer-producing countries. The report of this committee became a public document, on recommendation of the Special Revenue Commissioner, and as a result of this disinterested patriotism of the brewers, Congress adopted the system proposed by them, which, in essential features, has remained in force to the present day. Should we not be proud of this, my friends, and may we not say without vaingloriousness, that no other industrial association in America can point to the like? (*Applause.*)

I may here point out, parenthetically, that whenever there has been talk or fear of war the Government has instinctively turned to the brewer, expecting him to furnish the "sinews" thereof. This he has always done with a loyal zeal and a cheerful alacrity that have not been extensively imitated. He stood pat even when the beer tax was doubled during the Spanish-American war, though he justly contended that other industries, enormously fattened by the tariff, should first pay their share. The Government could not see the matter in that light, but it was glad to take his money.

To resume: The brewers having given freely of their blood and treasure to save the Republic, were rewarded at the close of the war by seeing the Prohibition idea spring up in this country; an idea which has been ever since a veritable Upas tree blighting peace and order, destroying wealth and prosperity, wherever its black shadow has fallen. This Association may point as a public service to the counter-agitation and educational campaign which it instituted as early as 1866 against the Prohibition wave. Had it not been for the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts of the brewers—efforts maintained up to this day—backed by the liberty-loving public, that fatal un-American heresy would long since have fastened itself irremovably upon most of the States. One kind of intolerance breeds another. By keeping Prohibition in check the brewer has laid a debt of gratitude on the country, which the greater and freer America that is to be will eventually recognize. (*Applause.*)

The country is otherwise greatly indebted to the brewing trade—I mean for that change in the drinking habits of the people which now ranks us with the soberest nations, whereas, prior to the general use of beer, we were among the greatest consumers of ardent spirits. Not long ago the Department of Commerce and Labor reported that "this country is well nigh at the end of the list of spirit-drinking countries." A marvelous change in fifty years! And what has

brought it about? I will permit Colonel Henry Watterson, the distinguished editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, to answer that question. "The introduction of beer in America," says Colonel Watterson, "has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and all the prohibition laws combined."

That, my friends, is the noblest compliment ever paid to our industry, and it is the one we are most anxious to deserve. (*Great applause.*)

I need only cursorily allude to the work of our Association in furthering the production of barley and hops, as well as other agricultural staples, by which the American farmer has so greatly benefited. It has been our consistent policy to bring about an increased production of American barley and hops, together with a betterment of quality. To this end we have long coöperated with the National Agricultural Department, with results that are matter of public record. We must look to the future, but no distant one I trust, for the ripe fruit of our efforts in this province. In the past we have had frequent occasion to oppose the imposition of a prohibitive import duty on barley and hops, which would have wrought a great hardship to the brewer; and we have defeated a proposed tax on malt that would have been, in effect, an additional beer tax.

The growth of the lager-beer business from two million barrels in 1863 to over sixty million barrels in the current year, is one of the industrial wonders of our time and country. With an increase of fifty per cent. production in the past ten years, and this in spite of prohibition tidal-waves and all manner of interference and repression, we shall in no long time attain a yearly output of one hundred million barrels. In this connection a few facts bearing upon the development of our industry are worth reciting.

Up to the middle of the last century, brewing was limited to ale and porter, while the process itself was of a simple and primitive kind, as compared with present-day methods. As the art of brewing was crude and simple, so the old-time brewery was very small by comparison with modern establishments. The law of supply and demand worked miracles here. As lager beer grew in popularity by leaps and bounds, various mechanical improvements were made in both brewing and malting processes. The scientific researches of such eminent men as Pasteur, Liebig, Delbrueck, Brefeld, Hansen, Joergensen, Morris and others were utilized in a practical way, along with discoveries in fermentation, yeast culture, bacteriology, etc. Finally, with the employment of artificial

refrigeration, by which the great problem of preserving the beer was solved and the Southern brewery trade was called into existence, and the carbonating and pasteurizing processes making possible the now immense bottled beer industry, the industry may be said to have entered a new era. Schools for brewing and stations for chemical investigations were established. Elaborate and costly machinery, with the application of electricity, was devised to meet the requirements of scientific brewing, and the old guess-work methods of the brewer were abolished with the old contrivances. It was this perfection of the art of brewing that led to the great popularity of lager beer and the enormous development of the industry. To-day the American brew-house is scarcely equaled anywhere in the world for all that makes it a model of perfection; public officials have lauded its cleanliness and admirable sanitary features; while the wholesomeness of American beer, so often bitterly and unjustly attacked by our enemies, is established before the world.

The brewers represent to-day an invested capital of some eight hundred million dollars, eighty per cent. of which stands for cost of buildings and machineries. We pay annually for agricultural products about one hundred and eighty million dollars. The brewing industry and allied trades give employment to over a million persons, with an annual pay roll of some six hundred million dollars. It is not disputed that brewery workers are among the best paid and most contented in the whole industrial field. Recent elections would seem to indicate that the American people are "thinking twice" before making up their minds to destroy or hamper an industry of such varied and vital relation to the national welfare. While I am giving you figures I may as well mention that the brewers have paid into the United States Treasury since 1863 a trifle like twelve hundred and ninety odd millions of dollars! (*Applause.*)

The year and a half that has elapsed since our last Convention has been filled with trial and anxious responsibility for your officers and Committees. The splendid service which has been so freely given by my predecessors has resulted in the great development of all branches of activity in which we are engaged. Efficient service has had its recognition in greatly increased demands, and there is hardly a State or section in the country that has not called upon us for special service of one sort or another. Our Organization Bureau has been unceasingly active, and has been called upon for counsel and assistance in so many campaigns that it would take too long

even to enumerate them. The reverses of the Prohibitionists in Alabama, Florida, Oregon, Texas and Missouri speak for themselves, while the result in Maine is unquestionably a moral victory for the Anti-Prohibitionists. Our Publication Committee has performed an amount of work which can only be appreciated by those who have been closely in touch with this work. The Labor Committee has succeeded in settling difficulties in many States, and is constantly consulted in the adjustment of new contracts. The Advisory Committee has had to meet grave questions which affect the welfare of every brewer in the United States. Our counsel has not only borne the stress of two sessions of Congress successfully, but has been called upon very frequently to give legal opinions on technical questions that have been raised by our individual members in regard to the interpretation of the Food and Drugs Act, and other important matters.

In short, I may say that the members of this Association have been served faithfully and efficiently, and that your officers are fairly entitled to a much larger measure of appreciation and support than they have received. Unfortunately, there are too many brewers who view the situation too narrowly, and are not concerned in problems concerning the welfare of the industry so long as their own local and individual affairs are not seriously disturbed. I plead for a more statesmanlike attitude, which will recognize that an injury to one is literally the concern of all. There has never been a time when the brewers needed a National Organization more than they do now. It is, I believe, true that the Prohibition movement is on the wane. The Prohibition cause has depleted itself by its own excesses: at the same time, the people of the United States are aroused as they perhaps never have been before to the evils of intemperance, and the abuses in the conduct of the retail trade. Thoughtful men, experienced in public affairs, are earnestly seeking for a solution of these problems. We must be ready to co-operate with them both in word and deed, and we must show that we are equipped to render such service with the greatest efficiency. I appeal to the brewers, not only as a matter of self-interest, not only from a business standpoint, but as patriotic citizens, to perform their part in the promotion of all measures which make for True Temperance and for the development of law-abiding communities.

I now return my heartfelt thanks to those who have stayed my hands and enabled me to bear my own responsibilities. The work

to which I have referred is summarized in the Reports of our standing Committees, which will be presented in due order.

I have now the honor to declare the 51st Convention of the United States Brewers' Association open for business.

President Hoster's address was received with every evidence of appreciation and was frequently applauded. At the close he was honored with an ovation.

MR. SCHRAM:—Mr. President, I move you that all resolutions be presented in writing and be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without being read.

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, I understand that Mr. C. F. Russert, representing the United States Brewmasters' Association, is with us to-day, and it gives me great pleasure to invite Mr. Russert to say a few words to you. (*Applause.*)

MR. RUSSERT:—Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be once more accorded an opportunity to address you on behalf of the United States Brewmasters' Association and to give renewed expression to our feeling of sympathy with your endeavors. Our aims are very similar in most respects, inasmuch as we strive to further the interests of the brewing industry in every conceivable manner which will secure for it the high standing and honorable recognition to which it is so fully entitled. I have come here to assure you of our hearty coöperation in all your aims to this end, and to convey to you the most sincere wishes of the United States Brewmasters' Association for the success of your convention. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, the next matter in order of business will be the reading of the reports of the Board of Trustees and of the Committees of the Association. The Secretary will read a summary of the report of the Board of Trustees.

THE SECRETARY:—The report of the Trustees is in print and in the hands of the members of the Association. I will merely read the more urgently important features.

Thereupon Mr. Fox read a summary of the report of the Board of Trustees which here follows in full.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—The past year has been a most eventful one for the brewing industry in the United States. The volume of the beer business has reached its highest point in the history of the trade, and the outlook for the future is most hopeful. The beer sales for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1911, total 63,216,851 barrels of 31 gallons, as compared with 40,517,078 barrels in 1901. While the population of the United States has increased 20.9% during the last decade, the beer sales have increased 56.2%. In other words, the consumption of beer has grown nearly three times faster than the population. Since it is roughly estimated that 90% of the beer is drunk by adult males, the actual ratio of increase is probably much greater than can be shown by the population figures that are available at this writing. At the present ratio of increase, the beer business in the United States will have reached a total of one hundred million barrels a year by the time the 1920 census is taken.

THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASE.

The remarkable increase is due to a combination of economic and social causes, together with trade progress in providing better distribution, and in adapting itself to new conditions. The present era of industrial development, with the rising scale of wages and the steady employment of labor, has increased the purchasing power of the people. Under the head of social causes, the growth of cities and towns and, in general, the steady increase in the urbanization of the people is the most important factor. Interwoven with these, however, is the remarkable development of the bottled beer trade, and the extent to which bottled beer is now being used in private families, not only among the well-to-do, but by people of moderate means. Every city has become a distributing point, and the business in bottled beer is becoming well established wherever the expressman makes deliveries. With this comparatively new development, the preference of the individual consumer must be reckoned with, and enterprising brewers are making a direct appeal to him by intelligent advertising. Unconsciously perhaps, the brewers have also been benefited by the incidental advertisement which their product has received in the various prohibition and local option campaigns, and there is a growing sentiment in "dry" territory in favor of the sale of beer, and the milder alcoholic beverages. The great American public is beginning to realize the merits

of the beverage, not only because it is attractive and palatable, but also because of its wholesome and nutritious properties. The agitation for pure milk and for uncontaminated water and the public health campaign are having their effect, and the reading public is beginning to realize that typhoid and diphtheria, and many of the diseases of the digestive system, are caused by impurities in the things they eat and drink. With this information, they are also learning the fact that the very process of manufacture makes beer germ-proof. When it becomes generally known that beer is boiled and filtered and sterilized; that it is not touched by human hands, and that there is no other purveying establishment or factory that compares with the brewery in hygienic cleanliness, the beer business will receive a great impetus. It is to-day unquestionably the most popular manufactured beverage in the United States, though the per capita consumption is still far below that of Belgium or Germany. We urge brewers to invite the public to inspect their plants, and see for themselves how beer is made.

BEER AS A TEMPERANCE FACTOR.

In spite of the increasing per-capita consumption of alcohol in the United States, there is no doubt that the *real* temperance movement is steadily gaining ground. The intemperate man is a marked man in business and in society. Public service corporations will not employ intemperate men, and the great pressure of modern industrial competition puts a premium upon sobriety and physical fitness. It is clearly recognized by organized labor that drunkenness is a proper cause for discharge. Most men drink moderately, and the use of this mildly alcoholic beverage is of itself an important factor in the growth of true temperance.

THE LESSON OF THE YEAR.

The real lesson of the prohibition campaigns of the past year is that the cities and the important towns are in revolt against the policy of prohibition, and will not allow the people in the rural districts to impose repressive measures upon them against their own will. The defeat of prohibition during the past year in Alabama, Florida, Missouri, Oregon, and Texas, indicates that the prohibition movement has spent its force. In Missouri even the country districts voted it down, and the prohibitionists were so overwhelmingly defeated that the sentiment of the people appears to have

been almost unanimous. In Oregon the majority against it was very large, and in Florida and Alabama the Anti-Prohibitionists won substantial victories. Since the Alabama election, which was followed by the enactment of a local option law, the populous communities, and even some of the rural counties, have gone "wet." In Texas the issue was closely drawn, but the vote of the cities and towns was heavily against prohibition. The Maine election was unquestionably a great moral victory for the opponents of Prohibition. It is noteworthy that in Maine every city and almost every town voted to take prohibition out of the Constitution. When it is remembered that three generations of men have grown up under prohibition in the State of Maine, and that the children, and the children's children, of the original prohibitionists have been taught the tenets of their creed, the reversal of sentiment is extraordinary. In 1887, after many years of statutory prohibition, it was adopted as a Constitutional provision by a majority of 45,000. The fact that Maine is a rural, isolated, Puritan State, composed of native white men, and that it has been very little influenced by the influx of immigration, or by any important urban growth, made it apparently a most promising trial ground for the prohibition theory. Again and again the whole machinery of the State and local government has been focused on the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and yet it has simply fallen of its own weight. The recent campaign was most spectacular. All of the so-called temperance organizations of the world combined in defense of prohibition, and Maine was made the rallying cry everywhere. Their speakers were literally drawn from the ends of the earth. Every spell-binder and professional agitator of note was drafted into the service, and no less than one hundred and fifty speakers were brought into the State by the prohibitionists.

Curiously enough, the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in New York has published a statement explaining the enormous slump in the prohibition vote on the ground that many of the young men of this generation in Maine have not seen a saloon, and are therefore curious to know what it is like, and voted against prohibition in the hope that their curiosity might be satisfied! It is, however, one of our national peculiarities that we will not learn the lessons of experience, and so each State insists on making its own experiments, regardless of the failure of similar experiments elsewhere. History teaches that government itself breaks down,

whether under a democracy or an autocracy, if it is not sanctioned by the sentiment of the people. Not merely fifty per cent. of the people, but substantially the mass of the people. The simple fact is patent, that prohibition has failed to convince the mass of the people that it is either feasible or wise, and its failure is therefore inevitable.

This is evidently the view of the conservative *Outlook*, for, dwelling especially on the attitude of the cities in Maine, it says:

"The most striking fact is that the twenty cities of the State returned a total vote of nearly two to one for the repeal of prohibition, and, with the single exception of the city of Calais, each city returns a majority for repeal. In several cities of the State this majority is overwhelming. In Bangor and Lewiston, two of the three largest cities of the State, and in Biddeford, Eastport, Ellsworth, and Old Town, the majority for repeal was over three to one, and in Portland, the largest city of the State, Augusta, the capital, Waterville, Bath, and other cities, the majority for repeal was very large."

"Whether prohibition remains in the Constitution of Maine or not," continues the *Outlook*, "it can hardly remain in fact. When the voters of a State are so evenly divided as they have shown themselves in this vote, it is hardly possible, to say the least, that the prohibitory law will be permanently enforced. There is no reasonable ground for believing that 60,590 people (to cite the unofficial figures published a day and a half after the polls had closed) can impose their will with regard to State prohibition upon 60,415 people. The closeness of the vote explains the practical failure of prohibition in Maine. It has sometimes been said that failure to enforce prohibition is no more of an argument against prohibition than failure to secure conviction against burglars is an argument against making burglary a crime. If, however, the people of any State were virtually equally divided on the question whether burglary should be made a crime or not, there would be little ground for believing that the law against burglary could be enforced. We do not believe that prohibition, even if it survives this vote, can long endure under present conditions in Maine."

The *Independent* observes that "in Maine public sentiment has not prohibited, but has defied the Constitution and the law in the cities. The law has been notoriously ineffective and the city officials have been parties condoning the violation of law." It disposes of the result in these terms:

"Now by a vote of the people—that is of the men—for we believe the women would have voted differently—it is made clear that they have no prevailing desire for prohibition. The vote is evenly balanced. It appears clear that any policy on which the people are so uncertain, half one way and half the other, should not be fixed by the Constitution, but left to the laws. A Constitution should represent a settled general conviction, such as it did when the present constitutional provision of Maine was approved by an overwhelming majority. Now there is no visible majority for it; and it is impossible to enforce it for that reason. A new population has come into the cities, and they have and should have their rights."

The day after the election in Maine, Governor Plaisted, who was in attendance at the Conference of Governors in Spring Lake, New Jersey, gave out the following interview, which is quoted from the *New York Times*:—

Governor Plaisted said: "The vote to retain the constitutional provision in favor of prohibition, if the report was correct, was due to the fact that while the cities had understood the issue, and had voted to repeal the constitutional provision, the people of the country districts had been misled by statements that its repeal meant free rum and a saloon on every corner.

"It was not in any sense my fight," he continued. "The only part I took in it was that when I was asked my position I said I was for repeal. I made no speeches and no speaking campaign was made for repeal. The Prohibitionists, the Boston wholesalers, and the express companies worked actively to keep prohibition in the Constitution. They boasted that they had six hundred speakers in the field. The churches preached against intemperance, held up the horrors of the saloon, which everybody admits, and confused the issue.

"It was a fight between the people who were trying to better conditions by regulating the liquor traffic in the cities and those who favored prohibition that didn't prohibit.

"I don't believe the issue will die out in Maine. No question is ever settled till it is settled right. If constitutional prohibition had been reaffirmed by a majority of 20,000, as it looked two months ago, the matter might have been dropped, but the people in the country have got to be educated. Just as the prohibitionists have told them untruths, they've got to be told truths until they understand the question aright."

TRUE TEMPERANCE.

In these times of fanaticism it is encouraging to find that the various aspects of the liquor problem are now being considered seriously by earnest and thoughtful people of scientific training. The National Municipal League has appointed a committee of five distinguished men who are taking up for consideration the wise regulation of the liquor traffic as a problem in municipal government. At the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which was held in Boston last June, the Conference specifically considered the question of Drunkenness, and four meetings were devoted to the subject. On the whole, the papers were reasonable and thoughtful, although of course some of the proposed remedies were Utopian in character. A good deal of invidious attention was given to the so-called temperance text books which have been foisted on the public schools by such organizations as the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Speaking on the "Effects of Alcohol on the Organs of the Body," Dr. Harlow Brooks, of New York, a member of the Committee on Alcoholism of the New York Academy of Medicine and Professor of Clinical Medicines in New York University, said: "I believe that the instruction imparted by many of the public school text books in regard to the use of alcohol is absolutely pernicious in its teachings. No lie is quite so serious and far-reaching in its bad effects as one which involves a scientific truth and the small portion of truth conveyed in an overstatement is soon overlooked or misjudged when glaring errors overshadow it. I have interested myself in talking with my students, most of whom had in their preparatory courses for medicine received their ideas of the effects of alcohol from lay physiologies. When they came to the dead house and the clinic they found not only that these stories were untrue but glaringly so—wilfully so, it must be said. The inevitable result is to utterly disparage all the statements thus made, and thus the great opportunity of teaching an important truth is not only lost but rendered a matter of ridicule, for medical opinions in these days soon filter through to the lay public."

Dr. William R. Williams read a paper on the "Effects of Alcohol on the Functions of the Body," and in the discussion which followed he stated, in answer to a question put to him by the Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, that the use of mild

alcohols, such as Rhine wine and beer, should be encouraged for the purpose of displacing the stronger alcohols. Referring to certain German beers with which he was familiar, he said: "These beers contain a very high percentage of food value, high carbo-hydrates which are derived directly from the malt, and have nothing to do with the alcohol. If beer is taken in moderation—that is, if the amount of alcohol taken does not exceed three or four ounces per day—it may be looked upon distinctly as food. Personally, I think that the use of milder alcoholics is a decided point in the right direction."

Replying to a further question, Dr. Brooks affirmed his belief that there has been a decided gain in Germany and elsewhere from the increased use of beer over the stronger alcoholics. He instanced the ability and acumen of German university students, though great users of beer.

Dr. Irwin Neff, of the Massachusetts State Hospital for Inebriates, in discussing "The Treatment of Inebriety," said: "Careful instruction should be given in schools regarding the effects of alcohol; unfortunately, much of the instruction that is now given is based upon imperfect observation, and facts are sometimes so distorted or badly presented that, to say the least, little good has thus far been done. The causes of inebriety, in many cases, are so complex and far-reaching in their consequences that a very careful analysis of cases is desirable before these questions can be successfully dealt with. A large majority of the population, owing to educational measures, are now moderate drinkers."

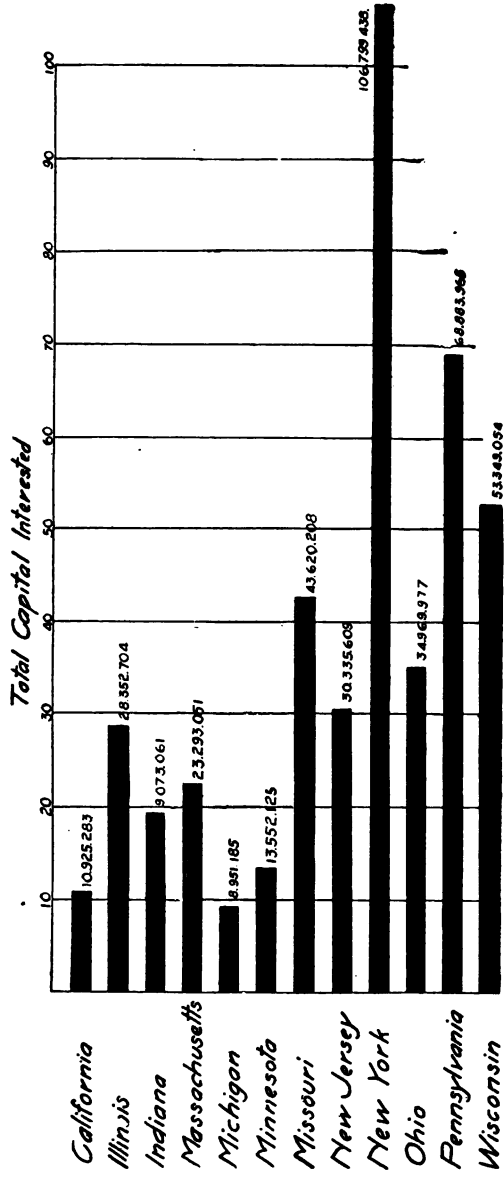
In a recent publication Prof. Karl Pearson, of the Francis Galton Eugenics Laboratory of London, declared that: "The temperance movement has grown up largely outside the influence of the educated, critical, and scientific factors of our national life; its propaganda is in great part based on statements which, whether true or false, have never been properly tested from the standpoint of science. The educated, thinking man wants to know the truth about vaccination, inoculation, vivisection, and alcohol; he is ready to act on knowledge, but he is met at every turn by rhetoric, invective, and fanaticism, till he thoroughly distrusts 'antis' of all types."

DOCTORS ON THE DRINK QUESTION.

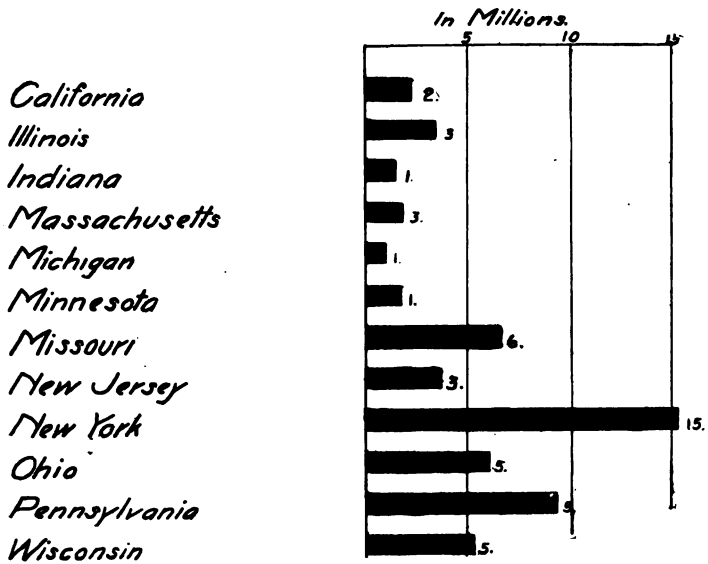
Dr. J. Mortimer Granville, an eminent English medical practitioner, recently expressed the opinion that the moderate con-

sumption of wine or beer is beneficial to the system. In support of this statement the doctor says: "It is my most sincere conviction, that total abstinence from wine and beer is a much more serious evil for the human race than occasional excessive consumption of those beverages." The doctor admits that he is assuming a position that is directly opposed to the theories and opinions of a majority of the medical writers on the subject, but he asserts that his opinion is based on an experience and observation of more than forty years, and that he would show a lack of moral courage if he failed to emphatically express his views.

"It is my unalterable opinion," he goes on to say, "that the human organization and its functions, the physical as well as the moral, suffer incalculable injury through the prohibition craze and its consequences. It requires no proof that the average Englishman is much less capable of resisting the effects of sickness than he was forty or fifty years ago and that he recovers much more slowly after a serious attack than at the time when a good glass of wine or a draught of wholesome ale or porter were part of the daily diet. In other words, the stamina of the nation has suffered, at least among the abstainers." Dr. Granville, moreover, asserts that drinking has not been a notable factor in the increase of mental irresponsibility; on the other hand, that since people in England took to denying themselves a reasonable amount of liquor the population of the lunatic asylums has increased. Careful general statistical compilation, as well as clinical observation, plainly shows that a number of terrible diseases, such as consumption and cancer, as well as ailments of a minor character—diphtheria, for instance—the worst forms of gout, nerve troubles of all kinds, and many less severe bodily afflictions, find their origin in the decreased vital powers of the organism, and this becomes more and more conspicuously apparent where ordinary or mineral waters is consumed in the place of the strengthening hop and malt and grape beverages. "I fully and completely realize," Dr. Granville continues, "the great responsibility I assume, as a physician and as a man, in avowing the foregoing principles, but in my dual capacity I consider that I must follow the demands of my duty without regard to consequences. The fanatical crusade against the drinking of wine and beer that has developed has gone too far; it has passed beyond the limits of a benefaction to the human race and reached a condition that is injurious to the general welfare. I honestly believe that the spread



U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1905

*The Brewing Industry in 12 Leading States in 1905.**Total Cost of Materials Used.**U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1905*

of prohibition teachings is exercising a destructive effect on the moral, spiritual and physical welfare of our people."

In this connection it is interesting to quote Professor Cushing, of the London University, author of the well-known Text Book of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. He is severe in his strictures on the least abuse of alcohol and makes no concession save as warranted by scientific facts. Dr. Cushing says:

"In regard to the habitual use of alcohol by healthy persons all authorities agree that it is a luxury, that it is entirely unnecessary for the growth and maintenance of the body, but that taken in moderate quantities it is harmless, except from the danger that this may lead to the habit being formed." Yet he and other physiologists admit that in a vast number of moderate drinkers no habit is formed that would lead to excess. In confirmation of this fact, Professor G. Von Bunge, of Basle, who with Baer and a few more physiologists of Europe, represent the extreme party of temperance reform from the sociological standpoint, makes the admission that "there are numberless men who always drink one moderate glass."

John Bessner Huber, A.M., M.D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, in his recent work on "Consumption—Its Prevention and Cure," says: "The Jewish people have no drink problem. They are said to be a temperate people with regard to alcohol, which they take, but in moderation. Prof. Atwater, among others, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the unbiased mind that alcohol in moderation is a food, and is beneficial and not injurious to the system. Certain it is that there is no hardier stock than in wine drinking countries."

Von Noorden, the eminent authority on kidney diseases, physician-in-chief to the City hospital, Frankfort, Germany, in his work, "Diseases of Metabolism and Nutrition," speaking of the effect of small doses of alcohol, has the following: "That there is a zone within which no harm can result, we may assume with certainty; and we must not allow temperance advocates to confuse us on this point, which has been proven by experience."

Dr. C. G. Jennings, of Detroit, Mich., is authority for the statement that "if there is any one condition in medicine that warrants the use of alcohol as a prescription, it is in the treatment of severe cases of diabetes."

The Doctor's position is that there are seven calories of energy in every gram of alcohol and that one and one-third ounces of

alcohol can be assimilated as food within 24 hours, and converted into energy. Therefore, he said from five to six ounces of wine, which contains from 20 to 30 per cent. of alcohol, or a moderate drink of whiskey, which contains upwards of 50 per cent. of alcohol, or a moderate amount of beer, could be served a patient suffering from diabetes, with his meals, without injury to the system.

In 1910 there was published in England, under the auspices of the Francis Galton Laboratory, a scientific treatise entitled, "A First Study of the Influence of Parental Alcoholism on the Physique and Ability of the Offspring." This embodies the results of a corps of trained investigators who studied the subject from a strictly impartial view point. The conclusions put forth in this Memoir bear the same relation to the text that the sum does to the added column—it is a matter of fact simply, not a matter of opinion. We quote the following: "To sum up, then, no *marked* relation has been found between the intelligence, physique or disease of the offspring and parental alcoholism in any of the categories investigated. On the whole the balance turns as often in favor of the alcoholic as of the non-alcoholic parentage. It is needless to say that we do not attribute this to the alcohol but to certain physical and possibly mental characteristics which appear to be associated with the tendency to alcohol."

Another English authority who has recently spoken of the effects of alcohol on the body, is Dr. Bernard Hollander, who discussed the "Problem of Degeneracy" in an address delivered before the Ethological Society of England in March, 1911. He said: "Some people say that poverty, degeneration, and insanity are largely due to 'drink,' ignoring the two obvious facts that insanity is on the increase and drinking is not, as well as the consideration that the converse of the proposition is more likely to be true. It is more likely that instability of the brain and a tendency toward insanity, finding expression in defective self-control, occasion alcoholic intemperance than that alcoholic intemperance occasions insanity."

Following the same line of thought, is this taken from "The Social Direction of Human Evolution," by Prof. W. E. Kellicott, who delivered three lectures on "Eugenics" at Oberlin College in April, 1910. "It is often the case that alcoholic excess, like other forms of excess, may be an indication of a lack of complete mental balance or sanity, sure to have become expressed in some form. The lack of balance in the offspring of such persons is a simple case of

heredity and not the result of the parental use of alcohol. The alcoholism of the parent was a result, an indication, and not a cause."

Other literature published recently touches the effect of alcohol on the body in a more direct way. Such a book is Dr. Kintzing's "Long Life and How to Attain it." He notes that "total abstainers do not appear to enjoy any great advantage as far as longevity is concerned." Dr. Owens, whom he quotes, made an investigation of some 4,200 cases in connecting disease and intemperance and concludes, "that length of life, on the whole, pertains to the temperate—or rather it should be said to the very temperate—as much as, perhaps even more than, to the total abstainer." That the use of alcohol may increase the capacity for work is a point brought out by Dr. W. H. R. Rivers in his book, "The Influence of Alcohol and other Drugs on Fatigue." To quote: "Nearly all who have used the ergograph in their investigations have found that alcohol increases the capacity for work, either under certain conditions, or in certain persons, or for a certain time."

Dr. Lorand in his "Old Age Deferred" says that "Alcohol in small doses is unquestionably an excellent stimulant for the nervous system and the circulatory apparatus. There are many people who are able to do more work, especially of a physical nature, when they take a certain amount of alcohol, and at the same time have a better appetite for food."

These few excerpts from recent literature indicate that the physiological side of the liquor question is no longer discussed by reformers and moralists only, but that it is coming to receive treatment at the hands of scientists and scholars.

GERMAN FOOD CHEMISTS.

At the recent general meeting of the Independent Association of German Food Chemists, held in Dresden, Prof. Dr. Rosemann Muenster, Westphalia, delivered an address on "The Hygienic Importance of the Alcoholic Beverages." At the close of the address the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. The abuse of alcohol causes serious injury to almost all the human organs, chronic disease and death. Only the advantages of a moderate use of alcohol remain worthy of discussion.

2. Alcohol is rapidly assimilated by the bodily system and almost completely consumed; only about 2 per cent. is secreted unchanged. The effects of alcohol in the system are: .

a. Energetic, due to the chemical force set free during the combustion of the alcohol.

b. Metabolic, due to the circulation in the system of the quantity remaining unconsumed.

3. The chemical energy of alcohol (1 g. of alcohol=7 calories) is utilized by the body like that of a food substance; alcohol must be regarded, theoretically, as a food stuff. Practically the nutritive effect of alcohol is not taken into consideration because of its toxic effect.

4. The metabolic effects of alcohol have the common result of relieving unpleasant bodily conditions; these unpleasant conditions are nevertheless important agencies of vitally significant regulating factors; their removal, consequently, induces a disturbance of these regulations.

5. Alcohol relieves the sensation of hunger; the safeguard against malnutrition.

6. Alcohol relieves the sensation of cold; there is consequent danger of too rapid a loss of heat and abnormal reduction of the bodily temperature.

7. Alcohol relieves the sensation of fatigue; there is in consequence danger of immoderate demands on the muscular system and more severe exhaustion.

8. Alcohol relieves the unpleasant sensations of a purely physical character and allows those that are pleasant to become more pronounced. Used at the right time and to a reasonable extent, this effect promotes bodily as well as mental recuperation.

9. It has never been proved that the moderate use of alcohol is injurious to the body of the healthy adult.

10. Alcohol is an exceedingly effective, consequently somewhat dangerous, food luxury, but properly used, a very valuable one.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the National Conference above referred to Prof. John Graham Brooks declared that we have been legislating against drink for thousands of years without accomplishing anything, and that while he welcomed every conceivable experiment, "we have got to have regulation." He advocated striking for a narrow, local, manageable unit, and then urged the policy of co-operation with the best men in the liquor business, stating that "to learn from your enemies is as intelligent as it is divine to forgive

them." Prof. Brooks wound up with a suggestion that private profits be taken out of the liquor business by a scheme of permissive municipal ownership or communal control of the retail business.

The suggestion made by Prof. Brooks and by such organizations as the Temperance Legislation League of England and the German Association for Saloon Reform, has evidently caused alarm in Anti-Saloon League circles, and it is significant that the Anti-Saloon League should have felt it necessary to publish a book of a hundred and fifty-five pages elaborately attacking the Gothenberg System. There is, of course, nothing in the problem of saloon reform for the professional promoters of the Anti-Saloon League. The author of the book, Mr. Ernest Gordon, states in the introduction that "It is hoped that it may give pause to any well-meaning efforts to transplant this institution to America as a substitute for prohibition." Incidentally the author severely criticizes Ex-President White, of Cornell, and the Committee of Fifty, of which Professor John Graham Brooks was a member. The book is so plainly biased and superficial that it has no particular importance. It is, however, significant that it should be published just at this time by the Anti-Saloon League, and simply confirms the belief that the League has no constructive policy, and depends upon continued agitation as a means of support!

It should be more generally understood that the real purpose of the Anti-Saloon League is PROHIBITION. The State Superintendent of the Colorado Anti-Saloon League declares over his own signature, that "the surest guarantee of successful Statewide prohibition is successful county option and a search-and-seizure law as a weapon to enforce the prohibitory law. Every State that has gone for Statewide prohibition in the last eight years has gone after the State has secured a county option law which has worked in closing up the saloons in most of the counties, thus organizing the State for a more effective campaign for Statewide Prohibition." His statement is borne out by the National officers of the League, and while the various branches of the League pursue an opportunist policy, their ultimate purpose is always the same. In legislative hearings, however, the representatives of the League have frequently endeavored to deceive members of the Legislature by declaring that they were not advocating prohibition, but merely home rule, and that they did not intend to interfere with the personal habits of individuals. Let it once be generally understood that the whole programme of the

Anti-Saloon League is piece-meal but progressive prohibition, and its professional agents will no longer be able to deceive legislative bodies by their specious sophistry.

PURE FOOD SHOW.

The *National Food Magazine's* Domestic Science Exposition, held in Madison Square Garden, New York, October, 1910, marked an epoch in the public health movement. This Pure Food Show was different from any other exhibitions of the kind that had been held heretofore, simply because it was the concrete expression of an idea. Domestic Science is no longer an academic matter between pedagogue and pupil. The housewife has come into her own, and she proposes to get what she wants, when she wants and as she wants it; moreover, she *knows* what she wants. In a word, it spells Pure Food and good honest measure.

What impressed one particularly about the Exposition was the fact that it stood not only for pure food values, but for cleanliness, wholesomeness and purity in materials, and for the application of hygiene to the processes of manufacture and the methods of distribution. In England it is the aspiration of every ambitious butcher, baker and candlestick maker to be able to put the Royal Arms up over his establishment with the inscription, "Purveyor to his Royal Majesty." In this country the makers and dealers in pure food products have formed themselves into a self-constituted aristocracy of Purveyors to the People; in other words, the time has come, thanks to the general awakening on the subject, when the pure food cry has become a business asset. This is what the Exposition really meant, and it is a matter of great significance.

Miss Ellen H. Richards, the author of "The Art of Right Living," says that "in these days of irresponsibility there is probably more harm done to the health by ignoring physical law in the matter of eating than in any other one thing. It is in the study of food substances and their possibilities in relation to better sanitary conditions that the widest field is open to housekeepers, and the subject should be especially fascinating to women of education and ability. All the skill and knowledge of the best educated women should be enlisted in the cause of better food for the people. Certainly no subject, except that of pure air, can have a closer bearing on the health than right diet."

The modest exhibit of the United States Brewers' Association was simply intended as an object lesson showing the constituents of beer, and its merits as *the* popular beverage. The health officers in Indiana, New York and other States have found out that the modern brewery is *par excellence* a model pure food establishment. Cleanliness is the brewer's eleventh commandment. His premises are swept and garnished every day, and millions have been spent in the development of mechanical contrivances and processes for the destruction of germs and the defeat of bacteria. Our little exhibit enabled the wayfaring man to visualize his drink. By an ingenious contrivance of tubes, he saw what beer really is, and it surprised him to find that the stock is so largely watered. He also learned that beer is boiled, filtered, pasteurized, sterilized and refrigerated so that the finished product is purer than the mountain spring. The brewing exhibit also contained samples of all the raw materials from which beer is brewed, so that the food value of the product literally spoke for itself. It is not so generally known as it should be that the brewers make a practice of having all their raw material analyzed by commercial chemists, who maintain brewing stations in different parts of the country for this purpose. The rest of our exhibit was of an educational character and served to emphasize the fact that beer is the one universal temperance beverage, which is at once wholesome and palatable. It was most fitting that the ancient and honorable brewing craft should have been recognized in an Exposition which emphasized the demand for purity and wholesomeness in food products.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Your attention is particularly called to the reports of the various committees which tell in detail some of the important results of our year's labors.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Publication Committee needs no special comment, as it speaks for itself. It is, however, gratifying to be able to note that constant inquiries are received from professors and students in the universities and colleges, and from many of the State and public libraries, for our publications, and that we are constantly being called upon by professional men for information regarding the various aspects of the liquor problem. There is a spirit of inquiry

abroad which should be welcomed by all fair-minded men, and we are endeavoring to keep ourselves informed as to everything that is published that has any bearing on the subject.

The official publications of the so-called Temperance Societies in the United States are, for the most part, bitterly biased and utterly unreliable, and their statements have practically no standing among statisticians and economists.

We appeal to our members to make a much wider use of our publications. They ought to be studied by every man in the industry, not only for his own sake as a brewer, but because of the responsibility which he owes to society.

REPORT OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Vigilance Committee will give you a complete panorama of the legislative developments in the several States and the changes that have taken place through the elections. You will notice that in several instances, notably Indiana, the brewers have come forward themselves with a constructive programme, and have impressed the people of the State with the sincerity of their motives. Several of the State Associations have invited our Secretary to be present on stated occasions, and inform them as to the progress of the work. It is undoubtedly valuable to the members of the State and local bodies to get in close touch with headquarters, and the Secretary will be glad to respond to such calls on invitation.

REPORT OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

The Report of the Labor Committee is of paramount importance and should have your earnest consideration. The work which has fallen upon the Committee during the past year has proved so exacting that it has been found necessary to employ a man thoroughly versed in labor matters to act as conciliator in local difficulties. His services have been welcomed, not only by our own members, but by the labor leaders, and have led to good results wherever he has gone. We shall publish shortly a complete comparative analysis of all of the labor contracts that are now in existence between the brewers and their employees in every State of the Union.

The negotiations in regard to the establishment of a joint fund of employers and brewery workers to make adequate provision for men who are injured in the industry have proceeded harmoniously, but have been delayed beyond our expectations because of the

necessity of taking a census of the men, and of having the results carefully tabulated by an insurance expert. It is, we believe, the first time that such information has been obtained either by public officials or through private sources in regard to any industry in the United States. A special report of the matter will be submitted to you for your action, but in this connection it may be well to say that beyond question workmen's compensation laws will be adopted by a majority of the States within a year or two. The Secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, in a public statement, declared recently that practically 85% of all liability business will soon be workmen's compensation, and predicted that the compensation rate will be increased five or ten times. It is evident that the premiums will be greatly increased, and that the plan proposed by our Labor Committee will not only prove a boon to the men but a matter of economy to the brewers.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Advisory Committee has had an unusually large correspondence with its members who have sought advice on various questions that have arisen under the Food and Drugs Act. The brewers in general have shown a ready disposition to conform to the spirit and intent of the Act in the matter of their labels, and in this respect there is little to criticize. Some of the advertising matter, however, is open to criticism, and this should be made to conform carefully to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

You have already received a report of the brief which was filed by your Committee at the Beer Hearing which was conducted by the Board of Food and Drug Inspection in Washington, on July 31st, and the two following days. There were really only two sides to the discussion, the barley growers and the brewers. A number of the barley growers appeared and stated frankly that they were interested in having more barley used, and getting a better price for it. They appeared under the personal conduct of Mr. J. A. Mauff, who has been engaged in the barley business for many years, and it transpired that Mr. Mauff is also responsible for the agitation conducted by the Pure Food Committee of the National Consumers League, which in this respect is acting under his tutelage. The Consumers League is a small but estimable body of social reformers, (mostly women) who have until recently devoted their labors to the remedying of very real sweat-shop and child labor abuses. Its Pure Food Com-

mittee is a recent annex, which appears to be sadly in need of scientific direction. It cannot be said that the buyers or consumers of beer were in evidence at the Hearing, or that they made any demand for it. However, your Advisory Committee welcomed the opportunity to inform the public just how beer is made and what its constituent elements are. There may be a brewer here or there whose methods are behind the times, but so far as the members of the United States Brewers' Association are concerned, the industry can present a clean bill of health, and we believe that brewers generally have nothing to fear from the most rigid investigation and inspection of their plants and product.

Your attention is also called to the report of the Committee in regard to raw materials and to the action taken in securing reliable crop news. It is evident that the production of barley and hops is not keeping pace with the increase in the beer business. You will note in this connection the action which we have taken to co-operate with the Crop Improvement Committee of the Grain Exchanges and Boards of Trade in the Middle West.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

BILLS AFFECTING LIQUOR TRAFFIC INTRODUCED AT THIRD SESSION.

In addition to the bills introduced at the First and Second Sessions of the Sixty-first Congress—all of which were set forth in the Reports of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Conventions of the Association, and all of which were pending during the Third Session—the following were introduced:

H. R. 28,128.—Mr. Massey, Tennessee: "Interstate-commerce regulations of liquor."

H. R. 28,432.—Mr. Hobson, Alabama: "To prevent sale of intoxicating liquors on board vessels and in navy yards, etc."

H. R. 28,439.—Mr. Clark, Florida: "Prohibiting Federal tax receipts, etc., in prohibition territory."

H. R. 28,441.—Mr. Miller, Kansas: "To prohibit selling of intoxicating liquors in Hawaii."

H. R. 29,504.—Mr. Johnson, South Carolina: "To require production of books and papers as evidence in State Courts in certain cases."

S. 8,872.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "To forbid issuance of licenses in prohibition territory, etc."

S. 8,873.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "Interstate-commerce regulations of liquor, etc."

S. 9,665.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "To forbid issuance of licenses in prohibition territory, etc."

S. 9,727.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "To forbid issuance of licenses in prohibition territory, etc."

S. 10,038.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "To regulate the interstate shipment of liquors, etc."

(Not one of these bills was passed by the Sixty-first Congress.)

BILLS AFFECTING LIQUOR TRAFFIC INTRODUCED AT FIRST SESSION.

H. R. 5.—Mr. Hull, New Jersey: "To provide revenue by levying special excise tax with respect to doing business by persons."

H. R. 30.—Mr. Bartholdt, Missouri: "To increase efficiency of permanent military establishment of the United States."

H. R. 42.—Mr. Humphreys, Mississippi: "Special tax on retail liquor dealers under assumed names, etc."

H. R. 43.—Mr. Humphreys, Mississippi: "Increased tax on beer and playing cards."

H. R.—1,255.—Mr. Morgan, Oklahoma: "Prohibiting special-tax stamps, etc., in certain States."

H. R. 1,293.—Mr. Sheppard, Texas: "Prohibiting issuance of operation of Federal liquor licenses, etc."

H. R. 1,308.—Mr. Hobson, Alabama: "Preventing sale of liquors on board vessels and in navy yards, etc."

H. R. 1,611.—Mr. Clark, Missouri: "To prohibit receipt of money in payment of special taxes as dealers in intoxicating liquors by Int. Rev. officials, except in certain cases, providing punishment for violation, etc."

H. R. 1,737.—Mr. McGuire, Oklahoma: "Amending act 'to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, etc.'"

H. R. 1,745.—Mr. Randell, Texas: "Amend the revenue laws so as to provide for furnishing certified records to officers and other persons."

H. R. 2,606.—Mr. Sisson, Mississippi: "To provide punishment for procuring special retail liquor license under assumed or fictitious name."

H. R. 2,891.—Mr. Dickinson, Missouri: "Concerning permits to sell intoxicating liquors."

H. R. 2,893.—Mr. Dickinson, Missouri: "Amending Section 8 of 'An Act to regulate sale of liquors in District of Columbia, etc.'"

H. R. 2,912.—Mr. Webb, North Carolina: "To divest whiskey of its interstate-commerce character in certain cases."

H. R. 2,966.—Mr. Macon, Arkansas: "Prohibiting special tax, etc., in States and Territories where sale of liquor is prohibited by law, etc."

H. R. 4,420.—Mr. Kendall, Iowa: "Amend Section 3,244, Chapter 3, title 35 R.S."

H. R. 4,434.—Mr. Booher, Missouri: "Providing an allowance for loss of distilled spirits deposited in internal-revenue warehouses."

H. R. 4,667.—Mr. Stevens, Minnesota: "Amending Section 8 of the Pure Food Law."

H. R. 4,676.—Mr. Hayes, California: "Amending Section 3,255 R. S."

H. R. 5,290.—Mr. Bingham, Pennsylvania: "To define the true meaning and intent of Section 48 of the Act of August 28, 1894, levying taxes on distilled spirits, regulating the business of reclaiming waste spirits, etc."

H. R. 5,957.—Mr. Hanna, North Dakota: "Making drunkenness in District of Columbia a misdemeanor, etc."

H. R. 5,971.—Mr. Chandler, Mississippi: "To prevent the sale of liquors in buildings and upon premises, etc."

H. R. 6,293.—Mr. Webb, North Carolina: "Divesting liquor of interstate-commerce character, etc."

H. R. 6,319.—Mr. Andrews, New Mexico: "Amending Section 2,139 R. S. in re: Sale of liquors to Indians."

H. R. 7,041.—Mr. Aiken, South Carolina: "Interstate-commerce Liquor Bill."

H. R. 7,268.—Mr. Aiken, South Carolina: "To better regulate the traffic in liquor in the District of Columbia."

H. R. 7,721.—Mr. Carlin, Virginia: "To amend and re-enact Section 3,224 R. S." (No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax may be maintained in any court.)

H. R. 8,077.—Mr. Beall, Texas (Request): "A bill to define the true intent and meaning of Section 48 of the Act of August 28, 1894, levying taxes on distilled spirits, to regulate the business of reclaiming waste spirits from empty whiskey barrels, and to define the status of persons engaged in such business."

H. R. 8,613.—Mr. Johnson, Kentucky: "A bill making drunkenness in District of Columbia a misdemeanor, to provide a hospital for inebriates, etc. (By request of District Commissioners.)"

H. R. 8,887.—Mr. Sherley, Kentucky: "To provide revenue by a stamp tax on proprietary medicines, etc., and for other purposes."

H. R. 9,064.—Mr. Johnson, South Carolina: "Prohibiting liquor tax receipts in prohibition territory, etc."

H. R. 9,069.—Mr. Johnson, South Carolina: "To require the production of books and papers as evidence in State Courts in certain cases."

H. R. 9,070.—Mr. Johnson, South Carolina: "To limit the effects of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases."

H. R. 11,877.—Mr. Sherley, Kentucky: "To amend Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act."

H. R. 12,017.—Mr. Richardson, Alabama: "To amend Sections 6 and 8 of the Food and Drug Act."

H. R. 12,358.—Mr. Roddenberry, Georgia: "Making it unlawful to collect or receipt for the special tax for purpose of carrying on the business of wholesale or retail liquor dealer in prohibited territory."

H. R. 12,359.—Mr. Roddenberry, Georgia: "To prohibit use of U. S. mails for purpose of advertising, soliciting or offering for sale intoxicating liquors, etc."

H. R. 12,315.—Mr. Richardson, Alabama: "To amend Sections 6 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act."

H. R. 13,042.—Mr. Jackson, Kansas: "To restrict shipment of intoxicating liquors."

H. R. 13,242.—Mr. Sheppard, Texas: "Interstate-commerce shipments."

H. R. 13,393.—Mr. Goodwin, Arkansas: "Concerning issuance of permits or special tax stamps for the sale of intoxicating liquors in communities where State or local laws forbid sale thereof."

H. R. 13,679.—Mr. Lobeck, Nebraska: "Amend an Act entitled 'An Act to authorize receipt of certified checks drawn on National and State Banks for duties on imports and internal taxes, etc.'"

S. 137.—Mr. Heyburn, Idaho: "To prevent fraudulent representations as to Government guarantees of food and medicines."

S. 227.—Mr. McCumber, North Dakota: "Amending an Act entitled 'An Act to provide revenue for the Government, etc.'"

S. 230.—Mr. McCumber, North Dakota: "To prevent sale of liquors in buildings, ships, navy yards, etc."

S. 1,076.—Mr. Gallinger, New Hampshire: "To make drunkenness in District misdemeanor, etc."

S. 1,077.—Mr. Gallinger, New Hampshire: "Authorizing Commissioners of District to suspend and revoke certain licenses and permits."

S. 1,523.—Mr. Curtis, Kansas: "Constituting intoxicating liquors a special class of commodities, and to regulate interstate-shipment of same."

S. 1,690.—Mr. Owen, Oklahoma: "To amend section 1 of an act approved January 30, 1897, entitled 'An Act to prohibit sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, etc.'"

S. 2,046.—Mr. Jones, Washington: "To better regulate traffic in liquors in District."

S. 2,309.—Mr. Works, California: "To limit number of saloons in District, and to confine them to business streets, etc."

S. 2,310.—Mr. McCumber, North Dakota: "To divest intoxicating liquors of their interstate-commerce character in certain cases."

S. 2,624.—Mr. Nixon, Nevada: "To amend act approved January 30, 1897, Chapter 109, entitled 'An Act to prohibit sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, etc.'"

S. 2,956.—Mr. Penrose, Pennsylvania: "To define true intent and meaning of Section 48 of the act of August 28, 1894, levying taxes on distilled spirits, to regulate business of reclaiming waste spirits from empty whiskey barrels, and to define status of persons engaged in such business."

(All of these bills are pending and will be considered at the Second Session of the Sixty-second Congress, which convenes on the first Monday in December next.)

INTERSTATE EXECUTIVES' ASSOCIATION.

During the past year the Interstate Executives' Association has held a number of meetings, for the purpose of exchanging views and experiences. This Association was organized to collect and exchange information and literature bearing upon educational and

publicity matters, trade problems, court decisions, legislation and policy in the various States, and such other matters as may be of general interest in the brewing industry.

The Association comprises the officers and trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, and the executive and administrative officers and attorneys of the various State and local Brewing Associations.

The present officers are:

President, PERCY ANDREAE, of Chicago.

Vice-President, OSCAR SCHMIDT, of Milwaukee.

Secretary, HUGH F. FOX, of New York.

The Executive Committee includes also William Austin, Milwaukee; S. B. Fleming, Fort Wayne; Wm. C. Manchester, Detroit; O. J. Renner, Cincinnati; and F. W. Zollman, St. Paul.

We believe that this Association serves the purpose of keeping the various State and local Associations in close touch with each other and with the United States Brewers' Association, and that its practical benefits are far-reaching.

In this connection mention should be made of the effective co-operation that has been established in the several States between the State Brewers' Associations and the allied trades. Wherever the effort has been made to secure the co-operation and interest of the allied trades, the response has been most encouraging. We recommend that each State Association take this matter up at an early date.

MEMBERSHIP.

We are again obliged to appeal to the brewers of the United States for more adequate support of our work. After crossing off our delinquent members, the membership list of this Association is reduced to a total of less than 600, of the 1,600 brewers in the United States. It is true that they represent over 64% of the output, but every brewer is receiving the benefit of the work which this Association is doing, whether he pays for it himself, or allows the burden to be carried by his colleagues. Prudent manufacturers insure themselves against all kinds of accidents and hazards. The dues of our members are not merely a matter of business insurance, but they constitute a fund for the promotion of the brewing industry and its continued development. The following table will show the record

of the amount of dues which we received from each State in relation to the beer production, and the ratio which the dues bear to the production. We ask our members to co-operate with us by urging all of their colleagues to become members of the Association. Lists of non-members were sent to you last year, and will be furnished again upon application.

1910 SALES
IN BARRELS OF 31 GALLONS

STATE	Production of Members According to Dues Paid 1910	Production in State As per Internal Revenue Report June 30, 1910	Ratio of Members' Output to the Production of the State
California.....	781,874	1,225,095	62%
Colorado & Wyoming....	364,900	450,817	80%
Connecticut&RhodeIsland	942,059	1,311,365	71%
Delaware, District of Co- lumbia & Maryland....	915,522	1,434,329	63%
Florida.....	19,298	19,425	99%
Georgia.....	84,867	128,750	65%
Illinois.....	2,767,476	6,024,884	45%
Indiana.....	963,289	1,303,166	73%
Iowa.....	304,686	482,668	63%
Kentucky.....	416,471	756,325	55%
Louisiana.....	417,796	462,795	90%
Massachusetts.....	1,530,125	2,112,006	72%
Michigan.....	1,035,176	1,538,663	67%
Minnesota.....	1,068,357	1,578,706	67%
Missouri.....	3,746,834	3,890,147	96%
Montana & Idaho.....	109,316	476,054	22%
Nebraska & S. Dakota....	256,045	414,519	61%
New Hampshire.....	274,523	268,168	100%
New Jersey.....	3,031,815	3,260,914	93%
New York.....	8,216,302	13,095,353	68%
Ohio.....	1,803,006	4,252,077	40%
Oregon.....	172,000	224,722	76%
Pennsylvania.....	4,346,255	7,664,141	56%
Tennessee.....	218,643	221,850	98%
Texas.....	524,563	611,399	85%
Utah.....	150,995	160,995	90%
Virginia.....	107,056	174,451	61%
W. Virginia.....	168,980	302,780	55%
Washington.....	592,405	859,881	69%
Wisconsin.....	3,181,329	4,790,797	66%
	38,511,963	59,527,269	64%

BREWING SCHOLARSHIP.

The Free Seat in the U. S. Brewers' Academy (A. Schwartz, founder) for the term 1911-1912 has been awarded to Mr. Otto Witte, of Stapleton, S. I., New York.

Respectfully submitted, •

CARL J. HOSTER,

President and Chairman Board of Trustees.

JACOB RUPPERT, JR., *First Vice-President.*

WILLIAM HAMM, *Second Vice-President.*

EDWARD A. SCHMIDT, *Third Vice-President.*

ANTON C. G. HUPFEL, *Treasurer.*

HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary.*

HARRY A. POTH

EDWARD RUHL

CARL STRANGMANN

HERMAN STRAUB

GUSTAVE PABST

CHARLES WIEDEMANN

JACOB KUNZ

ALBERT CARRY

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RUDOLF BRAND

C. W. FEIGENSPAN

RUDOLPH J. SCHAEFER

JOSEPH THEURER

A. G. HUPFEL, JR.

AUGUST GOEBEL, JR.

ALBERT LIEBER

LAWRENCE FABACHER

LOUIS B. SCHRAM

JOHN GARDINER

JULIUS LIEBMANN

E. A. FAUST

ROBERT CRAIN,

LOUIS J. HAUCK

General Counsel.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next in order of business will be the report of the Vigilance Committee by the Chairman, Mr. Lieber.

THE SECRETARY:—Mr. Lieber asks me to say that the report of the Vigilance Committee is of very great interest this year, because great care has been taken to present a summary of legislation and of changes important to our industry that have taken place throughout the entire country. The report is necessarily exhaustive, but it is in print and in your hands, and if it is your pleasure, Mr. Lieber desires that the reading of the report be dispensed with.

The Brewing Industry in 12 Leading States in 1905.

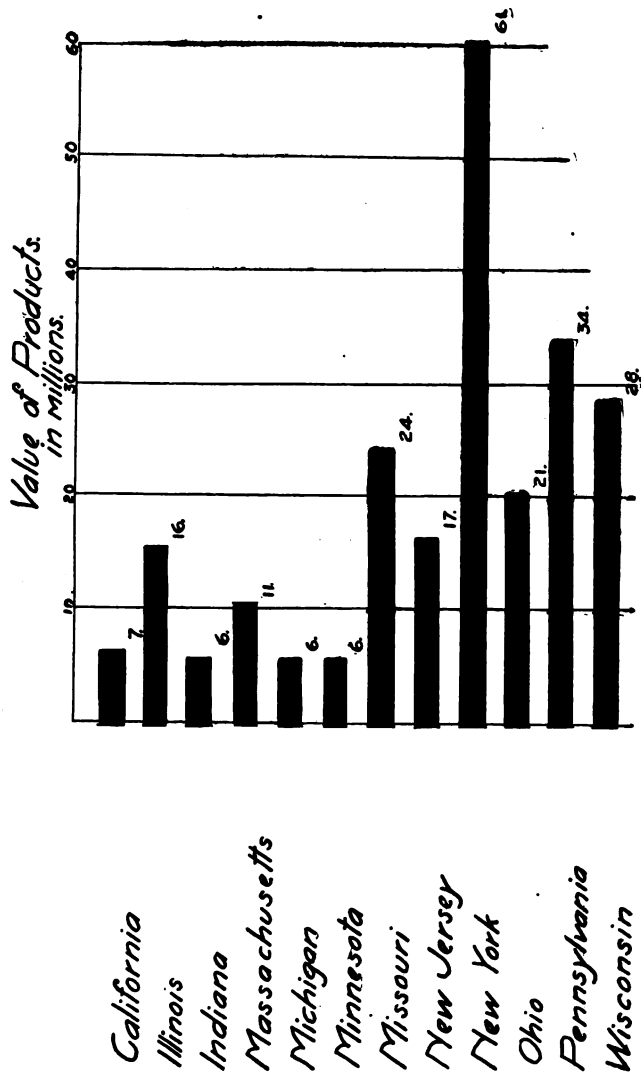
4

Total Wages Paid.

	5	10
<i>California</i>	10 6.25	
<i>Illinois</i>	2 127.71	
<i>Indiana</i>	79 1454	
<i>Massachusetts</i>	136 427	
<i>Michigan</i>	864 115	
<i>Minnesota</i>	669 594	
<i>Missouri</i>	3 408.254	
<i>New Jersey</i>	1 680.723	
<i>New York</i>	6 364 350	
<i>Ohio</i>	2 802 003	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	4 072.166	
<i>Wisconsin</i>	2 860.297	

U.S. Census of Manufactures: 1905.

The Brewing Industry in 12 Leading States in 1905



THE PRESIDENT:—If there is no objection, the request of the Chairman of the Vigilance Committee will be complied with and the report of that Committee will not be read.

The convention so signified its pleasure. Following is the report of the Vigilance Committee.

REPORT OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN:—Since we last had the honor to report to you there have been contests in several States involving the issue of Prohibition. Thanks to the awakened patriotism and intelligence of the American people, the liberal cause has generally prevailed in these contests, while the forces of reaction and intolerance have constantly lost ground. In Maine, Prohibition has been virtually rejected by the people after a tenure of nearly sixty years—a majority of less than 600 in a total of 120,000 votes! No one doubts that the popular will, as recorded in the tremendous vote cast against the long-rooted iniquity, will, within brief time prevail. Prohibition has won a Pyrrhic victory in Maine that is the next thing to a defeat. That its future days are numbered, is the well-nigh universal judgment of the impartial press.

In the many electoral contests summarized in the report herewith presented, the one fact that stands out in broad relief is the popular revulsion against Prohibition however presented. A candid view of the "wet" and "dry" contests generally warrants the inference that the agitation which provokes them would speedily die out but for the interested activity of paid agitators such as the agents of the Anti-Saloon League.

Your Committee begs to submit herewith a summary of the principal State campaigns that have taken place since our last Convention. The synopsis here given is based for the most part on information supplied by our own members. Some recent judicial decisions of importance are included.

Alabama.—Following the repeal of the Prohibition Law the Parks Local Option Bill was passed under which a petition of 45 per cent. of the voters of any county is sufficient to call an election, and the two propositions of "wet or dry" and saloon or dispensary may be voted upon at the same time.

Montgomery County voted out Prohibition on July 17 by a majority of over 2,000, and declared for the licensed saloon. The

vote for dispensaries was very small. The voters of Montgomery County made it clear and emphatic that they wanted the licensed and regulated saloon and not dispensaries, for more voters favored prohibition than favored dispensaries.

In Mobile, where a similar election was held on July 6, the result was even more emphatic and overwhelming. Only one hundred and eighty-eight citizens of Mobile voted for prohibition, and one hundred and seventy-nine for the dispensary, and the majority for license was about three thousand. Fourteen to one was the majority for license and saloon regulation.

The city of Birmingham returned to license by a great majority. Throughout the State an eager haste is shown to get rid of Prohibition. The vote for license in Girard County was very large.

Arkansas.—The Senate committee on temperance reported the Statewide prohibition bill adversely. The committee, however, favorably reported a substitute measure, submitting at a special election the question of State-wide prohibition with amendments providing that the question be submitted at the general election in September, 1912, and that the ballots contain the words "for State-wide prohibition" and "for local option," instead of "for Statewide prohibition" and "against State-wide prohibition."

Arizona.—The struggle in the Constitutional Convention between Prohibitionists and the Antis for advantage in the operation of the initiative and referendum in cities and counties has resulted in the adoption of the minority report of the Legislative Committee, which leaves the question of the control of cities by counties, relative to local option, as it is in the present territorial law. Under the present law cities and counties are segregated in the matter of controlling the liquor traffic, each preserving its autonomy.

Delaware.—New Castle County, the only wet County in this State, has again voted license by an increased majority over that of two years ago.

Florida.—The proposition to amend the present Local Option feature of Florida's Constitution and insert in lieu thereof State-wide Prohibition forever was defeated by a majority of 6,500 (in round figures) out of a total vote of approximately 50,000. The

amendment was defeated in the *majority of the counties of the State*, and in the dry counties alone, *excluding the vote of every other wet county*, a majority was cast against State prohibition.

This campaign was inaugurated at the last session of Florida's Legislature, April, 1909, by the Anti-Saloon League, which succeeded in passing through both Houses by a three-fifths vote this proposed amendment, leaving it to the vote of the people to decide.

A bill to compel saloons to close from nine o'clock in the evening until six o'clock in the morning was passed by the legislature, but vetoed by the Governor. A bill to prohibit the using of screens and of tables or chairs in saloons was passed, but vetoed by the Governor. A bill to prohibit the soliciting by advertisement or otherwise in dry territory was passed, but vetoed by the Governor. And in addition thereto all of the three above named subjects were incorporated in a general revenue bill, but this general revenue bill was likewise vetoed by the Governor.

The most important bills that failed of passage were the ones undertaking to prohibit the shipment of liquor from a wet county in this State into a dry county. Also, a very drastic bill called the "Sealed Package" bill, which prevented the sale of liquor in this State in wet territory, except in sealed packages of not less than one quart.

Georgia.—Judge Russell, of the Court of Appeals, now a candidate for Governor, has just issued an address to the people favoring a return to local option. He says:—

"The issue of supplanting a system of local option which has been adhered to as a policy of the State for nearly a generation by statutory prohibition, was not submitted to the voters of the State even indirectly, as it most assuredly should have been if proposed at all. The passage of this law, depriving some of the counties of the right to register their consent, was an act of injustice tending to create a natural resentment against the mere power of might.

"Instead of a limited number of legalized saloons, from which the State derived a revenue, there has been a multiplication of various devices by which intoxicating liquors can be sold, and the general effect of this disregard of the law in the counties in which there is not sufficient sentiment to support the prohibition law, has been to teach disregard and contempt of law in counties in which,

prior to the passage of the act of 1907, the prohibition law was fairly well enforced."

Idaho.—The Legislature rejected a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment.

The local option law was passed by the Tenth Legislature three years ago, and before the session had adjourned more than sixty days local option campaigns were on in fifteen of the then twenty-three counties of the State, all of them voting to become "dry" and thereby banishing the saloon and liquor traffic from their territory. Three of the counties, Oneida, Latah and Cassia, were "dry" through orders of the county commissioners, who refused to issue saloon licenses. The law was operative for two years, expiring this fall, with the result that campaigns were again waged in the respective counties—in the "wet" territory to make the counties "dry," and in the "dry" counties to make them "wet." In the results the opposing forces seem, at this writing, to have broken even.

Iowa.—We are obliged to Mr. Henry Theunen, Jr., for the subjoined report.

At the 34th General Assembly of Iowa, held in the early months of the year 1911, there were introduced twenty-three bills relating to the Liquor Traffic. Of these, three became law.

One of them provides that the penalty for the second offense of violating the liquor laws shall be a fine *and* imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days, nor more than one year; whereas the law provided previously the same fine, *or* imprisonment not less than six months, nor more than one year.

Another provides that it shall be the duty of the County Attorney to obtain a list of all Federal Licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in the county, and to file the same with the County Auditor. The bill provides that the holding of a Federal License shall be *prima facie* evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquors unlawfully; but this has been the law in Iowa for the last fifteen years. It is the duty of the County Attorney, under the laws of Iowa, to prosecute all violators of the liquor laws, and it seems to be the purpose of this last enactment to compel the County Attorney to proceed against those holding government licenses who do not pay the mulct tax, which is practically a retail liquor license.

Among the twenty bills offered and defeated was a joint resolution for a re-submission of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment. These were also defeated:—

A bill providing that all saloons in Iowa shall close at eight o'clock P. M. instead of ten o'clock P. M.

A bill prohibiting all candidates for office from treating, and also a general anti-treating bill.

A bill providing for a secret ballot to determine the question of whether the given territory shall be "wet" or "dry" instead of petitions of consent.

The cities of Cedar Rapids and Oskaloosa have provided by ordinance that from and after July 1, 1911, permits to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted to only one person for every one thousand inhabitants in the city. The license in the city of Cedar Rapids was raised to \$1,700.00 per annum, which, with the mulct tax of \$600.00, makes the total license \$2,300.00 for each saloon.

All general statements of consent in force in Iowa on July 1, 1906, expired by operation of law on July 1, 1911. It became necessary therefore to obtain new general statements of consent. (We have no local option elections, but operate under statements of consent, signed by the voters.)

The following shows communities heretofore "wet," but which failed to obtain new statements of general consent, and which will be "dry" on July 1, 1911:

Allamakee County, Black Hawk County, Boone County, Dickinson County, Johnson County, Jones County, Lyon County, Monono County, O'Brien County, Palo Alto County, Sioux County, Winneshiek County, Woodbury County. Ottumwa, in Wapello County.

The following shows communities which successfully circulated petitions of general consent, and which will remain "wet" after July 1, 1911:

Bremer County, Carroll County, Chickasaw County, Clayton County, Clinton County, Crawford County, Dubuque County, Ida County, Jackson County, Lee County, Osceola County, Plymouth County, Pottawattamie County, Scott County, Waterloo, in Black Hawk County; Oelwein, in Fayette County; Oskaloosa, in Mahaska County; Creston, in Union County; Ft. Dodge, in Webster County; Sioux City, in Woodbury County; Iowa City, in Johnson

County; Des Moines, in Polk County; Valley Junction, in Polk County.

Under the laws of Iowa, there are only two ways of making legal sales of liquor; one is by manufacturers to dealers only, and the other is under the mulct law, which provides that all sales must be made in a single room.

In a case entitled "*Cheadle vs. Roberts*," on certiorari, the Supreme Court, in a decision recently rendered, held that where liquors are ordered by telephone, delivery made at the residence of the purchaser and the money paid upon the delivery of the liquors at the residence, the sale is made at the place of delivery and payment of the money, and is therefore a violation of the law.

Because sales can be made only in a single room, it has been the practise among hotel and inn-keepers, to permit their waiters and bus boys to take a patron's money and purchase liquor at a nearby saloon, and to serve the liquor to the patron, on the theory that the waiter becomes the agent of the patron, and that the sale is made to the patron through the waiter in the saloon.

Our Supreme Court has held in an opinion recently delivered, in case of "*Sawyer vs. Frank*," that this constitutes a violation of the liquor law, which prohibits any one from "dispensing" liquor except under the mulct law. They hold that under the facts above stated, the hotel or inn-keeper would be dispensing liquor contrary to law.

The brewers of Iowa are doing their utmost to obey the laws, and they are encouraging all their patrons to do likewise. The laws in this State are so rigid now that there is absolutely no room for further regulation. If there were any condition unprovided for by the laws of Iowa, which would encourage drunkenness, the brewers of Iowa would be the first to ask for legislation to correct the evil.

Illinois.—The Illinois State Republican platform ignored the question of personal liberty, home rule, etc. The Democratic State platform declared in favor of "the largest measure of personal liberty to the individual, which does not infringe on the personal rights and liberties of others, and which is not inconsistent with good government and good order;" and further: "We believe in Home Rule for cities and villages."

The Anti-Saloon League and Liberty League conducted their usual campaigns as to members of the Legislature; the Anti-Saloon League proposing to extend the present Township Local Option law, so as to cover County Option; whereas, the Liberty League desires an amendment to the present Local Option law, giving absolute home rule to cities and villages.

On the "wet" and "dry" question enough liberal members have been elected to the house to prevent County Local Option, and there may be enough to put through the amendment of the law insuring home rule for cities and villages.

The attitude of the newly elected Senate is doubtful upon the question whether such an amendment can be carried through, as there are quite a number who prefer to keep the liquor question from being considered at the next session. On the whole, it may be stated, as the result of the last election from our standpoint, that we are safe against County Option and hopeful of procuring an amendment to the present Township law, giving cities and villages absolute home rule on the liquor question.

Two new laws were enacted by the Legislature, one local in its character, preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy; the other law which passed, without opposition from the "wet" people, was a law preventing the drinking of intoxicants upon railroad trains, except such drinking be done in dining or buffet cars.

At the April, 1910, election, where 241 towns voted on the "wet and dry" question, 15 small villages voted "dry," 72 "wet" cities voted to remain "wet," 108 "dry" villages remained "dry" and 62 "dry" cities voted "wet," including Rockford, Decatur, Mattoon, Canton, Marengo, St. David, Effingham, Pinckneyville, Naperville, Sandwich, Pana, Rock Falls, Shelbyville and Dixon.

No elections on the "wet and dry" question were held in any place of considerable population during the year 1911.

In December, 1905, there were 8,132 licensed saloons in Chicago, the annual revenue from which was \$4,066,000.00. Now there are 7,152, and the annual revenue is \$7,152,000.00.

The City Council in March, 1906, raised saloon licenses from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 per annum, and many licensees had to close their places, being unable, from lack of patronage, to exist under the higher license fee.

The Harkin ordinance was passed in response to a request from the 'Saloonkeepers' Association on the ground that its members needed protection, inasmuch as their license fees had been doubled, and also in answer to a demand from citizens generally that saloons should not be permitted to increase until the population of Chicago should reach approximately 3,500,000, or one saloon to each five hundred of population.

It is interesting to go back a few years and ascertain the number of licenses issued in Chicago with reference to population, according to United States census.

	Population Number	Saloons	One For
In 1880.....	503,298	3,600	140
In 1890.....	1,099,850	5,462	201
In 1900.....	1,698,575	6,348	267
In 1910.....	2,185,283	7,152	305

It will be seen that Chicago has less than one half as many saloons in proportion to population as it had thirty years ago, and that steadily the number of saloons has decreased in each decade, as compared with population. This condition of affairs has improved the saloon business and has, by the higher license exacted in 1906, giving the city more than sufficient revenue to pay the entire cost of the police department and provide a liberal pension fund for its members.

The amendment does not materially alter the Harkin ordinance in principle, but it provides legal means for investigation in regulating the reissue and renewal of licenses.

Indiana.—The year 1911 was marked by important changes in legislation affecting the brewing industry in Indiana. Two important measures, one changing the local option unit from the county to the city and township and the other a strict regulation law, were passed by the State Assembly.

The enactment of a city and township local option law was the result of four years' intense liquor agitation attended by peculiar circumstances. In 1908, J. Frank Hanly, then governor of Indiana and a political ally of the Anti-Saloon League, prevailed upon the Republican State Convention to incorporate in its platform a county option plank. The Democrats declared for city ward and township local option. The campaign was made almost entirely upon the liquor issue and when, just prior to the election, it became evident

that the majority of the voters were opposed to the county unit, Governor Hanly called a special session of the legislature, which was then Republican, and forced the county option law through.

The election resulted in a great victory for the Democrats and a Democratic House of Representatives immediately passed a measure repealing the county option law. The repeal bill failed to pass the State Senate, however, as the majority of that body were Republicans. Members of the Senate are elected for a term of four years and consequently the Republicans who went into office in the election of 1906 were still members of the Senate in 1909.

Again in the election of 1910 the liquor fight was the big issue. The Democrats declared for city and township local option and the Republicans remained silent upon the liquor question in their platform. The election resulted in a large Democratic majority in both houses and the democratic plan of city and township option was forthwith substituted for county option.

The city and township option law provides that the local option election may be called upon a petition of twenty per cent. of the voters of a city, township or territory in the township outside of the city. The result of such election stands for two years.

The saloon regulation law was prepared and introduced in the legislature by the Indiana Brewers' Association. The law is most drastic in its provisions, and during the four months of its operation it has had a far-reaching effect toward bettering conditions in the liquor business. The most important features of the law are the provisions limiting the saloons to the number of inhabitants; the eliminating of the brewery-owned saloon; increasing the license fee; providing for the renewal and transfer of licenses; and placing in the hands of the county commissioners unusual discretionary power in the granting and revoking of liquor licenses.

The regulation law of Indiana provides that saloons may be limited to not more than one to each 500 inhabitants or less than one to each 1,000 inhabitants. The population limitation, under the law, made it necessary for the county commissioners, at their first session after the law went into effect, to fix the population and limitation. In case of their failure to act, the limitation became one saloon to each 500 inhabitants. The result of this provision was that 56 of the 92 counties of Indiana adopted the 1,000 limitation and 29 the minimum of one saloon to each 500 inhabitants. The remaining counties fixed the limitation between these figures.

The clause designed to eliminate the so-called "brewery saloon" requires that the applicant for retail liquor license make an affidavit that he is the actual and sole owner of the business in which he proposes to engage, and that he has not solicited, received, or accepted any aid from any person, firm or corporation engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors. He must also take oath that he will not accept any gift, loan of money, furniture, fixtures or any other assistance from such source.

The license fee, under the new law, in cities of the first and second classes may be fixed by the city council at from three (\$300) hundred to five hundred (\$500) dollars and in any other city from two (\$200) hundred to five hundred (\$500) dollars. The license fee for incorporated towns is made from one hundred and fifty (\$150) to three hundred (\$300) dollars, to be fixed by the town boards. Under the law, it is necessary for the city council and town boards to take action within thirty days after the passage of the law. The result was that 66 out of the 94 incorporated cities adopted the maximum license fee of five hundred (\$500) dollars. The so-called State fee was increased from one (\$100) dollars to two hundred (\$200) dollars.

Licenses may be renewed or transferred under the same restrictions as those required in issuance of new licenses.

The county commissioners are given almost unlimited power in the matter of granting and revoking licenses. The law provides that no license shall be granted to an applicant if he has been convicted, within fifteen years, of the commission of a felony or if, prior to the passage of the law, he has been convicted twice within four years of any violation of the liquor laws. No renewal of license shall be granted to any person who has been convicted twice within the period of two years after the passage of the act. Licenses shall be revoked if the licensee has been within the year preceding convicted of a felony or been in fact guilty of the commission of a felony, or any misdemeanor involving any violation of the law in restraint of lewdness, or is grossly immoral or is otherwise unfit to conduct a saloon, or if the license holder has within two years preceding been adjudged guilty of violating any of the provisions of any law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. If the county commissioners find that the licensee has been guilty of violating any of the laws regulating the sale of liquor or has permitted lewd persons to frequent his place of business, his license shall be sus-

pended for a period of 30 days for the first offense, 60 days for the second, and for the third offense within any period of two years, his license shall be revoked. The law also makes it mandatory upon the county commissioners to revoke the license if they find the licensee has knowingly permitted gambling in his place of business.

The regulation law does not repeal the remonstrance laws of the State nor the Nicholson law, a regulative measure passed in 1895.

When the Procter city and township local option law went into effect the latter part of February, 1911, seventy-one of the ninety-two counties of Indiana were "dry," all but one of them having voted against license under the Hanly county option law. Sixty-five of the ninety-four incorporated cities were also "dry," having had their wet majorities overcome by the rural vote of their respective counties.

When these cities were given opportunity under the city and township option law to express their sentiment upon the license proposition, twenty-nine of those which had been "dry" immediately voted for the return of the licensed saloon. Fifteen cities did not even indulge in the formality of an election and became "wet" at the expiration of two years from the time when they were voted "dry" under county option. Fifteen of the ninety-four cities were in counties where no election had been held and fifteen were in counties which had voted for license under the Hanly law. At the time this is written, July 11, 1911, there are, therefore, seventy-three cities which have chosen the license system. In five of these cities, all of which voted for license, the county commissioners have attempted to override the will of the people, and most of these cases are now before the courts.

Fourteen cities which were "dry" under the county option law again voted against license in the elections under the present statute. Seven cities are still "dry" under county option, the two year period for which they were voted "dry" not having expired.

In Kokomo, Marion and Union City, the county commissioners arbitrarily attempted to change the result of the elections although all three of these cities had voted "wet." These cases are now pending in the courts. In the cities of Muncie and Vevay, which voted "wet," the "Drys" circulated remonstrances which were forthwith held sufficient by the county commissioners and no licenses were granted. The validity of the remonstrance circulated

in Muncie is now awaiting a test in the circuit court. Muncie, which has been the largest "dry" city in Indiana, gave a majority of 209 for the "Drys" in the election held under the county option law, but this year, when given an opportunity to vote again, the city returned a "wet" majority of approximately 500, a change in sentiment of about 700 votes. The commissioners of Monroe county, in which is located the city of Bloomington, refused to grant licenses because of "conscientious scruples" even though the city had voted "wet." Appeal was taken immediately to circuit court and the licenses were issued by the judge.

The Indiana Brewers' Association, at the time of its formation, over two years ago, announced publicly its policy of working for better conditions in the liquor trade. An extensive vigilance bureau was established which accomplished much toward weeding out the undesirable places. The Indiana brewers also announced that it was their purpose to work for the enactment of such a law as would throw greater restrictions around the liquor business and attempt to bring the trade up to such a standard as was demanded by the public. Limitation of saloons according to the population, increased license fees, elimination of the so-called "brewery saloon," were among the things that the brewers' association advocated. Their work along this line bore fruit in the passage of the saloon regulation law which was drafted by the Indiana brewers and which went through the legislature by the votes of both the Republican and Democratic members. The press of Indianapolis and the great majority of the newspapers all over the State have been loud in their praise of the new regulation law and have openly commended the Indiana brewers for their work in bringing about the enactment of the measure.

Kansas.—Stubbs, Republican, for Governor, dragged the liquor question into the 1910 campaign, charging that his Democratic opponent was the candidate of the liquor interests. Normal Republican plurality in Kansas is 40,000. Stubbs was re-elected by only 5,000 to 7,000.

There is a marked increase of popular sentiment against Prohibition.

Kentucky.—By a vote of 667 to 514, the Democrats of Kentucky in State convention assembled in Louisville, August 15, 1911, in-

incorporated in the party platform a declaration favoring the extension of the county unit local option law to all the counties of the State.

Preceding the vote on the question, speeches were made by Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, against the insertion of a county unit extension plank on the party creed, while former Governor J. C. Beckham, spoke for its incorporation in the platform.

Mr. Lawrence Reichert, Secretary of the Kentucky Brewers' Association, communicates the following election results:—

The following "wet" and "dry" elections were held since last report:

Hancock County, as a unit, June 16, 1910. Result: Dry by a majority of 835.

Bowling Green, Warren County, June 28, 1910. Result: Wet by a majority of 82. Last election June 6, 1907, which resulted a Dry majority of 228, when there were 20 saloons in Bowling Green.

Warren County, as a unit, June 28, 1910. Result: Dry, 3,458; Wet, 1,431; Dry majority, 2,027.

Fulton (Fulton County) July 21, 1910. "Wets" lose by 17 votes. License saloons were expelled from Fulton on September 23, 1902.

Carrollton, (Carroll County) July 21, 1910, voted "wet" by a majority of 84.

Carroll County, as a unit, July 21, 1910, gave a majority of 784 for local option.

Lebanon, Marion County, fourth class, August 11, 1910, voted "wet" by a majority of 13.

Crofton, Christian County, in East and West Crofton precincts, August 29, 1910, was carried by the "Drys" by 52 majority.

Erlanger, Kenton County, December 21, 1910. Result: Wet, 132; Dry, 103; Wet majority, 29.

Pembroke, Christian County, April 10, 1911, resulted in a victory for the "Drys," who carried the town by a majority of 31.

Cynthiana, Harrison County, voted to remain "dry" by 35 votes at the elections on April 25, 1911. Last election held in Cynthiana July 18, 1907, resulted "dry" by 47 votes, when there were fifteen saloons.

Harrison County, as a unit voted "dry" by a majority of 998 votes. This was a falling off of the votes in the last election July 18, 1907, when the "Drys" carried the day by 1,646 votes.

Nicholasville, Jessamine County, April 14, 1911, resulted in a decisive victory for the liquor people, with a majority of sixty-four votes. The "Wets" carried two out of three precincts and made gains in all three.

Pendleton County voted to remain "dry" on April 25, 1911, by a majority of 841. Every precinct went "dry" except one. 2,450 votes were cast.

Trigg County, as a unit, April 8, 1911, resulted "dry" by a majority of 1,018 votes.

Winchester Precinct, Clark County, May 2, 1911, resulted in a victory for the "Drys" by a majority of 101.

Gracey, Christian County, July 6, 1911, resulted in a "wet" majority of 31 votes. The "Wets" worked very hard, while the prohis prayed in the streets.

Germantown Precinct in Mason County, July 8, 1911, voted "dry" by a majority of 128 votes.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the case of *Barton vs. Edwards*, holds that whenever an election for an entire county is to be held, it would require a petition signed by twenty-five per cent. of the qualified voters of each precinct thereof before an election could be ordered for the county as a unit. It mattered not if the total number of the names on all of the petitions presented were in excess of the twenty-five per cent. requirement.

Maine.—After an exciting canvass and one of the bitterest campaigns on record, in which every inch was contested on either side, Prohibition was barely saved in Maine by fewer than 600 votes in a total of 120,000. The friends of Prohibition had resorted to every device in order to save the old iniquity and spared no means of working upon the emotions and prejudices of the people. All the regular spectacular features, parades of women and children, praying in the streets and at the polls, etc., were employed. On the other hand, the Anti-Prohibitionists put up a campaign that was strongly marked by good sense, moderation and a total absence of inflammatory appeals or arguments. Their credit is all the greater that the battle was one of the bitterest ever waged at the ballot box. Gov. Plaisted is to be congratulated on his gallant attempt to redeem his native State from the sixty-year-old incubus of Prohibition.

The liquor question was the first one on the official ballot and was as follows:

"Shall the Constitution be amended so as to abrogate and annul the twenty-sixth amendment on the 8th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors?"

In 1853 the Maine Legislature adopted a statute prohibiting the liquor business, but it was repealed after a brief experience. In 1857 the law was again passed and has never been repealed. In 1884 the question of placing prohibition in the Constitution was put to the people and prohibition won, carrying every county in the State, by a majority of 45,988.

Many minor amendments have been made to the law from time to time, but the failure of the officials to enforce it, especially in the cities, has been a notorious scandal from the first.

Massachusetts.—Mr. H. V. Huse informs us of the failure of the liberal interests to secure a repeal of the so-called Bar and Bottle bill, prohibiting the sale of bottled goods on the same premises as where liquors are dispensed by the glass.

A bill relative to a constitutional amendment for Prohibition failed overwhelmingly in the Legislature, as has been its fate for the past few years.

The only vote taken upon the liquor question in the State of Massachusetts during the years 1910 and 1911 was upon the question of yes and no, and the vote at the elections affecting the license year commencing May 1, 1911, polled 197,418 yes and 191,825 no, showing a gain for license of 3,901 votes.

Michigan.—Mr. William C. Manchester advises us of the following recent changes in the laws of Michigan affecting our industry:—

Section 2 of the General Liquor Laws was changed so that as it now reads wholesalers cannot sell in bulk but must sell in original trade packages, and this section was also changed so that a wholesaler in a township, village or city of less than 2,000 population cannot sell in quantities of less than three gallons.

Section 8 of the General Liquor Laws was amended so as to permit the transfer of a retailer's place from one location to another at any time during the continuance of the license with the consent of the council, upon the licensee furnishing a new bond.

Section 17 was amended so that instead of the law providing that saloons should be closed on all legal holidays it now provides that saloons and places where liquor is sold shall be closed on certain specific holidays, expressly naming New Year's Day, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. This change made Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday and

Columbus Day open days. It also overcame the serious objection to the law as it read before in that heretofore at any time a new holiday was created it was a closed day, while now it will be necessary to secure a specific amendment to this particular section in order to increase the number of closed days.

Section 40 was added to the General Liquor Laws providing that in the event of the death of the licensee the administrator or executor of the deceased licensee shall have the right to continue the business during the unexpired term of the license.

The foregoing are the important changes of the General Liquor Laws. Some minor changes were made in the local option law pertaining to the sale of liquor by druggists in local option counties. A radical change in the local option law is the provision which makes a physician criminally liable for violating the local option law.

In the spring of 1908 Van Buren was the only dry county in the State. At that time it had been dry for about 17 years. Other counties had experimented with Local Option, but without exception had repudiated it prior to that time.

Out of 14 "wet" counties voting in the spring of 1908, 4 voted "wet" and 10 "dry."

In 1909, 27 "wet" counties voted in the State of Michigan; 8 voted "wet" and 19 "dry."

In the spring of 1910, 26 "wet" counties voted in the State of Michigan, out of which 14 voted "wet" and 12 "dry." Local Option was also submitted in 10 dry counties. Two of these "dry" counties repudiated Local Option and eight voted in favor of it.

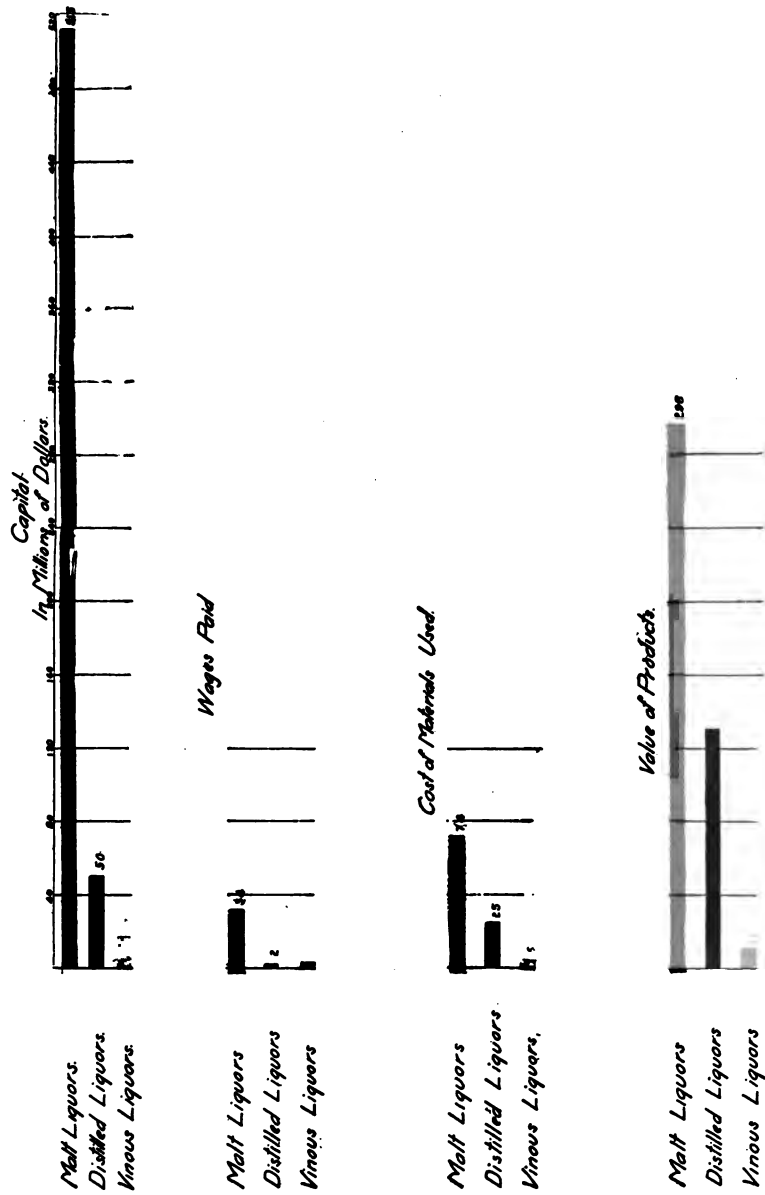
Minnesota.—Mr. F. W. Zollman sends us the following summary of liquor legislation:

Eighty-five bills were introduced at the last session of the Legislature. Of these all but ten were either restrictive or prohibitory in character. Some of them were fanatical in the extreme and give evidence of the hatred which the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition party bear toward our industry.

BILLS PASSED.

Relating to drunkenness on railroad trains and prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors thereon except in duly licensed buffets or dining cars.

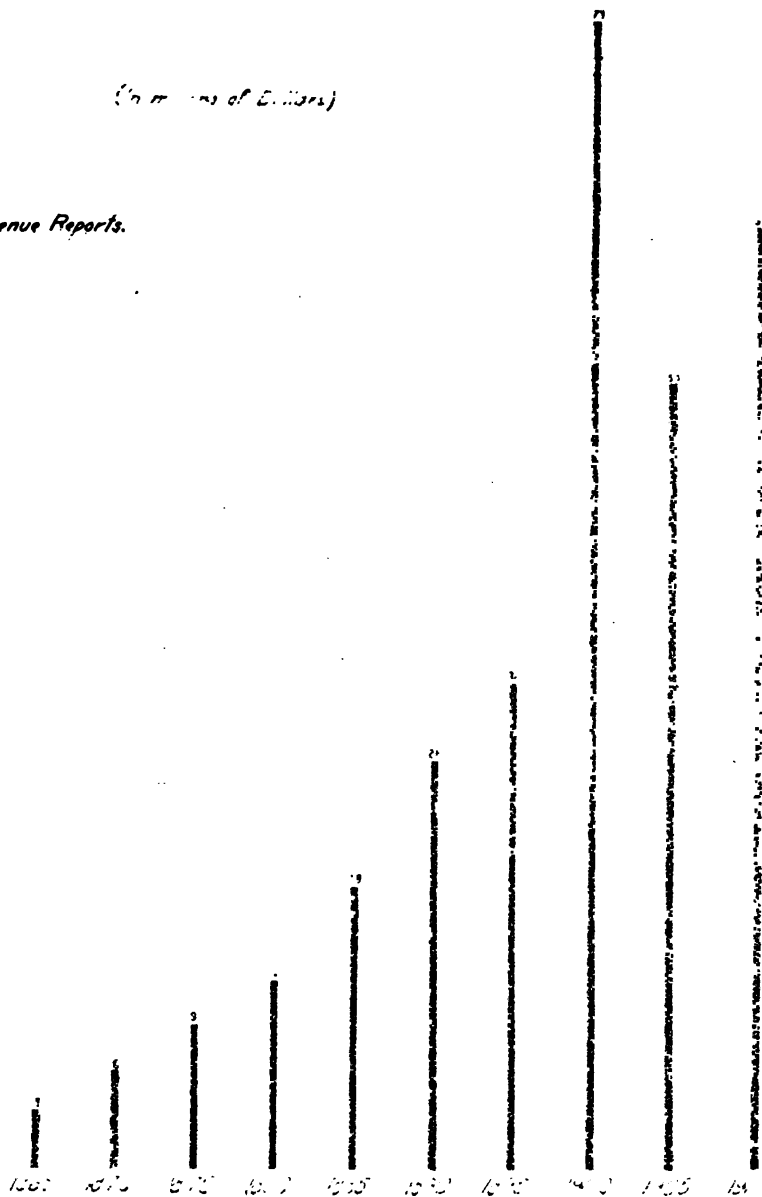
Amount of Capital Invested, Wages Paid, Cost of Materials Used, and Value of Products in the Malt Liquors, Distilled Liquors, and Vinous Liquors Industries: 1905.



*Total Revenue to the United States Government from the Beer Industries of Quinquennial Periods.
Years ending June 30.*

(In millions of Dollars)

U.S. Internal Revenue Reports.



Making it a gross misdemeanor to sell to minors, students, drunkards, etc., amending section 1,534, Revised Laws of Minnesota, 1905.

Forbidding the sale of malt liquors, whether intoxicating or not, except in duly licensed drinking places. Chapter 175, being the civil damage law and giving husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, the right of action against any person who shall by illegal selling of intoxicating liquors have caused the intoxication of such person.

Providing that the city council may license the sale of intoxicating liquors in hotels in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more which are barred by patrol limits.

Chapter 290, Laws 1911, making it a gross misdemeanor for any person to procure or purchase intoxicating liquors for any minor to whom the sale of liquor is by law forbidden.

Chapter 369, Laws 1911, making it a gross misdemeanor to assist, procure or induce any minor or other person to whom the sale of liquor is by law forbidden, to enter or visit any saloon for the purpose of procuring intoxicating liquors.

The most important of the measures that failed to pass were: The State-wide Prohibition bill; the county option bill; a bill providing for the limitation of saloons on a basis of one to every 500 of population; extending the patrol limits in Minneapolis; the brewers' control bill, or rather a bill prohibiting brewers from owning property or from in any way being interested in property in which a saloon is located; taking the power to license away from the county commissioners; prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any place in which food is served or stored or kept or in any room adjoining thereto; an absolute no-license bill: this bill provided that no license should be required at all for the sale of intoxicating liquors—dangerous because of its destruction of the revenue argument; the daylight bill, requiring saloons to close at eight o'clock; the anti-treat bill; anti-screen, anti-blind and anti-chair bill. The latter bill provided that all screens, blinds and chairs should be removed in places where intoxicating liquors are sold. The brewery wagon license bill, which prohibited the delivery of more than one case a day and imposed an almost prohibitive license fee and bond upon all wagons delivering beer or other intoxicating liquors. All these and others failed to pass.

The result of the spring elections left us in the following situation: Towns "wet," 315; "dry," 187—total loss of towns, 22; total gain of towns, 20; net less of towns, 2. Of course, this resumé does not include any cities except a very few within the State, as the general local option laws of this State do not apply to cities. Cities have local option only when provided by their own charter.

The most important judicial decision rendered was against the liberal interest in this, that the Supreme Court of this State in the case of the State ex rel Peacock vs. the village of Osakis, 128 N. W. 295, held that it required a majority of all the votes cast at an election to vote the town "wet." This has never been the accepted policy of the State nor of the Legislature. It was an unlooked for construction. In another case the court held that the general laws did not apply to cities and that cities were not entitled to exercise the powers of local option unless provision was therefor made by their own charters. Kleppe vs. Guard, 109 Minn., 254. Recently the Supreme Court also held that the rule which it laid down in the Osakis case did not apply to cities of the fourth class, operating under home rule charters. Thune vs. Hetland and Village of Ada, 131 N. W. 372. Heretofore the various licensing bodies have refunded the unearned portion of the license money when a town voted dry.

In a case which is not published, the Supreme Court held that it was discretionary with the council so to do. Another decision holding Chapter 450, Laws 1909, which devoted ten per cent. of the license moneys received from intoxicating liquors to the county revenue fund, constitutional.

Missouri.—The Prohibition Amendment carried only 32 counties out of the 114 in Missouri. It was beaten by a majority of 218,125 votes. The total vote cast for the amendment was 207,125, of which only 8,247 was in St. Louis. The vote against the amendment was 425,406, of which 134,336 votes were cast in St. Louis.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has declared the law of 1909, providing for a license tax upon the output of breweries and distilleries, to be invalid and in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

New Hampshire.—General results of spring elections favorable to liberal side. Three cities and twenty-three towns changed to license, among the cities being Concord, the Capital. Former license cities stood pat.

New Jersey.—Mr. James A. Reilly communicates the following report on legislative affairs:—

At no time during the session was there sufficient public agitation to create sentiment in favor of the enactment of further legislation of a restrictive character. The Anti-Saloon forces exerted all their influence and strength in forcing a hearing on the Gebhardt Local Option measure, which was lost by a vote of 14 to 5.

The campaign of misrepresentation during the preceding several years has resulted in the enforced retirement of J. Frank Burke, the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and the reformation of the league forces under the leadership of the Rev. Thomas B. Shannon. Through, and by his direction, the question was forced upon the attention of Woodrow Wilson, Governor—no doubt, with the hope and expectation that he would pronounce in favor of Local Option—with the result that in a most emphatic statement, plain to understand, the Governor put himself on record in the following language:—

“The questions involved are social and moral, not political, and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Whenever they have been made subject-matter of party contests, they have cut the lines of party organization and party action athwart, to the utter confusion of political action in every other field.

“So far as I am myself concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of Local Option made an issue between political parties in this State.”

Several bills were introduced of minor importance, relating to the practice of treating, selling to minors, and permitting the service of liquors to hotel guests on Sunday, each of which failed of enactment.

The measure which attempted to restore to bottlers the privilege of delivering in cases, or quantities, at all points in the State, to meet the competition of New York and Philadelphia department houses was, after considerable effort, passed by the House and Senate, but for some unknown reason the Governor disapproved, and vetoed the bill, thereby continuing a situation which enables those outside the State to deliver, without payment of any taxes, by wagon or express, all kinds of liquor to residents at all points in the State, and prohibiting the local business man from so doing except

upon taking out bottlers' delivery license in each township or municipality.

New York.—Mr. Wm. H. Hirsh contributes as follows regarding legislative affairs in the Empire State:—

SYNOPSIS OF AMENDMENTS TO LIQUOR TAX LAW, 1911.

By SENATOR WAGNER:—Bill amending section 16 of the Liquor Tax Law providing that if a bond action is brought by the Commissioner of Excise it must be commenced within nine months after the cause of action accrues instead of two years, which formerly was allowed the Commissioner. Also provides that a demand may be made for the return of a certificate of deposit within nine months after the expiration of the Liquor Tax Certificate, instead of eighteen months as heretofore provided.

By ASSEMBLYMAN HACKETT:—Amending subdivision 9 of section 8 of the Liquor Tax Law by providing that upon the transfer of a certificate from one place to another it shall not be necessary in the case of a hotel containing less than fifty bed rooms in cities of the first class to obtain the consent of the owner of the premises which it is intended to abandon. Heretofore in all cases such consent had to be obtained. It also provides that in the case of an abandonment the traffic shall be carried on at the premises to which it is transferred for a period of not less than 60 days, instead of one year, before the certificate can be again transferred.

By SENATOR HARTE:—A bill known as the double transfer bill. It amends sections 19, 25 and 26 of the Liquor Tax Law. The amendment to section 25 provides that upon the transfer of a certificate from one place to another in the same city, borough or town, the consent in writing executed and acknowledged by any person to whom such certificate may have been transferred or assigned as collateral security for moneys loaned or any other obligation incurred, must be obtained and presented in addition to the other papers required.

The amendment to section 26 requires a similar consent when it is desired to transfer the certificate from one name to another. A further amendment to section 26 provides that a certificate may be transferred from one place to another and from one name to another in the same city, borough or town in a case where the traffic is not prohibited by law, in one transaction; that is, by filing

an application, statement and bond for the new premises and obtaining the endorsements on the certificate provided for in sections 25 and 26, which deal with the transfer of a certificate from place to place and person to person. In each case a consent of any person to whom the certificate has been assigned as security must likewise be obtained and filed.

By ASSEMBLYMAN JACKSON:—Amending subdivision 1 of section 24 of the Liquor Law by providing that upon the surrender of a Liquor Tax Certificate for rebate the holder must obtain and file, in addition to the other papers, a consent in writing duly executed and acknowledged by any person to whom such certificate may have been assigned or transferred as collateral security for moneys loaned or any other obligation incurred. This provision of the law must also be complied with by the receiver, assignee, committee, successor, administrator or executor of the estate of a Liquor Tax holder.

By SENATOR HARTE:—Deals with the administration of that law in the Inferior Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the City of New York and it affects an Act in relation to such Courts. It amends clause "C" of subdivision 1 of section 31 of the Inferior Criminal Courts Act of New York City by allowing an application to be made for the transfer of a case from Special Sessions to General Sessions upon notice served on the District Attorney within a time not specified after the defendant has appeared before the Court of Special Sessions to plead. The former provision provided that such application must have been made within ten days after such pleading. The application for the transfer from Special to General Sessions is made when it is desired to have a complaint prosecuted by indictment and tried by jury.

By ASSEMBLYMAN GOLDBERG:—Bill known as the church and schoolhouse bill. It amends subdivisions 5 and 8 of section 15 and subdivision 2 of section 23 of the Liquor Tax Law. The effect of the amendments is that the prohibition against the traffic in liquors on premises on the same street or avenue within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse shall not apply to a place in which the traffic in liquors was lawfully carried on continuously from a date prior to the date when a building on the same street or avenue and within two hundred feet of said place has been occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse; nor does it apply in the case of a hotel

which existed at a given place at a date prior to the establishment of the church or school within two hundred feet.

By ASSEMBLYMAN CUVILLIER:—Amending the Liquor Tax Law by adding a new section, 30a, and provides that liquor shall not be offered or sold or given away within one half a mile of the grounds of the United States Military Academy at West Point to any cadet or to a person known to be a cadet.

The Governor vetoed Mr. Hackett's bill amending Liquor Tax Law so as to provide for the prosecution of a complaint against a certificate holder by indictment and trial by jury. He also disapproved of Assemblyman McCue's bill which would prevent the issuing of any new certificates under subdivisions 1 or 2 of section 8 for the traffic in liquors to be drunk on the premises or in quantities less than five gallons not to be drunk on the premises until the ratio of population to the number of certificates shall be greater than 750 to 1.

In a letter bearing date June 15th, 1911, Commissioner Farley wrote that the Department would continue to receive and keep records of assignments of Liquor Tax Certificates or the execution and delivery of so called power of attorney.

In a letter bearing date June 29th, 1911, Commissioner Farley issued an order in which he stated that he would permit the transfer of a Liquor Tax Certificate from one place to another provided there had been no violation of the law and the premises to which the transfer is sought to be made may be used for the traffic in liquors, whether the holder of the certificate was in or out of possession of the premises which were to be abandoned.

Bill introduced by Mr. Bush in the Assembly, which provided for Local Option Elections in cities and towns to decide whether or not baseball playing shall be allowed on Sundays, passed the Assembly but did not come out of the Committee in the Senate. When this bill passed the Assembly it was contended by Assemblyman Lansing that it furnished a precedent for the Local Option bill for cities to determine the question of the sale of liquors.

There have been no judicial decisions of moment except what is known as the case of Fiore against Clement. There appears to be a tendency in some subsequent decisions to follow the Fiore case, but neither this case nor others referred to have gone up to the Appellate Division as yet. The Fiore case seems to hold that

a Liquor Tax Certificate cannot be transferred from one place to another unless the person seeking to make the transfer is in the possession of the premises from which it is to be made for the reason that the abandonment provision of the ratio section of the Liquor Tax Law cannot be complied with otherwise. We contend that the decision on this point was not necessary from the facts presented in that case and that the theory of the court is wrong. The transfer of a certificate is not the transfer of the right from any particular premises but rather of the right under a certain certificate to do business at some premises. Notwithstanding this decision the Department (in a letter addressed to Mr. Hirsh) has decided to allow the transfer of certificates from place to place, whether or not the person seeking to make the transfer is in or out of possession of the premises.

Ohio.—Conditions of interest in this State are fully covered by Mr. Wm. F. Hess, as follows:—

The legislature convened January 3, 1911, and adjourned May 31, 1911. The most important single piece of legislation was that providing for the holding of a constitutional convention in accordance with the will of the people expressed at the polls last November. Delegates to the convention will be elected November, 1911, on a non-partisan ballot after nominations by petition. The convention will convene on the second Tuesday in January, 1912, at Columbus, and in all likelihood will submit to the voters of the State generally a license or prohibition amendment, or both. Should a prohibition amendment be adopted, further exertion by the "Drys" along the lines of local option—county, municipal or township—will be needless, yet their forces are as active as ever, prompting the inference that their hope of State-wide prohibition is far from certain. With a license clause in the new constitution, the "Wets" would not be free from the operation of local option laws until same were modified or repealed, unless their provisions were repugnant to the constitutional provision, but a license clause would do much towards legal recognition of the traffic and by regulatory character qualification of applicants for license eradicate attendant evils which have affected it in popular esteem. Both sides are awake and making preparations for a tremendous struggle, far-reaching in ultimate result, in the choice of delegates. That the liquor question might not over-

shadow all others or endanger the adoption of the new constitution, the law under which delegates will be nominated and elected contains special provisions that in his petition the candidate may express himself in favor of or opposed to the separate submission to the people by the convention of the alternative questions of license or no license. While this provision is not mandatory it is already apparent that the popular favor will be towards separate submission, following the precedent in the adoption of a no-license clause in the constitution of 1851 under which the State has been operating to the present time.

In the late Legislature, the "Wets" made two determined efforts to amend the Rose county local option law. S. B. No. 19, known as the Dean amendment, giving separate effect to the vote of municipalities, so that if a county were to vote "dry" and the municipality "wet," or vice-versa, the municipality would enjoy home rule, was passed by the Senate February 1, 1911: Yeas 22, Nays 12. On February 21, it was lost in the House: Nays 60, Yeas 56. The second measure was H. B. No. 494, known as the Fulton bill. This exempted cities from the operation of the Rose county option law, if the verdict of the city was contrary to that of the county, and was much more limited in character than the Dean amendment, since it was confined to cities of 5,000 population or more, 82 in all. On March 29, the bill was lost in the House: Nays 60, Yeas 56.

Other bills of interest passed were H. B. Nos. 110 and 224, relating to Sunday baseball, providing local option therein; S. B. No. 61, reports of factory injuries to State officials; S. B. No. 115, relating to safe-guarding machinery; S. B. No. 127, insurance of injured employes, creating a State insurance fund, to which employers contribute 90 per cent., employes 10 per cent., while the State pays the salaries and expenses of the Commission, and making radical changes as to the defenses of fellow-servant, assumed risk and contributory negligence doctrines being non-available to employer not contributing; S. B. No. 130, providing for the registration of ownership marks on bottles or other containers and making such registration *prima facie* evidence of ownership of the property bearing such marks; S. B. No. 164, relating to jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Bills of interest which did not get beyond the committee stage were H. B. No. 167, that a child under 17 who visits public

places shall be classed as a juvenile delinquent; H. B. No. 97, relating to minors entering billiard rooms on business; S. B. No. 62, regulating number of saloons in municipalities and townships, limiting number to 1 to each 500 inhabitants in any political division where liquor is allowed to be sold; S. B. No. 157, amending local option statutes, by adding imprisonment to penalty, thus enabling accused to demand jury trial; H. B. No. 396, relative to minors playing billiards or pool; S. B. No. 204, same as Fulton H. B. 494; H. B. No. 512, giving justices of the peace final jurisdiction in misdemeanors where imprisonment is not part of the penalty; H. B. No. 558, permitting sales by manufacturer of liquor within county of manufacture to bona fida residences, and in wholesale quantities to others outside of county; S. B. 275, adding "family reunions" to list of public gatherings within four miles of which liquor may not be sold; S. B. No. 276, amending Jones' residence local option law by substituting special election for petition, and confining district to ward and precinct lines.

S. B. No. 65, providing that students in colleges and universities shall not vote in such location if intending to return to place from which they came, passed by Legislature, was vetoed by Governor.

ELECTIONS.—Since July, 1909, no county local option election has been held until June 9, 1911, when the "Wets" scored a decisive victory by a majority of 980 in a total vote of 6,464 in an agricultural county largely populated by Germans. In a large number of counties the three-year period of operation under Rose county local option election will expire this fall and spring, and there is every indication of a renewal of the fight in counties where even a possibility of reversal exists, and by the "Drys" in many counties which are conceded "dry" for the moral influence of another victory.

Under the Beal municipal option law since May 1, 1910, to July 1, 1911, 14 towns were carried by the "Drys," 3 in former "wet" and 11 in former "dry" districts; 5 towns were carried by the "Wets," 3 in "dry" and 2 in "wet" territory. Under the township local option law, 7 elections were held during the same period of which the "Drys" carried 5 and "Wets" carried 2, leaving former conditions unchanged.

The official number of saloons January, 1910, was 6,908; July, 1910, 7,045; January, 1911, 7,097.

The Ohio census showed gains in "wet" counties. In the gain of 609,576 for 1910 over 1900, twenty "wet" counties contributed

545,922. Thirty "dry" counties showed a gain aggregating 63,654. Losses in 33 "dry" counties aggregated 56,201; losses in 5 "wet" counties, 7,960.

ROSE COUNTY OPTION LAW DECISIONS.—On June 7, 1910, the Supreme Court in *State vs. Walder*, decided that a brewer operating in "dry" territory cannot sell in same territory.

In *Scheu vs. State*, the validity of sales from a brewery in "dry" territory was denied by all the courts passing thereon, including the Supreme Court, December 26.

In *State vs. Walder*, the Supreme Court, Nov. 22, held it to be unlawful to sell malt liquor to be used as a beverage in a "dry" county, whether such malt liquor is, in fact, intoxicating or non-intoxicating.

Each sale was held to be a separate offense by Judge Healea, New Philadelphia, December 9, in *State vs. Wheeland*.

The Attorney General, August 6, 1910, held that municipalities cannot employ detectives to enforce option law outside of municipality.

AIKEN LIQUOR TAX DECISIONS.—A number of suits reached the Supreme Court, and on June 20, 1911, that court upheld the validity of the Aiken liquor tax, and justified the State in demanding payment thereof in counties voted "dry" under the county option law. Thus a violator of the local option law can be taxed for the violation.

On June 7, 1910, the Supreme Court in *Hall vs. County Treasurer Roth*, held that the treasurer cannot seize furniture to cover liquor taxes as against a purchase money mortgage thereon.

On August 20, 1910, the Attorney General held that pianos owned by saloonkeepers "incidental to the business as a means of attracting prospective visitors to purchase," can be levied on for payment of the liquor tax.

Immoral women hired by the State and the methods pursued by tax inquisitors to secure evidence of selling liquor have been severely criticised in some judicial quarters.

Judge Kinkead, Columbus, in an action to recover the tax penalty *State vs. Reese*, and enforce lien against landlord of premises where liquor was unlawfully sold, intimated that an honest case presented by a property owner in good faith of want of knowledge that liquor was so sold, and prosecuting diligent inquiry, could not be assessed the penalty, constitutionally.

The constitutionality of the Dean law, in imposing a good character condition upon the privilege of carrying on the liquor business, is still in the balance of judicial opinion. On April 3, in *State vs. Bloomfield*, Common Pleas Judge Ambler, Canton, held the law constitutional. On May 22, the Attorney General gave an opinion that it was unconstitutional in that imposing character qualification upon the lawful doing of a business it was in the nature of a license forbidden by the constitution. A re-hearing in the Bloomfield case is still undecided. On December 20, the Supreme Court in *Hayner vs. State* upheld that section of the Dean law as constitutional which prohibits the soliciting of orders for intoxicating liquors in "dry" counties, that one solicitation is a violation, and so whether made in letter or in person, and in the particular case that the solicitation was in the county of the person solicited where the intending purchaser had the option of returning the goods, if approved by him.

The law prohibiting free lunch where intoxicating liquor was sold passed by the previous Legislature was declared unconstitutional in Cincinnati police court, and upheld by a minor court in Cleveland, and appears to have become a dead letter in most of the State.

The title to bottles with imprint was held by a Toledo judge to depend upon proof of ownership in each particular bottle in a suit in replevin. A Cincinnati magistrate reached a contrary conclusion on the theory that the title never passed by the sale of the contents only.

Liquor was held not a necessity, and therefore not within the ten per cent. law permitting attachment for bills for necessities by common pleas Judge Ambler, October 3.

Creditors holding warehouse receipts for whiskey stored in a distillery were held to be only general creditors, without preference, in Rohrer bankruptcy proceedings, U. S. Court, Cincinnati, based upon a State decision that an instrument in the form of a warehouse receipt, executed by a debtor to a creditor on property owned by the debtor, who is not a warehouseman, for the sole purpose of securing such creditor, is void as against any other creditor when the property remains in the possession of the debtor.

The Juvenile Court, Cincinnati, June 1910, ruled that no beer shall be sold to minors on a standing order; that an order must issue for each delivery.

Many prosecutions for maintaining nuisances were precipitated by the Ohio Brewers' Vigilance Bureau under the Dean character

law, and the work of the Bureau in wiping out disreputable resorts, and presenting its evidence to grand juries, has received general commendation. At the last annual convention of the Ohio Brewers' Association, November 15, 16, 1910, the work of the Vigilance Bureau was endorsed and further moral and financial support therefor was pledged by the Association. The superintendent of the Bureau in his report called attention to the glaring inconsistency of the Anti-Saloon League in its demand that the Vigilance Bureau join in the chase after bootleggers in "dry" territory. Of this he remarks: "'Dry' territory is the peculiar property of the Anti-Saloon League. The Vigilance Bureau has the right on the mere face of the thing to assume that its responsibility ends where local option begins."

Oklahoma.—The local option amendment was defeated by a majority of less than 10,000.

The Oklahoma State Liquor Dispensary System has been abolished with the signing by Gov. Cruse of the new prohibition enforcement bill. There was much graft scandal in connection with it. The new law creates a special enforcement officer, with powers of sheriff, to act under direction of the Governor.

Although a prohibitory law is nominally in force, there are at least 2,000 persons dealing out liquors, that being the number of U. S. liquor tax stamps issued. John A. Ross, of the U. S. Internal Revenue service, says: "Prohibition in Oklahoma is actually dead, and any further attempt to control the sale of liquor other than through a system of license is and must continue to be a farce." In Oklahoma City the illegally existing "joints" are a regular source of revenue to the city by means of periodically collected fines.

Oregon.—On November 8th, 1910, both the following votes were taken under different laws:—

Two measures for State-wide Prohibition, one a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, the other statutory and carrying penalties, etc.: both placed on the ballot under the initiative. The former defeated by over 18,000 majority, the latter by over 20,000. About 100,000 votes cast on these measures.

Prior to November 8th, 1910, 21 counties out of 34 were "dry" by vote held June, 1908. Elections held under the Local Option

Law November 8th, 1910, in not more than two-thirds of the counties, resulting in 12 "dry" counties voting "wet" and no "wet" counties voting "dry."

An Amendment to the Constitution of the State was passed, which in effect destroys the previous county unit and establishes permanently the incorporated city or town unit. Also, it is believed the law makes cities and towns indefinitely immune from prohibition unless a majority of their own voters so vote. This law was passed by the people under the initiative. In the Legislature which adjourned in March, the following measures were passed:

A law prohibiting the use of intoxicants on railroad trains except in dining, buffet and private cars.

A law prohibiting the licensing of the sale of intoxicants within six miles of any public work carried on by the United States or State government, but not applicable to incorporated cities or towns.

A law imposing a county license of \$400.00 annually where sold outside incorporated cities or towns.

An Anti-Treating Bill was defeated.

Supreme Court has passed upon Home Rule Constitutional Amendment, holding that the incorporated city and town is now a separate unit, but denying City Councils' right to license in "dry" counties until vote is taken and results in "wet" majority. Vote can only be taken in November.

Baker City passed municipal ordinance limiting the number of saloon licenses, providing graduated suspension of licenses in first and second offenses and absolute revocation for third offense; prohibiting gambling, and for the first time in the history of the town, enacting a municipal Sunday closing law. Also prohibiting aliens from holding license and requiring sworn statement from applicant as to good behavior during preceding year. Portland, Oregon, passed blanket ordinance repealing fourteen licenses then in existence and imposing much heavier penalties.

Pennsylvania.—There has been no material change in conditions in this State. Local Option was beaten by a substantial majority in the Legislature. While the liberals have not succeeded in securing any constructive legislation, they have prevented the enactment of destructive laws.

At present conditions in this State indicate a determination upon the part of the prohibition element to secure control, so far as

possible, in the judicial districts, with the idea of limiting the number of licenses, or preventing the issue of licenses altogether.

There are three counties in the State in which no licenses are issued; to wit: Greene, Lawrence and Mifflin, and one county, Bedford, in which only one license is issued. This is owing to the remonstrance feature of our excise law and the susceptibility of the judiciary to public sentiment, regardless of the legal question involved. The liberals are confident that the prohibition territory of the State can be extended, and they hope to restore at least three of the counties named to the normal condition existing formerly.

The trend of public sentiment, especially since the defeat of prohibition in Alabama and its quasi-defeat in Maine, is toward the promotion of a conservative, regulative system. The chief hindrance to this, is the disposition of a few brewers, mostly outside of our State and National Association, to place trade considerations and profit above everything else, and to the irreconcilable position of the radicals on the prohibition side.

South Dakota.—The proposed County Option Law was defeated in November 1910, by a majority of 14,000. License elections in 1911 show gains for license. Pierre, the capital city restored the license system after one year of the reverse policy; Ft. Pierre also discarded Prohibition. Gains were made in the license vote in all cities with the exception of Huron.

Texas.—Statewide prohibition lost in Texas. The "drys" made a desperate fight, but a majority of the voters of the State were not willing to put themselves under a law that took away their personal liberty. The election was held Saturday, July 22, 1911, and great interest was manifested, as the votes numbered almost 500,000. The "wets" won by a majority of about 7,000, not so large as was anticipated, but, in the face of the opposition claims, a substantial victory. One of the factors which contributed largely to the final result was the activity of Governor Colquitt, who took the stump throughout the State and labored gallantly to defeat the amendment.

Utah.—The proposed Prohibition Law was rejected by a decisive majority in June, 1911. By the last Legislature a local option bill was passed which provides that cities of the first, second and third classes, and towns shall be voting units to determine whether or not liquor shall be sold. Counties outside of cities of the first, second and third classes, and towns will be separate voting units.

Washington.—The first referendum election ever held in Tacoma, March 22nd, 1911, resulted in a decisive victory for the anti-treating ordinance. The registration was 21,587, the percentage of women being one-third, and the majority for the ordinance about 2,700. The great majority of the women voted for the ordinance. A number of towns have recently been added to the license column.

Wisconsin.—Mr. Wm. H. Austin reviews the situation as follows:

Wisconsin shows a most creditable record for the years 1910 and 1911 in excise matters. General State and local option elections have been held, a long session of the Legislature has been encountered and the customary vicious opposition of enemies of the industry has been combated with the result that success has crowned the efforts made to keep Wisconsin foremost among the States liberal in their regulation of the personal habits of their citizens.

The biennial session of the Legislature, which has just closed, received more than sixty bills designed to curb the business. The single prohibitory bill passed prohibits the sale of liquor at public auctions. Nine minor regulatory bills were passed, but none of these were opposed. Objectionable measures which failed to pass were a civil damage act, making the retailer and owner of the property liable for damages resulting from the intoxication of any person; making sales on Sunday cause for revocation of license; forbidding women in all places where liquro is sold; forbidding manufacturers being interested in the retail traffic; repealing the location (Baker) law; compelling District Attorneys to prosecute on oral complaints; dividing license moneys between the municipality and the county; high license; county option; "dry" zones; Gothenburg system.

The new laws passed slightly modified existing statutes, increasing the minimum fine for drunkenness to \$25.00, prohibiting sale at auctions and changing other minor laws.

During the year the City of Beloit passed an ordinance forbidding women to enter saloons, Appleton passed an ordinance forbidding free lunches and the City of Janesville killed an ordinance which was aimed to nullify the location clause of the Baker Law.

In the primary election of September 7th, 1910, county option was a clearly defined issue and gubernatorial candidates favoring it received but 54,710 votes, while those opposed to it polled a total of 198,733 votes.

At the annual spring elections the State showed a substantial increase in license sentiment in that a very large majority of the cities and towns voting were carried by the "Wets" and ten were turned from "dry" to "wet." Places carried by the "Drys" were, as a rule, small and unimportant.

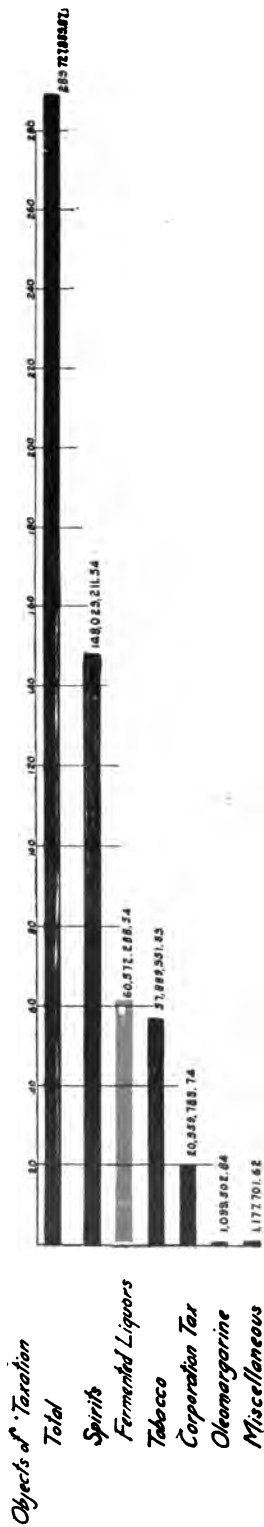
Recent important rulings by the Attorney General are to the effect that a license cannot be assigned or transferred and that the purchaser of a retail business must procure a new license and pay full amount of the license fee, although but a small part of the license year remains; that a partnership may legally take and hold a license; that any license granted in excess of the number allowed under the Baker law is null and void and affords no protection; that clubs possessing a government license violate the law unless they secure a local license; that signers to any petition or remonstrance may erase their names at any time prior to the particular time designated when the petition is acted upon.

Strong resolutions calling for the exercise of great care by all boards in the issuing of licenses were passed at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Brewers' Association and in the encouragement of this policy circulars signed by all of the allied liquor and brewing associations of the State were issued calling the attention of these local boards to the law and their individual duty in reference to the issue and revocation of license.

Respectfully submitted,

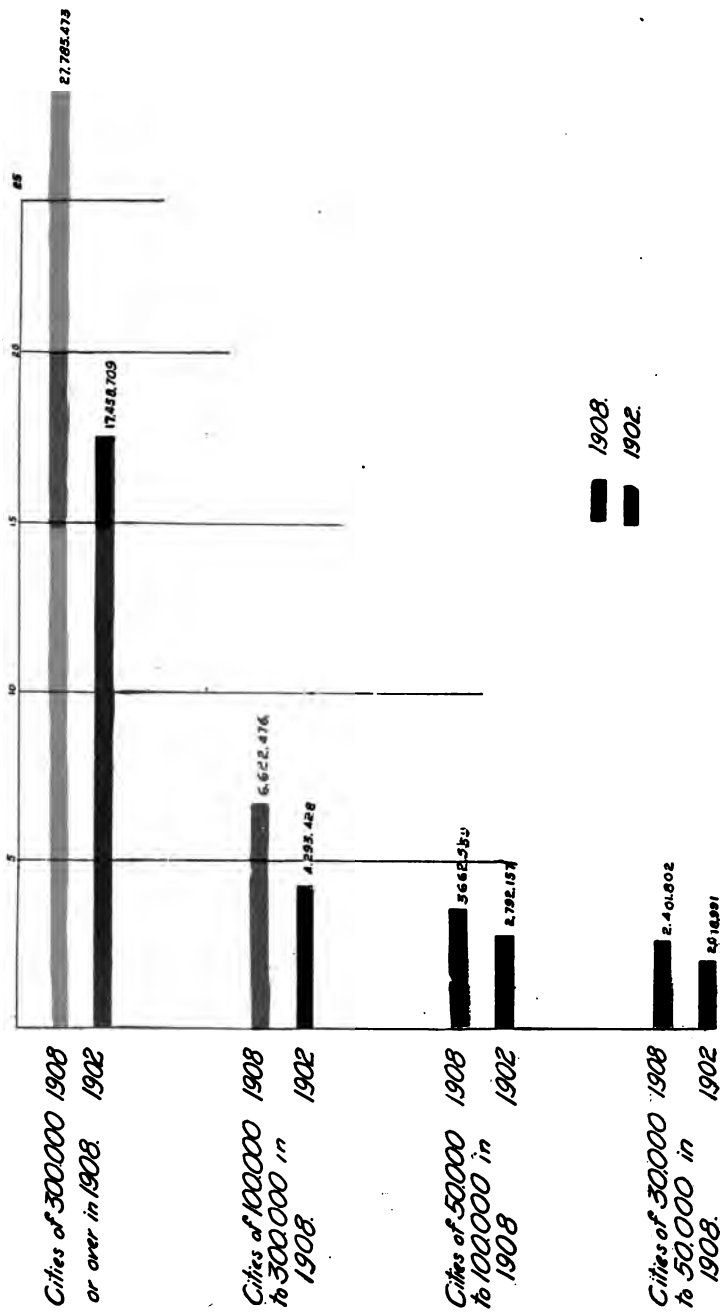
ALBERT LIEBER, <i>Chairman</i>	PERCY ANNECKE
HUGH F. FOX, <i>Secretary</i>	PAUL O. REYMANN
A. L. STRAUS	CHARLES METZ
AUGUST UIHLEIN	CHARLES WIEDEMANN
WM. J. LEMP	D. F. COLLINS
CHARLES VOPICKA	GEORGE C. HAWLEY
H. F. HEEB	ANDREW HEMRICH
WM. F. FEIL	B. ADOUE
CHARLES E. SUCCOP	C. H. R. WOODWARD
A. J. DIEBOLT	A. G. HUPFEL, JR.
WM. A. BIRK	H. A. RUETER
ADOLPH COORS	JOHN F. BECKER
JOSEPH H. STRAUS	A. W. WOEBKEN
THEODORE FINKENAUER	JOSEPH E. UIHLEIN
MICHAEL MONAHAN, <i>Editor Literary Bureau.</i>	

U.S. Internal Revenue Receipts for the Year ending June 30, 1910.



Internal Revenue Report 1910.

Receipts from Liquor Licenses and Taxes in all Cities of over 30,000 Inhabitants in 1902 and 1908



THE PRESIDENT:—The next thing in order is the report of the Advisory and Labor Committees, by their Chairman, Mr. Schram.

MR. SCHRAM:—Mr. Chairman, with regard to the report of the Advisory Committee, I ask to be excused from reading that, for this reason: it is in the hands of all the members of the Association and action on such recommendations as it may contain properly belongs to the Executive Session, and I therefore ask that such matters as may require action be taken up in Executive Session.

Here follows in full the report of the Advisory Committee.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the United States Brewers' Association.

GENTLEMEN:—During the past year the Advisory Committee has constantly been called upon for information and advice in regard to the matter of labels, brands and advertisements, and has conducted a large amount of correspondence with the members of the United States Brewers' Association.

The Committee has at all times urged its members to observe both the letter and the spirit of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, and the rules and regulations which have been adopted for its enforcement by the Commission representing the Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture, of Commerce and Labor and of the Treasury Department. Without exception, brewers have shown a ready disposition to conform to the Act in the matter of their labels, but some of their advertisements may be open to criticism. While it is doubtful whether the Act applies specifically to advertisements, there is no doubt that the intent of the Act is to preserve the public from deception in any form. We recommend, therefore, that brewers should edit carefully the advertising matter which is prepared for them by their advertising agents, in order that there may be no possible misrepresentation of their product.

THE BEER HEARING.

The Board of Food and Drug Inspection considered the subject of beer at a Hearing which was held in Washington, D. C., on July 31st, 1911, and submitted a list of questions to us in advance. Your Advisory Committee represented the brewing industry at the Hearing, assisted by several other representative brewers, who were invited to take part as a Special Committee. The following were

present: Messrs. Louis B. Schram, G. W. Lembeck, Carl J. Hoster, Hugh F. Fox, Gustave Pabst, E. A. Schmidt, William J. Lemp, James R. Nicholson, E. L. Rueter and G. R. Alley, together with our counsel, Mr. Robert Crain.

The Committee submitted a Brief in answer to the questions of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, which has been sent to our members and is made a part of this report. The facts therein set forth regarding brewing ingredients and methods speak for themselves; and the efforts of our opponents to make capital out of the discussion of the beer question have fallen flat. The brewing trade welcomes wide publicity in regard to its product, and courts public inspection and supervision. The thanks of the industry are due to the eminent technologists of the various Brewing Institutes and Stations for the practical assistance which they so willingly rendered in connection with this matter.

Following is the brief submitted by the Special Committee:

The United States Brewers' Association, representing 70 per cent. of all the malt liquors produced in the United States, has at all times been a staunch and consistent friend of the pure food movement. Our former Secretary, Mr. Gallus Thomann, took an active part in the Pure Food Congress of 1898 and 1899, and, with a number of our members, appeared before the United States Senate Committee on Manufactures in 1900 for the purpose of advocating the passage of pure food legislation. The records of our annual conventions since the year 1898 show the sincerity of our purpose in this direction, and the chairman of this Board will bear us out in claiming some credit for the final enactment of the Food and Drugs Act. In appearing before this Board it is with the spirit of assisting it in its work and not of hampering it, and we freely comply with the invitation extended to us by this Board to furnish all information in our possession in order to guide the work of the Board, and in this we claim to be experts, since it is essential for us to be fully informed as to all of the details that enter into the manufacture of beer, in order that we may produce a product which is not only acceptable to the public but of value as a beverage and a nutrient.

The questions proposed by this Board deal practically with the materials used in our industry, but we desire to emphasize the fact that it is of at least equal, if not far greater, importance that the method of using the ingredients should have the attention of this Board.

In order to produce a wholesome product, the brewer must use the greatest care in the selection of materials, so that only substances of absolute purity and wholesomeness are employed. In order to insure this, it is the uniform practice of brewers to submit their brewing materials to skilled technologists for examination and analysis. It is also absolutely necessary that the utmost care and cleanliness be observed in the brewery in order that the complex processes which the materials undergo before the process of brewing is completed may not be disturbed. It is well known that the slightest infection will cause such disturbances in fermentation that the resulting beer would be unpalatable and unsalable, and therefore we are compelled to exercise the utmost cleanliness in all the processes.

Whether the brewers are sincere in this statement is a matter easy of verification, and on behalf of the members of the United States Brewers' Association we extend an invitation to the members of this Board and to the public to visit our plants at any time and without previous notice and, at their leisure, to study our methods and materials and thus satisfy themselves that we are using every possible care and caution to produce a wholesome and nutritious beverage entitled to the absolute confidence of the public.

Unlike most other industries, the brewing of beer is, and has been for half a century, under the constant surveillance of the government. Every barrel of beer manufactured in the United States is produced under the very eye of the Government officials, and the books, provided by strict regulations of the law and the Internal Revenue Department, show to the Government officials every constituent element which enters into the manufacture of every barrel of beer sold to the American consumer.

We consider it of greater importance to secure the production of a wholesome finished product than to place arbitrary limitations upon the materials which we may use, provided always that such materials are not, in themselves, deleterious or in any way objectionable. We maintain, and from experience are justified in doing so, that the brewers of the United States brew a cleaner, more wholesome and more uniform product than those of any country in the world. It is unquestionably the most popular manufactured beverage in the United States, and from its production the Federal Government realizes an income of \$63,000,000 a year, which income is growing at the rate of six per cent. annually.

We follow this general statement by a series of answers to the questions which you have propounded, and which we now present to you.

**ANSWERS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION
TO QUESTIONS PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF FOOD
AND DRUG INSPECTION.**

QUESTION. 1. What ingredients enter into the composition of beer, ale, porter, and stout, in the United States at the present day and what are the processes of manufacture?

ANSWER. The ingredients entering into the composition of beer, ale, porter, and stout in the United States are: Potable water, malted and unmalted cereals, hops, yeast. In some instances sugars prepared from cereals, cane sugar and beet sugar are used.

The process of manufacture is substantially as follows: By mashing the malted and unmalted cereals, under suitable conditions, a wort of proper composition is prepared. The resulting liquid is drawn off and boiled for several hours with the addition of hops. This wort is cooled and pitched with yeast and allowed to undergo fermentation.

The resulting beer is stored for the necessary length of time, and life is imparted to it either by krausening or by carbonating. By krausening is meant the addition of small proportions of young fermenting beer and allowing the after-fermentation to undergo in the cask. Carbonating consists in collecting at suitable time the gas from fermentation and impregnating the aged beer at any suitable stage with its own gas, previously collected.

The beer is then filtered and ready for the market.

QUESTION 2. What ingredients were used and what were the processes of manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout in the United States prior to the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906?

ANSWER. The process of manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout and the ingredients used, in the United States, prior to the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, were substantially the same as now.

QUESTION 3. Are rice, corn and brewer's sugar, molasses, etc., used at the present time in the manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout? If so, what purposes do they serve?

ANSWER. Rice, corn and brewer's sugar are used at the present time in the production of beer, ale, porter and stout, principally for the reason that the American malts contain an excess of albumenoids. The aim of the brewer is to reduce as much as possible the percentage of albumenoids in beer, etc., in order to increase the stability of the finished product. In the case of pale beers and ales, these substances also help to produce a paler color, and in the manufacture of stock ale, sugar is also used for the purpose of obtaining a high degree of fermentation, which is absolutely essential in order to preserve the ale for several years under adverse conditions. To our knowledge, molasses is not used in brewing.

QUESTION 4. Do the proportions of the ingredients used in the manufacture of beer, ale, stout and porter bear any fixed relation to each other?

ANSWER. The proportions of the ingredients used in the manufacture of beer, ale, stout and porter do not bear any fixed relation to each other. They depend entirely on the character of beer to be produced.

QUESTION 5. What are the characteristics which differentiate beer, ale, porter and stout from each other? Are the differences due to materials used or to the process of manufacture?

ANSWER. Ordinary beers, ales and porters are so similar in their composition that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other by chemical analysis. They differ only in regard to taste and flavor, which difference is partly due to the process of manufacture and partly to the materials employed. Stock ale and porter are furthermore characterized by a greater original gravity and a higher degree of fermentation.

QUESTION 6. What are the densities of the worts from which beers, ales, porters and stouts are manufactured? What is their density after fermentation? Does the density of the wort used vary in each product? Within what limits?

ANSWER. The densities of worts from which beers are manufactured vary usually from ten to fourteen per cent., and in ale, porter and stout from twelve to twenty per cent. The gravity of the fermented beer varies within a wide range and depends upon the character of the beer to be produced and whether the same is intended for quick consumption or for export.

QUESTION 7. Have beer, ale, porter and stout made in the United States been artificially carbonated? Are they artificially

carbonated now? What is the purpose of artificial carbonation? Is artificial carbonation necessary?

ANSWER. Carbonating of beer is a decided improvement in the art of brewing. It has been successfully employed for about one quarter century and will undoubtedly be more universally adopted in the future. Its object is to saturate beer with the purified fermentation gases shortly before racking and to insure a cleaner tasting and more uniform product. The possibilities of over- and under-charging so often encountered in the old method of krausening and bunging are better controlled and the addition of partly fermented raw wort to the fermented product entirely discarded. Carbonating produces a more staple article and is a means to elevate our American beers, for which reason it deserves due recognition.

QUESTION 8. Have domestic ales, beers, porters and stouts been artificially colored? Are they artificially colored now? Is artificial coloring necessary? What coloring materials are used? What is the purpose of artificial coloring?

ANSWER. The following coloring materials are used at the present day for the purpose of meeting the demands of the consumers for beer and ales of various colors:

Roasted malt, roasted corn, caramelized sugar and extracts prepared from these materials.

They are a necessity for the production of certain brands of dark beer, porter and stout.

QUESTION 9. Have alkaline carbonates, such as bi-carbonate of soda, been used in the manufacture of beer, ale, porter and stout in the United States? Are they used now? Are they necessary? For what purpose are they used?

ANSWER. The use of bi-carbonate of soda was discarded long ago. The enlightenment of the process of fermentation obtained from the scientific research of Professor E. Hansen, Pasteur and others, has placed the brewer in a position to control this phase of manufacture to prevent an increase of acidity, which in exceptional cases formerly was neutralized with this alkaline compound.

QUESTION 10. Have brewing waters been chemically treated in the United States? Are they chemically treated now? Is chemical treatment necessary? What is the purpose of the treatment?

ANSWER. The chemical treatment of water has been found necessary for the production of beers of good quality. The practice is

based upon scientific research and has found wide adoption both in England and in Germany. In Germany its importance has been recognized and such practice approved by the government. (See International Revenue Regulations Ausführungsbestimmungen S 2 Abs. 9).

QUESTION 11. Is lupulin used in the manufacture of beers, ales, stouts, and porters? If so, for what purpose?

ANSWER. Lupulin forms the most valuable part of hops. It is of great importance in brewing, as it contains those resins, volatile oils and bitter substances for which hops are particularly prized.

In many breweries the practice prevails to separate hops by mechanical devices into seeds, leaves and lupulin, and to add the latter separately toward the end of the boiling process, so as to insure the best results in hopping.

QUESTION 12. Are there any materials entering into the composition of beer, ale, porter and stout made in this country which cannot be considered normal ingredients?

ANSWER. No.

QUESTION 13. Are there different kinds of beer, ale, porter and stout, which should be distinguished by appropriate labeling?

ANSWER. From the facts that the main differences in the beers, ales, porters and stouts brewed in this country reside in their densities before and after fermentation, as well as in their color, taste and aroma; and that all of them are brewed from the kind and quality of materials already described in these answers, there would seem to be no reason for compulsory adoption of special labeling of brands, other than the name of the manufacturer.

QUESTION 14. What are the meanings of the terms "lager" and "bock" as applied to beer?

ANSWER. The term "lager" is derived from the German verb "lagern"—*aug lagerhalten*—and means to stock, to store, to have on hand in case of sudden increased demand. Some fifty or more years ago, when ice machines were unknown, manufacturers of beer were compelled to stop malting and brewing on account of inadequate refrigeration in May, and consequently had to brew "auf lager" in order to meet demands during the hot summer months. It is evident that these storage cellars, on account of imperfect insulation and melting of the ice, gradually warmed up and that beer stored in them, due to interchange of the surrounding temperatures, did not quiet down and required a longer period of lagern for clarification,

hence lagers and clarification are synonymous and mean the removal of solid matter through gravitation on lager fass—on storage cask. All bottom fermented beers that have been stored for accomplishing this end in view deserve the qualification lager beer and it is quite erroneous to connect with it the idea of aging.

The term "bock" is given to a special brew of strong dark beer, which is generally prepared for consumption in the spring, about Easter time. The production of bock beer in the United States has sensibly diminished during the past few years, the modern public taste calling for a milder and paler beverage. The name "bock" is legendary.

QUESTION 15. What are the meanings of the terms "malt" and "malt extract?"

ANSWER. "Malt" in the broadest sense of the word can be applied to every cereal which has undergone the process of germination; we can therefore speak of barley malt, wheat malt, corn malt, etc. Ordinarily, however, the term is used to indicate barley malt.

"Malt extract" is an unfermented extract of syrup consistency which has been prepared from malt.

The term "malt extract" is also frequently used for a product brewed with a high original gravity, which contains comparatively little alcohol and a large amount of extractive matter. Such "extracts" act as tonics and at the same time possess high nutritive value.

QUESTION 16. Are names of foreign beers, ales, porters and stouts applied to beers, ales, porters and stouts made in the United States? How, if at all, may beers, ales, porters, and stouts bearing foreign names be labeled so as to meet the provisions of the first general paragraph and paragraphs first and second of Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, "in the case of food?"

ANSWER. Many foreign names, chiefly geographical, are given to malt liquors of all varieties produced in the United States. It must be borne in mind that all of our brewers originally came from either England, Ireland, Scotland or from Germany or Austria. They brought over with them the tastes and the brewing methods of their respective countries, and it appears natural for them to have called their products by the names of their native states or provinces. These old brewers have passed away, but the custom introduced by them continues. Since the passage of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, the provisions of the Act have been generally complied with, brewers adding to their selected geographical, or other special name, the word "type" or "style."

FREIGHT RATES.

Your Committee and Counsel acted in conjunction with the transportation managers of the various shipping brewers at the Hearing given by the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider the proposed increase in freight rates.

BARLEY AND HOPS.

The Committee has been endeavoring to secure reliable first hand information in regard to the production of barley, so that our members may be fully informed of the supply. A preliminary crop report has been issued, which will be supplemented by later information from time to time. It is proposed to extend this service for the special benefit of our members. Your attention is called to the fact that for a number of years the production of barley and hops has been almost stationary, while the beer sales have steadily increased. All possible encouragement should be given to scientific farmers who devote their energy and their money to the production of good crops according to up-to-date methods. The testimony of the barley growers who appeared at the recent beer hearing in Washington was, however, a revelation of ignorance and incapacity. The questions which were put to them by the Secretary of Agriculture stumped them completely. Apparently they did not know what kind of barley they were raising or ought to raise, or how much they got per acre, or how often they raised barley in successive years on the same soil. If these farmers were, as Mr. Mauff claimed, the representative barley growers of the best barley States, the barley business must be in a sorry plight.

In this connection mention should be made of the special Barley Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Faust, L. B. Schram and G. W. Lembeck, which has been appointed to co-operate with the Crop Improvement Committee of the various Grain Exchanges and Boards of Trade. Under the direction of Mr. Bert Ball, this Crop Improvement Committee is arranging to send demonstration cars into the barley districts with experts from the Agricultural Experiment Stations to help barley farmers in getting better results, by the application of the best methods of soil treatment, etc. The Board of Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association has appropriated \$3,000 for the furtherance of this work. We append the official reports on the barley crop of the United States and Canadian Governments:

CANADIAN BARLEY.

The Reports of the Canadian Department of Agriculture give the following figures as to the production of Barley in the Dominion of Canada during the past three years. They represent the crops of 1908, 1909, and 1910.

PROVINCE	Area (Acres)	Yield per Acre (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)	Weight per Measured Bushel (Pounds)	Average Price per Bushel	Total Value
Prince Edward Island.	1908 { 5,900	31.60	186,000	50.83	\$0.600	\$112,000
	1909 { 5,900	27.61	169,000	49.84	0.588	99,000
	1910 { 5,700	28.00	159,600	48.32	0.572	91,300
Nova Scotia.	1908 { 9,600	28.80	277,000	47.52	0.730	202,000
	1909 { 8,900	24.77	221,000	47.77	0.770	170,000
	1910 { 8,700	30.33	264,000	48.67	0.766	202,000
New Brunswick.	1908 { 3,500	22.50	79,000	47.85	0.700	55,000
	1909 { 3,200	29.26	94,000	47.45	0.688	65,000
	1910 { 2,900	35.29	73,000	48.78	0.670	49,000
Quebec.	1908 { 109,600	19.80	2,170,000	47.42	0.743	1,012,000
	1909 { 108,400	24.02	2,604,000	47.76	0.717	1,867,000
	1910 { 104,000	24.49	2,547,000	48.17	0.713	1,816,000
Ontario.	1908 { 743,800	28.40	21,124,000	47.07	0.531	11,217,000
	1909 { 721,500	29.04	20,952,000	47.59	0.557	11,670,000
	1910 { 696,700	29.75	20,727,000	47.89	0.533	11,047,000
Manitoba.	1908 { 662,500	25.80	17,093,000	45.40	0.392	6,705,000
	1909 { 696,000	29.98	20,866,000	47.36	0.380	7,929,000
	1910 { 684,000	20.21	13,826,000	46.61	0.39	5,392,000
Saskatchewan.	1908 { 81,000	24.10	1,952,000	46.40	0.386	754,000
	1909 { 135,000	33.28	4,493,000	—	0.360	1,618,000
	1910 { 137,400	26.18	3,598,000	46.59	0.358	1,289,000
Alberta.	1908 { 129,800	29.90	3,881,000	47.73	0.334	1,296,000
	1909 { 186,000	32.25	5,999,000	48.20	0.336	2,016,000
	1910 { 194,500	20.32	3,953,000	47.92	0.383	1,514,000

The following are the figures for the whole of Canada for the same period:

	Area (Acres)	Yield per Acre (Bushels)	Total Yield (Bushels)	Weight by Measured Bushel (Pounds)	Average Price per Bushel	Total Value
1908.....	1,745,700	26.79	46,762,000	42.02	\$0.460	\$21,353,000
1909.....	1,864,900	29.71	55,398,000	47.09	0.459	25,434,000
1910.....	1,834,000	24.62	45,147,600	47.69	0.474	21,400,300

The total yield in each of the eight Provinces compares as follows:

	1908	1909	1910
Prince Edward Island.....	186,000 bushels	169,000	159,600
Nova Scotia.....	277,000 "	221,000	264,000
New Brunswick.....	79,000 "	94,000	73,000
Quebec.....	2,170,000 "	2,604,000	2,547,000
Ontario.....	21,124,000 "	20,952,000	20,727,000
Manitoba.....	17,093,000 "	20,866,000	13,826,000
Saskatchewan.....	1,952,000 "	4,493,000	3,598,000
Alberta.....	3,881,000 "	5,999,000	3,953,000
Total.....	46,762,000 "	55,398,000	45,147,600

UNITED STATES BARLEY.

The reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture give the following figures as to the production of barley in the United States during 1908, 1909 and 1910.

STATE OR TERRITORY	YEAR	ACREAGE Acres	Yield per Acre Bu.	PRODUCTION Bushels	Price per Bushel Dec. 1 Cents	Total Farm Value, Dec. 1 Dollars
Maine.....	1908	8,000	28.0	224,000	81	181,000
	1909	8,000	28.5	228,000	77	176,000
	1910	8,000	31.0	248,000	76	188,000
N. Hampshire	1908	2,000	24.0	48,000	80	38,000
	1909	2,000	25.0	50,000	80	40,000
	1910	2,000	26.0	52,000	77	40,000
Vermont.....	1908	14,000	33.0	462,000	70	323,000
	1909	15,000	30.0	450,000	77	346,000
	1910	15,000	31.0	465,000	68	316,000
New York....	1908	77,000	26.0	2,002,000	70	1,401,000
	1909	77,000	24.8	1,910,000	69	1,318,000
	1910	78,000	28.3	2,207,000	70	1,545,000
New Jersey...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania..	1908	9,000	26.0	234,000	63	147,000
	1909	9,000	21.8	196,000	67	131,000
	1910	9,000	26.5	238,000	63	150,000
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	1908	1,000	30.0	30,000	65	20,000
	1909	1,000	32.0	32,000	64	20,000
	1910	1,000	31.0	31,000	61	19,000
Virginia.....	1908	3,000	28.0	84,000	69	58,000
	1909	3,000	28.5	86,000	71	61,000
	1910	3,000	29.3	88,000	67	59,000
Ohio.....	1908	30,000	27.5	825,000	64	528,000
	1909	32,000	25.9	829,000	61	506,000
	1910	31,000	28.5	884,000	60	530,000
Indiana.....	1908	9,000	23.0	207,000	65	135,000
	1909	9,000	23.5	212,000	63	134,000
	1910	9,000	27.0	243,000	56	136,000
Illinois.....	1908	30,000	28.5	855,000	65	556,000
	1909	31,000	28.0	868,000	52	451,000
	1910	30,000	30.2	906,000	56	507,000
Michigan.....	1908	70,000	25.5	1,785,000	62	1,107,000
	1909	67,000	24.7	1,655,000	61	1,010,000
	1910	67,000	26.0	1,742,000	58	1,010,000
Wisconsin....	1908	825,000	30.0	24,750,000	58	14,355,000
	1909	866,000	28.0	24,248,000	56	13,579,000
	1910	866,000	25.9	22,429,000	64	14,355,000

STATE OR TERRITORY	YEAR	ACREAGE	Yield	PRODUCTION	Price	Total Farm
		Acres	per Acre Bu.	Bushels	per Bushel Dec. 1 Cents	Value, Dec. 1 Dollars
Minnesota....	1908	1,300,000	25.0	32,500,000	49	15,925,000
	1909	1,339,000	23.6	31,600,000	47	14,852,000
	1910	1,285,000	21.0	26,985,000	60	16,191,000
Iowa.....	1908	500,000	27.0	13,500,000	51	6,885,000
	1909	495,000	22.0	10,890,000	46	5,009,000
	1910	510,000	29.5	15,045,000	56	8,425,000
Missouri.....	1908	2,000	23.0	46,000	63	29,000
	1909	2,000	25.0	50,000	68	34,000
	1910	2,000	27.0	54,000	60	32,000
North Dakota	1908	940,000	19.5	18,330,000	46	8,432,000
	1909	987,000	21.0	20,727,000	43	8,913,000
	1910	987,000	5.5	5,428,000	55	2,985,000
South Dakota	1908	928,000	26.5	24,592,000	47	11,558,000
	1909	1,021,000	19.5	19,910,000	45	8,960,000
	1910	1,025,000	18.2	18,655,000	57	10,633,000
Nebraska.....	1908	118,000	23.5	2,733,000	46	1,276,000
	1909	120,000	22.0	2,640,000	43	1,135,000
	1910	135,000	18.5	2,498,000	45	1,124,000
Kansas.....	1908	275,000	16.0	4,400,000	54	2,376,000
	1909	270,000	18.0	4,860,000	53	2,576,000
	1910	300,000	18.0	5,400,000	45	2,430,000
Kentucky....	1908	1,000	25.0	25,000	72	18,000
	1909	1,000	24.0	24,000	76	18,000
	1910	1,000	24.0	24,000	65	16,000
Tennessee.....	1908	1,000	25.0	25,000	73	18,000
	1909	1,000	24.0	24,000	79	19,000
	1910	1,000	23.0	23,000	80	18,000
Texas.....	1908	4,000	24.0	96,000	78	75,000
	1909	4,000	19.4	78,000	100	78,000
	1910	5,000	30.0	150,000	90	135,000
Oklahoma....	1908	30,000	23.0	690,000	58	400,000
	1909	30,000	23.0	690,000	65	448,000
	1910	32,000	30.0	960,000	54	518,000
Montana.....	1908	25,000	35.0	875,000	61	534,000
	1909	50,000	38.0	1,900,000	63	1,197,000
	1910	52,000	28.0	1,456,000	62	903,000
Wyoming.....	1908	4,000	35.0	140,000	65	91,000
	1909	4,000	31.0	124,000	74	92,000
	1910	4,000	30.0	120,000	67	80,000
Colorado.....	1908	24,000	33.0	792,000	65	515,000
	1909	26,000	36.0	936,000	66	618,000
	1910	27,000	32.0	864,000	60	518,000

STATE OR TERRITORY	YEAR	ACREAGE Acres	Yield per Acre Bu.	PRODUCTION Bushels	Price per Bushel Dec. 1 Cents	Total Farm Value, Dec. 1 Dollars
New Mexico..	1908	1,000	42.0	42,000	79	33,000
	1909	1,000	40.0	40,000	100	40,000
	1910	1,000	25.0	25,000	80	20,000
Arizona.....	1908	29,000	38.0	1,102,000	85	937,000
	1909	32,000	40.0	1,280,000	88	1,126,000
	1910	34,000	36.0	1,224,000	90	1,102,000
Utah.....	1908	12,000	45.0	540,000	54	292,000
	1909	13,000	40.0	520,000	66	343,000
	1910	13,000	36.0	468,000	60	281,000
Nevada.....	1908	8,000	30.0	240,000	77	185,000
	1909	8,000	38.0	304,000	75	228,000
	1910	9,000	40.0	360,000	70	252,000
Idaho.....	1908	52,000	41.0	2,132,000	53	1,130,000
	1909	62,000	40.0	2,480,000	59	1,463,000
	1910	65,000	33.0	2,145,000	50	1,072,000
Washington...	1908	170,000	30.5	5,185,000	58	3,007,000
	1909	182,000	39.5	7,189,000	64	4,601,000
	1910	186,000	29.0	5,394,000	57	3,075,000
Oregon.....	1908	62,000	29.0	1,798,000	59	1,061,000
	1909	63,000	31.5	1,984,000	66	1,309,000
	1910	64,000	31.5	2,016,000	62	1,250,000
California.....	1908	1,082,000	23.5	25,427,000	74	18,816,000
	1909	1,180,000	26.5	31,270,000	74	23,140,000
	1910	1,400,000	31.0	43,400,000	55	23,870,000
TOTAL.....	1908	6,646,000	25.1	166,756,000	55.4	92,442,000
	1909	7,011,000	24.3	170,284,000	55.2	93,971,000
	1910	7,257,000	22.4	162,227,000	57.8	93,785,000

The following are the figures for the whole of the United States for the same period.

Year	Acreage Sown and Harvested. Acres	Average Yield per Acre. Bushels	Production. Bushels	Average Farm Price per Bu. Dec. 1. Cents	Farm Value Dec. 1. Dollars
1908	6,646,000	25.1	166,756,000	55.4	92,442,000
1909	7,011,000	24.3	170,284,000	55.2	93,971,000
1910	7,257,000	22.4	162,227,000	57.8	93,785,000

AMERICAN HOP CROP.

The hop situation is also serious in view of the exhaustion of reserve stocks here, and abroad, and the shortage in the foreign crops. The American crop, which has just been harvested, is ample for our home requirements, but does not leave much surplus for export. The export demand varies from year to year, according to the condition of the European crops, but under any circumstances, we may expect to ship at least thirty to forty thousand bales a year to Great Britain. The average annual increase in the beer production of the United States calls for an additional supply of about ten thousand bales of hops each year. The stagnation in hop growing is due to an increase in the value of good hop lands, increase in labor cost, and especially to the fact that the average prices of the past five years have not made hop growing particularly attractive. The development of the dairy business in Central New York State, and of the fruit business in the State of Washington, has increased the value of land in certain districts to a point where hop growing becomes unprofitable, or to put it more explicitly, the farmer in the grazing districts of Central New York can make more out of cows than he can out of hops, while the farmer in Yakima, for instance, can make more out of fruit than he can out of hops. The hop production has steadily decreased in New York State and Washington, and it has increased very slowly, if at all, in Oregon and California. The leading hop growers complain of the fact that many brewers will not pay a sufficient premium to warrant them in specializing in the finest varieties, and that the practice of contracting ahead, instead of buying by sample, puts the high class grower at a disadvantage. It is hoped that the prizes for hops and barley which have been offered by the United States Brewers' Association and others at the International Brewers' Congress will serve to stimulate the production of hops and barley, and improve the standard of quality. Your Committee feels that the manufacturers of the corn and wheat products for brewing purposes have shown commendable enterprise in securing the best quality of raw material and adopting it to the use of the brewers who are jealous of their reputation, and are therefore most careful in selecting their materials.

FOREIGN BEER STANDARDS.

BEER STANDARDS IN CANADA: Under an Act recently passed in the Dominion of Canada establishing "standards" for beverages

and fruit juices, malt liquors and malt beverages form the subjects of Section 6, which is as follows:—

MALT LIQUORS AND MALT BEVERAGES.

1.—Malt liquor is a beverage made by the alcoholic fermentation of an infusion, in potable water, of barley malt and hops.

2.—Ale or beer is a beverage produced by top fermentation of an infusion, in potable water of barley malt and hops; with or without other starchy and saccharine matters, and contains in one hundred (100) cubic centimetres (20 degrees C) not less than two and seventy-five one hundredths (2.75) grammes of alcohol (equivalent to six (6) per cent. by volume of proof spirits) not less than three and one-half (3.5) grammes of extract, and not less than eleven one-hundredths (0.11) gramme of ash, chiefly potassium phosphate.

3.—Porter and stout are varieties of ale or beer made in part from highly roasted malt, or barley, and agree, in other respects, with the requirements for ale and beer.

4.—Lager beer is beer produced by bottom fermentation which contains, in one hundred (100) cubic centimetres (20 degrees C.) not less than three and one-half (3.5) grammes of extractive matter and eleven one-hundredths (0.11) gramme of ash, chiefly potassium phosphate, and not less than two and fifty-hundredths (2.50) grammes of alcohol, equivalent to four and four-tenths (4.4) per cent. by volume of proof spirits.

5.—Light beer is a beer containing in one hundred (100) cubic centimetres at 20 degrees C. less than two (2) grammes of alcohol (equivalent to less than four and four-tenths (4.4) per cent. by volume of proof spirits.)

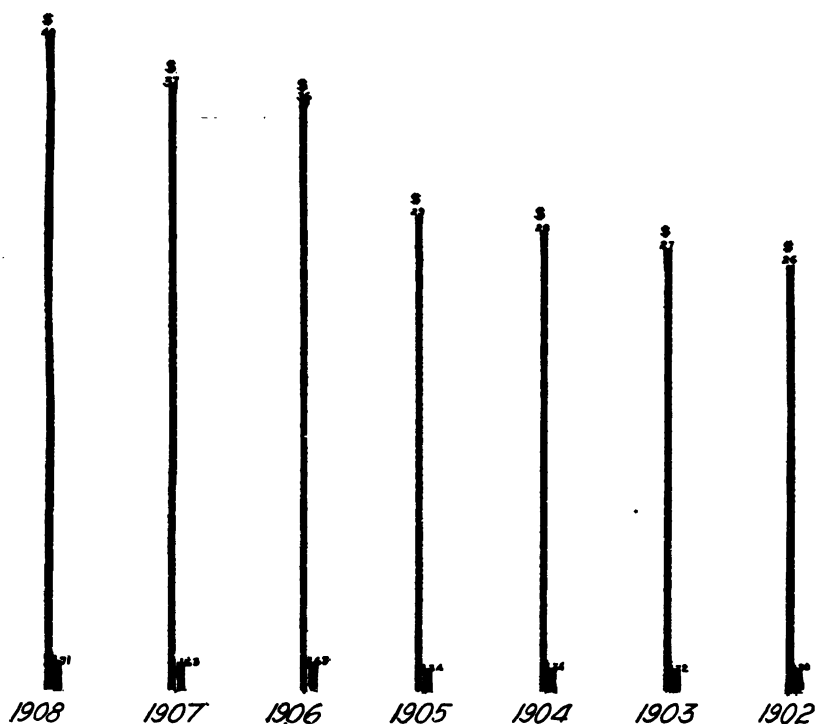
FRENCH BEER LAW.

The following standards and definitions for beer were recently adopted by the French Government. This translation is made from the official text as given in *Le Petit Journal du Brasseur* (The Brewers' Little Journal) published at Brussels:

ARTICLE 1.—Forbids the sale of any product, under the name of beer, other than the beverage obtained by the alcoholic fermentation of a wort made from hops and malt of pure barley or joined to a

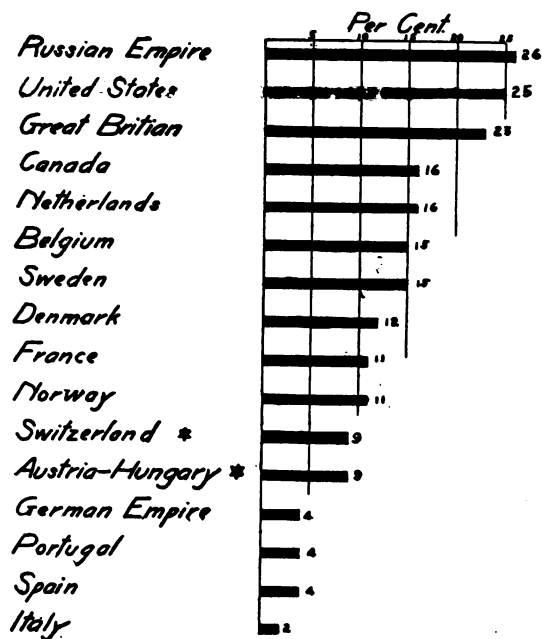
*Income from Liquor Licenses and Taxes in all Cities of the United States
of more than 30,000 Population 1902 to 1908.*

■ Total in millions
■ Per Capita.



U.S. Census Report on Cities: 1908.

*Proportion of Average Revenue from Alcoholic Beverages to Total Average Revenue,
in the United States and Foreign Countries during the Five Year Period
1905-1909.*



* For the four years, 1905-1908.

quantity of malt made from other cereals, starchy matters, invert sugar or glucose, not to exceed in amount the weight of the malt in the brew.

ARTICLE 2.—A beer made from a wort whose density is less than two degrees should be designated "small beer" (*petit Biere.*)

ARTICLE 3.—The following processes used in the manufacture or preservation of beer are not deemed improper or fraudulent:

1ST—Clarification either during boiling or after fermentation by the aid of substances whose use, by the Law of August, 1905, is declared lawful.

2ND—Pasteurizing.

3RD—The addition of tannin in proportion sufficient to bring about fining.

4TH—Coloring by means of caramel or extracts obtained by torrefaction (roasting) of cereals and other authorized substances.

5TH—Treatment by sulphurous anhydride (pure product of the combination of sulphur) and by pure bisulphites, on the double condition that the beer shall not retain more than 50 milligrammes of sulphurous anhydride, free or combined, per litre, and that the use of bisulphites may be limited to 5 grammes per hectolitre.

ARTICLE 4.—All antiseptics or preservatives are forbidden excepting sulphurous anhydride, the bisulphites and those covered by paragraph 1st, Article 3, above.

ARTICLE 5.—Forbids the sale of certain products under any name that would induce belief that beverages prepared by the aid of such products can be legally mixed with beer or even sold separately as beer.

ARTICLE 6.—Products announced to the public as being used in the manufacture of beer must be designated by a name expressing clearly the nature of the composition of said products.

ARTICLE 7.—In establishments for the retail sale of beer, packages, casks, etc., must be inscribed with the name under which the beer is sold. This inscription is not obligatory for bottles or receptacles in which the beer is taken away directly by the purchaser or served by the vendor to be consumed on the spot.

Inscriptions must not be abbreviated nor so composed as to deceive with regard to the name of the beer.

ARTICLE 8.—This article strictly forbids the use of any name, mark or indication which might tend to confuse the purchaser as to the nature of the beer or the place of manufacture.

BRITISH STANDARDS:—There is no official beer standard in Great Britain. Under the present law of England the malt of typical beer may be prepared by any saccharine or amylaceous substance, and as the duty is levied on the quantity of soluble carbohydrates made into beer, as determined by the specific gravity of the infusion, the exact nature of the fermentable matter is a matter of indifference to the Excise. The materials permitted as adjuncts to malt by the English Government include corn, rice, wheat, prepared cereals, all kinds of sugars, and syrups; and colorants such as caramel malt or caramel made from sugar.

THE PELLAGRA-BEER FAKE.

In October, 1910, an article captioned "Beer as a Cause of Pellagra" appeared in the *Literary Digest*, the same being based upon a sensational statement by the editor of *Good Health* that "*beer when brewed from corn malt, as it now often is,*" is a principal cause of the disease. It should be pointed out that *Good Health* is the organ of a very large food products concern at Battle Creek, Mich., which is noted for its flamboyant advertising. In the screed alluded to the writer thus formulated this gratuitous slander on beer, the national beverage:

"There is a constant source of pellagra which at the present time seems to have been overlooked; namely, beer. Most of the beer used in this country is made from corn, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that much corn which might be considered hardly suitable for the making of grits or cornmeal might be considered good enough for beer. It is doubtless true that there are at the present time many or even more people making use of corn in the form of beer than in any other form, and it would be well for such persons to know that in the use of beer they are running greater risk to taking pellagra than would be involved in the ordinary use of corn. In the use of beer it would be impossible to tell anything about the condition of the corn from which the beer is made; whereas ordinary corn products may be easily inspected. If the discovery of pellagra has the effect to materially lessen the consumption of beer, it may be

the means of accomplishing great good in the battle against intemperance."

At our suggestion, Dr. Francis Wyatt, of the National Brewers' Academy, took up the matter and succinctly disposed of the *Good Health* canard in the following terms:

OCTOBER 11, 1910.

THE EDITOR, THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Sir —In the *Literary Digest* of October 8th, page 583, there appeared an article entitled

"BEER AS A CAUSE OF PELLAGRA,"

in which there are reproduced some very erroneous statements that you may at once correct by publishing the following facts:

(1)—It is not customary for brewers in any part of the United States to use malted corn as an ingredient in brewing malt liquors;

(2)—The great bulk of the malt liquors of the United States is produced from grist composed of approximately 75 to 80 per cent. of barley malt and from 20 to 25 per cent. of unmalted cereal products, chiefly rice, corn grits, and corn meal;

(3)—The brewers of the United States, without exception, buy all their brewing materials according to chemical analysis, and under expert chemical and biological control. It would be literally impossible for any dealer or manufacturer to deliver to them, under these conditions, any corn products of inferior quality, or in a damaged state.

I advance these facts with the authority of twenty-five years' active practice, as a brewing chemist, and as Official Consultant to the United States Brewers' Association.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS WYATT.

Acknowledging Dr. Wyatt's letter, the editor of the *Literary Digest* declined to publish the same for the reason that "*we publish no articles or communications at first hand, the entire contents of our paper being in the form of quotations from other periodicals.*" He suggested that Dr. Wyatt address his reply to "*Good Health,*" the original source of the story. Thereupon Dr. Wyatt, in response, expressed his regret to the *Literary Digest* that it "*should republish, without question, from an obscure, comparatively unknown and insignificant print, a serious allegation against a most important industry and then decline to rectify or mitigate the injury by giving space to an authoritative statement of mere facts.*" He then sent his letter of correction to the editor of *Good Health*.

Later, however, the *Digest* seems to have reconsidered its position, in view of the many protests which it had received, and in its issue of March 4, 1911, it gave place to Dr. Wyatt's correction. At the same time the *Digest* printed the uncandid rejoinder of the editor of *Good Health*, which follows here:

"In reply to the above statements we have only to say: (1)—We did not suggest that malted corn was used in the making of beer, as the text of our article will show. (2)—We are pleased to note that our statements with reference to the use of corn in the making of beer are fully confirmed by so eminent an authority. (3)—There is no chemical test by which the poison of pellagra can be detected. The only biological test would be to feed the corn to an animal or a human being and note whether pellagra developed. Thousands of beer-drinkers are making this biological test all over the country, and some of them have contracted pellagra from some source. To us it seems quite as reasonable that pellagra should be contracted from beer as from corn-meal, mush or hoe-cake, and more so. It is certainly absurd for a person to discard other corn products because of supposed danger from pellagra, and at the same time continue the use of beer."

Noticing that the enemies of our industry continued to circulate the slander, ignoring every correction, disclaimer and denial from our side, we some months later sent the following communication to the *Literary Digest*, which effectually disposes of *Good Health's* argument as to *the only biological test*. The same was courteously acknowledged, but not published!

APRIL 27, 1911.

EDITOR, THE LITERARY DIGEST,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sir:—Apropos of the controversy as to the chief inducing causes of pellagra, which the *Digest* has noticed from time to time, may I invite your attention to the very significant report of the Illinois Pellagra Commission, appointed by Governor Deneen, in October 1909?

The Commission submitted a preliminary report in November last, a synopsis of which appears in the *Institution Quarterly*, published at Springfield, Ill., and edited by the eminent sociologist, Frederick Howard Wines

As a cardinal result of the investigation, it is stated that "the Commission does not believe that corn is a contributing factor in the production of the disease (pellagra)."

The report thus definitely, and it would seem conclusively, disposes of this feature of the investigation:—

“In general, it may be said that the Commission inclines to regard pellagra as an *infectious* disease.

“The popular interest in pellagra centers around the question whether its production is the result, as claimed by Lombroso, of a corn diet.

“Several cultures of the ordinary mould and bacteria of corn which cause decomposition in the field and in storehouses were grown in pure culture on corn, and an extract injected in rabbits and guinea pigs. No toxic symptoms of any kind could be produced.

“An experiment in actual feeding was made at Peoria by filling a cottage with patients fairly representing the average demented, untidy type of insanity, and placing them upon a corn diet. They were given for an entire year as cereals, corn flakes, corn-meal mush, and hominy. They had white bread to eat only once a day. Corn syrup (glucose) was substituted for cane syrup at supper. The vegetables served included canned corn and corn fritters. Five times a week they had corn-starch pudding for dessert. In another cottage, the menu was so arranged as to include no corn product whatever. The number of patients in each was about sixty. Of those on a corn diet, pellagra developed in four cases, and three others showed symptoms of the complaint; there was one death from pellagra. Of those on a corn-free diet five developed the disease, and there were four suspects; there were two deaths from pellagra.

“Feeding monkeys and guinea pigs with corn, and also with the excreta from pellagrins, gave only negative results.”

Where does this leave the pellagra-beer scare so cleverly fomented by the editor of *Good Health*,—which, by the way, has a not quite disinterested connection with the Battle Creek food products? Since pellagra does *not* come from corn, according to the findings of the Illinois Commission, and but a very small percentage of the *best* corn, accepted only upon chemical analysis, is used in a very inconsiderable proportion of the beer made in this country, is not the brewer entitled to a clean bill of health?

Trusting that with your accustomed fairness you will note this latest aspect of the controversy, and if possible, give place to this letter, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*.

ALCOHOLIC MEDICINES.

It is not perhaps generally known, that medicinal preparations which contain alcohol must be sufficiently “medicated” to render them unfit for use as a beverage.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued July 5th, 1910, a revised list (T. D. 1,643) of alleged alcoholic medicinal preparations which are insufficiently medicated, and for the sale of which the Federal Government imposes a liquor tax. That is to say, the two hundred and nine alleged medicinal preparations in this list should apparently be classed as Alcoholic Beverages rather than as Medicines, even though they are sold for the most part in the drug stores. The list contains nearly one hundred different kinds of Bitters, about thirty Tonics, fifteen Elixirs, the same number of Cordials and a miscellaneous assortment of Liver and Kidney Cures, La Grippe specifics, Cough Cures, and Dyspepsia remedies. Some of the names which are given to these preparations are ingeniously suggestive; such for instance as—"Zig-Zag," "U-Go," "Dandy Bracer," "Black Tonic," "Sure-Thing Tonic," "Exhilarator," "Jack-Pot Laxative Bitter Tonic," "Herb, Root and Fruit Tonic Bitters," "Rejuvenating Iron and Herb Juice," "Rockandy Cough Cure" and "Honey Wine." The list contains Jamaica and Lemon Gingers, which are familiar as cocktail ingredients in Prohibition territory.

The list is not a complete one, as it does not include many of the "Beef, Iron and Wine" preparations and the compounds sold under the name of "Rock, Rye and Glycerine," but it is at least sufficient to show how very valuable Prohibition must be, to the Druggists! While many of these beverages are scattered throughout the country, it is interesting to note that many of them are made in Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa, North Carolina and Maine. Thus Prohibition not only creates a vested interest in illicit dives and "speak-easies," and in "moon-shine" whiskey stills, but also in the legalized manufacture and sale of alleged medical preparations, which are in many cases masquerading as alcoholic beverages under the guise of medicines.

RESTAMPING BEER PACKAGES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces the following decision:

(T. D. 1672.)

RESTAMPING PACKAGES OF FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Collectors of internal revenue authorized to restamp packages of fermented liquors upon proper application prior to approval by Commissioner. Modification of Department Circular, No. 58, of 1907, Internal Revenue Circular, No. 705, (T. D. 1226.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1911.

It has been found from experience that the detention of packages of fermented liquors from which stamps have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident is apt to cause loss on account of the deterioration of the product during the lapse of time necessary to secure stamps for restamping, as provided for in internal-revenue circular No, 705, dated September 6, 1907.

In order to facilitate the restamping of such packages under the provisions of Section 3,315, Revised Statutes, the method of procedure as outlined in circular 705, in the case of fermented-liquor packages, is hereby modified as follows:

The notice of loss or destruction of fermented liquor stamps shall be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the packages are held.

Upon receipt of such notice the collector will detail a deputy collector to inspect the packages and ascertain the condition of the same and report whether said packages in his opinion were duly stamped at time of shipment and are entitled to be restamped under the provisions of Section 3,315, Revised Statutes. The owner or consignee in whose hands the packages are found, or other person having knowledge of the facts, must file with the collector a statement under oath that the original stamps affixed to the packages at the brewery have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident.

Upon receipt of the report of the deputy collector and the sworn statement of the owner, consignee, or other person having knowledge of the facts, the collector will, if the evidence is satisfactory, furnish to the deputy collector the stamps necessary to replace those lost or destroyed, and such stamps will then be affixed to the proper packages under the supervision of a deputy collector.

All the papers in each case will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the collector's monthly report on Form 103, accompanied by statement containing the names of all persons to whom fermented-liquor stamps have been issued for restamping, giving the numbers, denominations, and value of stamps issued in each case.

The stamps thus issued should be entered on a separate line on the collector's record of reports, Form 103, and the aggregate value shown on said report sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In every such case the collector will obtain a receipt from the person receiving the stamps so issued and transmit such receipt, together with the other papers, with this report on Form 103 for the month in which the stamps were issued.

Collectors should take credit on Form 103 for stamps thus issued, inserting a note on said form in red ink to this effect, "Issued under authority of Circular No. 58, as modified, on application of..."

ROYAL E. CABELL, *Commissioner.*

Approved:

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

OFFICIAL ORGANS.

From time to time in previous years, the United States Brewers' Association has permitted various trade papers to designate themselves as "official organs" of the United States Brewers' Association. While the trade journals have at all times supported the welfare of the brewing industry with the greatest zeal, we believe that the use of the above term should be discontinued. This Association, of course, has no control whatever over the trade journals, nor does it seek any supervision over their news columns or advertising pages. The fact that they are announced as "official organs" of the United States Brewers' Association has, however, led to misunderstanding on the part of the public, and we deem it unwise to convey the impression that this Association is responsible in any way for any publications that are not under its own absolute direction.

PURE FOOD MOVEMENT.

The United States Brewers' Association had a small exhibit at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition, which was held at Madison Square Garden, New York, last year, and the Secretary was invited to take part in the proceedings of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science. The United States Brewers' Association has also been invited to take part in the Pure Food Movement which is being organized by the National Civic Federation.

Your attention is called to the model brewery which constitutes the main exhibit of the United States Brewers' Association at the American Exposition of Brewing Machinery, Materials and Products.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

Our Annual Report giving a list of patents relating to the brewing and kindred industries, and registered trade marks, has already been published as a separate document, and sent to our members. It will not be included hereafter in the Convention Proceedings.

In connection with trade marks and patents protection, the following, briefly stated, salient features of an agreement entered into as the result of an international conference, held in June last, at Washington, D. C., at which the work accomplished by previous conferences held for the same purpose, was reconsidered, revised and systematized, is considered of interest to members of the Association, so many of whom are owners of valuable industrial property, in the shape of patents, trade marks, etc.

At the conference, fully empowered representatives were present from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Dominica, Spain, the United States of America, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis. The conference, which opened in Washington, on June 2, 1911, formed what they termed a "State of Union for the Protection of Industrial Property." It was agreed, among other things, that the citizens of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy, in all the other countries of the Union, with regard to patents of invention, models of utility, industrial designs, or models, trade marks, trade names, the statements of place of origin and suppression of unfair competition, the advantages which the respective laws now grant, or may hereafter grant to the citizens of that country. This ensures them the same protection as the latter, the same legal remedies against any infringement of their rights, provided they comply with the formalities and requirements imposed by the National laws of each State on its own citizens.

Any person who shall have only filed an application for a patent, utility model, industrial design or model or trade mark in one of the contracting countries, or the successor or assign of such person, shall enjoy, for the purpose of filing an application in the other countries and subject to the rights of third parties, a right of priority, for patents and models of utility of twelve months and for industrial designs and models and trade marks of four months.

Every trade mark regularly registered in the country of origin

shall be admitted to registration and protected as that in the other countries of the Union.

Trade names shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without the obligation of filing, whether it be a part or not of a trade mark.

The nature of the product on which the trade mark is to be applied cannot in any case be an obstacle to the filing of the trade mark, except that marks that are contrary to morals and public order cannot be filed.

Any product bearing illegally a trade mark or a trade name shall be subject to seizure on importation into the countries of this Union, in which this mark, or this trade name may have a right to legal protection.

All the contracting countries agree to assure to the members of the Union an effective protection against unfair competition.

The contracting countries shall accord, in conformity with their national laws, a temporary protection to patentable inventions, working models, industrial models or designs, as well as to trade marks, for products exhibited at International Expositions, official or officially recognized, organized in the territory of one of them.

Each of the contracting countries agrees to establish a special service for industrial property and a central office for the communication to the public, of patents, working models, industrial models or designs, and trade marks. This service shall publish, as often as possible, an official periodical.

The establishment, at Berne, Switzerland, under the auspices of the Swiss Confederation, of a Bureau International pour la protection de la Propriété Industrielle (International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property) the expense of which, limited to 60,000 francs (\$11,400) per year, is to be borne, pro rata, by the contracting countries in common. The government of the Swiss Confederation shall supervise the expenses of the International Bureau, make necessary advances and present an annual statement of accounts.

The International Bureau shall centralize information of every nature relative to the protection of industrial property and embody it in a general statistical report, which shall be distributed to all administrations. It shall proceed to considerations of common utility, interesting to the Union and shall publish a periodical, on

questions concerning the object of the Union, for distribution, pro rata, among the administrations of the countries in the Union.

The official language of the International Bureau shall be French.

The International Bureau shall hold itself, at all times, at the disposition of members of the Union, to furnish them special information on the questions relative to the international service of industrial property and shall make an annual report of its operations, for communication to all members of the Union.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, *Chairman*.

HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*,

G. W. LEMBECK

RUDOLPH J. SCHAEFER

A. G. HUPFEL, JR.

E. G. W. WOERZ

JOHN REISENWEBER

HENRY FRESENIUS

JULIUS STROH

SIMON SEIBERT

ERNEST FECKER, JR.

ALBERT CARRY

ALBERT LACKMANN

HENRY UIHLEIN

J. GEORGE JUNG

OTTO F. STIFEL

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Schram then took up the Report of the Labor Committee which is as follows, including certain remarks interpolated by him in the body of the report.

REPORT OF THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

During the past year the Labor Committee has been called upon constantly to advise our members in regard to new contracts and in the adjustment of local difficulties. There has been a very general demand for an increase in the wage scale and a decrease in the working hours. Although the brewery workers were already receiving higher wages, on the average, than that of any other industry, offering continuous work to its employees, their employers recognized the fact that the cost of living has materially increased, and that the burden has fallen most heavily upon the working class, which is least able to bear it. However, the present revised wage scale, taken in conjunction with the very high cost of raw materials, is a matter which is giving the brewers serious concern, since the margin of profit has become so small that only the best managed and most

favorably located breweries can expect to earn a fair return on their capital and pay for the proper up-keep of their plants. Some of the demands that have been made by local unions were altogether excessive, and in some cases efforts were made to force these demands by taking advantage of pending elections on the license question. With the constant improvement in transportation facilities, and the steady development of the business in bottled beers, every brewing centre has now become a distributing point for a wide area, and the day of large profits for isolated plants has gone by. In other words, the competition has become general, and the local brewer in the Rocky Mountains, for example, can no longer afford to pay extravagant wages. Of course, this means that the making of labor contracts has become a serious affair, which must be handled by experts; and that local brewers who know only local conditions, who have no knowledge of the wages and terms of contracts in other places, and have had only the most limited experience in such matters, are at a great disadvantage in dealing with the situation. On the other hand, the local unions are in much the same position, and if they happen to be headed by a man of extremely radical views and hasty judgment, they are led into taking a position which is contrary to that of their international officers. In several cases the men have struck without the consent of the central authority, and it has been necessary for one of the international officers of the brewery workers' union to go to the spot and conduct the negotiations. Under these circumstances, the calls upon our Labor Committee have become so frequent as to make it impossible for the members of the Committee to give them their personal attention. With the sanction of the Board of Trustees, the Committee has therefore employed Mr. E. A. Moffett to act as conciliator in such difficulties, and to assist our members in making their contracts with their employees. Mr. Moffett is a man of wide experience in labor matters, and commands the respect of his colleagues in the organized labor movement.

In conjunction with those strikes, so often unauthorized by the authoritative bodies of the labor unions, something has occurred recently, since the printing of this report, which it might be well to call to the attention of the members. The International Executive Council of the Brewery Workers has taken official cognizance of the fact that frequently the employees of some particular brewery would go out on strike, on account of some imagined grievance,

without the authority of the local executive board and without the authority of the National Executive Board of the Brewery Workers. The International Council of Officers are properly and very decidedly opposed to any disturbance of that kind, and they have recently, in their annual session last September, taken very decisive and salutary action on those matters. They have issued a circular addressed to all their members and to all their local unions to the effect that in future any strike which has not first had the consideration of the local executive board of their International Executive Board, would be positively condemned, and those engaged in such a strike would be disciplined by the National body of the Brewery Workers. I am quite sure that this will relieve our members from many annoyances in kind.

Definite arrangements were not concluded until Mr. Moffett had been sent to Utah and Montana early in March to assist our colleagues in settling serious difficulties that had arisen in connection with expiring contracts. Mr. Moffett went, first of all, to Salt Lake City, where the local brewers placed him in charge of the situation. While at first the Committee representing the local unions was inclined to regard him with some suspicion, he gradually won their confidence, and finally induced them to bring a representative of the International Executive Board of Brewery Workmen to the spot. After several weeks of negotiations, a new contract was signed, and both the brewers and the officers of the unions took formal action complimenting him for his part in the affair.

Shortly afterwards he took up the matter of renewing the contracts at Ogden, Utah, and after similar negotiations brought this matter to a successful conclusion.

At the request of the Montana Brewers' Association, Mr. Moffett then proceeded to Butte and Helena, where an acute situation had developed, owing to the extravagant demands of the unions and the fact that the brewers at different points in Montana had been acting at cross-purposes with each other. In this case, Mr. Moffett, with the aid of Mr. C. N. Kessler, the Secretary of the Montana Brewers' Association, succeeded in bringing order out of chaos. Although a serious strike was threatened, the conservative leaders in the Brewery Workers' Union were able to hold their men in check until the negotiations were concluded and new contracts were made covering a period of two years. In both of these affairs the members of the United States Brewers' Association in other

States showed the right spirit by observing our non-interference agreement and by instructing their local agents in Utah and Montana to act in co-operation with the local brewers. Mr. Kessler has written expressing his deep appreciation of the good work which Mr. Moffett did, and adds: "The United States Brewers' Association will eventually have to take the liveliest interest in these contract matters, and the sooner this is done the better. The average local brewer is most unfitted for drawing up such contracts, and if this could be done gradually, with some degree of uniformity, it would be better for both sides."

The experiments made by the Labor Committee in Utah and Montana proved so satisfactory that a definite arrangement was made with Mr. Moffett, who is now a member of our staff. He has recently visited Boston and Fall River, in connection with certain difficulties that arose there, which have been happily adjusted. There are no controversies now open between our members and their employees, and on the whole, the relations appear to be mutually satisfactory. Applications for Mr. Moffett's services should be made as far in advance as possible, so that he may be able to do justice to all those who need his assistance. He is now endeavoring to secure copies of all contracts that exist between employing brewers and brewery workers, so that they may be carefully analyzed and compared, and a complete tabulation made of all the essential facts.

WORKMENS' COMPENSATION FUND.

The development of the plan for establishing a Workmen's Compensation Fund to cover accidents in the brewing industry has been delayed by the necessity of securing proper data as a basis for our calculations. After a conference with the Committee appointed by the International Brewery Workmen's Union, it was decided that these data could only be obtained by the men of the various local unions. The International Brewery Workmen's Union took up the matter, and sent blanks to each union to be filled in by each of their members, which practically amounted to taking the census of the whole brewing trade. Over sixteen thousand of these blanks were filled in and returned, and have been carefully tabulated by an insurance expert whose report is in your hands. The report shows that the project is not only feasible, but that it has such manifest advantages as to recommend it to every brewer in the United States. In substance, it may be said that if all the brewers will agree to the

proposed plan, provision can be made for the adequate protection of their employees at a cost below the present rate of employer's liability insurance. In case of accident the victim will then be sure of an instant remedy, regardless of the vexed question of negligence on the part of the employer, employee or fellow servant, and thus practically all litigation will be done away with. Moreover, the workman will get all the benefit without having to give the lion's share to some attorney, or having to compromise with the insurance company. This is on the basis of the present insurance rate, but it must be remembered that the rates are going up and that a further advance is inevitable, as the various State Legislatures enact more liberal compensation laws.

The International Brewery Workers, at their recent Convention, appointed a Committee of Five to confer with our Labor Committee on the proposed plan, and they will meet in Chicago on October 16th. The result of the conference will be communicated to you during our Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS B. SCHRAM,
Chairman
CHARLES PFAFF
CHARLES SCHUTTE
GEORGE F. GUND

WILLIAM H. REHM
A. G. RICKS
ANDREW HEMRICH
HUGH F. FOX,
Secretary.

LABOR COMMITTEE.

VACATION FOR EMPLOYEES.

MR. SCHRAM:—Now, I wish to present to you matters on behalf of the Labor Committee which have arisen since the printing of this report. The most important of these, of course, is the compensation plan, but before taking that up I desire to refer to a matter which has recently been called to the attention of our Committee, by Mr. Timothy Healy, the President of the Firemen's International Association: The firemen in the great majority of breweries work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and they have no day of rest, and while their hours of work are only eight, their work is so severe that they require the remaining portion of the twenty-four hours for relaxation and sleep. They apply to us to give them some relief from this constant and continuous grind. I propose to read to you a letter addressed to me by Mr. Healy. It is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF
STATIONARY FIREMEN.

OFFICE OF
TIMOTHY HEALY
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT
NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1911.

MR. LOUIS B. SCHRAM, *Chairman*,
Labor Committee,
United States Brewers' Association.

DEAR SIR:—

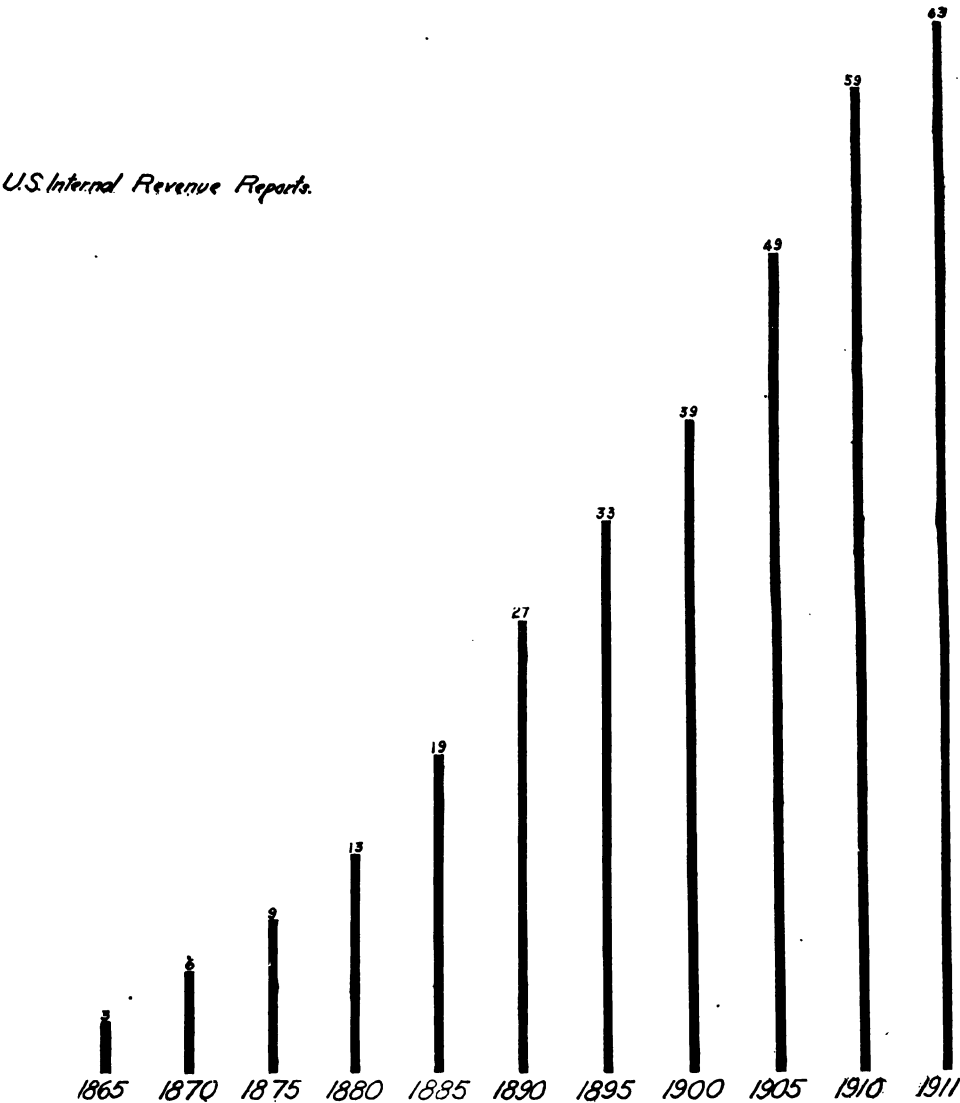
I have just learned that the United States Brewers' Association is to open its Annual Convention in Chicago, in the coming week. Therefore, on behalf of our Brotherhood, I would respectfully request the Convention, through you, to take up for consideration the proposition of an annual vacation for the firemen in the employ of the members of the National Brewers' Association throughout the country.

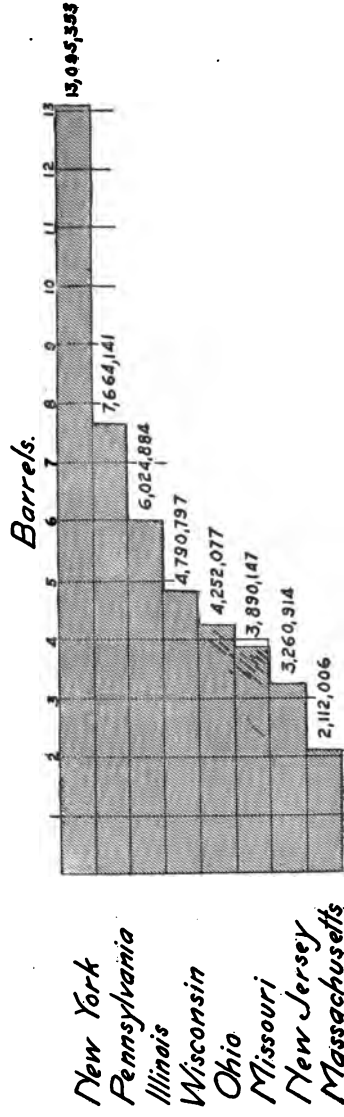
The New York State Brewers' Association, of whose Labor Committee you are chairman, three years ago granted one week's vacation, with pay, to its firemen and others working seven days a week. You are, of course, aware of the conditions under which the vacations were granted. It was voluntary on the part of the employers, and is, therefore, all the more appreciated by the men. I don't know of anything that your Convention could do that would be more appreciated by workingmen and by the large number of societies which are organized throughout the country for the betterment of the conditions of the wage-earners, than to follow in the footsteps of the New York State Brewers' Association, and give an annual vacation to men who are now working 365 days in the year. Surely men who have to work every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, when others are enjoying themselves or devoting their time to their families, are entitled to a breathing spell once a year.

Since we have been getting the vacation in New York from your Association, hundreds of other employers have got into line and are giving vacations, and I am sure that if your Convention would act favorably on this request, it would mean a great deal to the firemen throughout the country, and there is no class of working-

*Production of Beer in the United States in Barrels at Quinquennial Periods.
1865—1911
Years ending June 30.*

(In millions of Barrels.)



States Leading in Production of Beer. During Year ending June 30, 1910.

men that I know of that is more entitled to consideration. You have been their friend in the past, and I appeal to you to use your influence for them on this occasion.

Very respectfully yours,

TIMOTHY HEALY,

International President.

In the City of New York (continued Mr. Schram) this has been done for some time past, as a voluntary matter, and it has had a most salutary effect in labor circles in our part of the country. A recommendation to this effect has been made to the Board of Trustees and that body will, at the proper time, recommend a suitable resolution to this Convention. The Trustees have gone a little further in this recommendation as to the vacation suggested to them; namely, they will include in their recommendation all those other workmen in your plants who work seven days in the week, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. The Labor Committee and the Trustees believe that it is a very desirable thing to do, and I hope that this convention, at the proper time, will ratify the recommendation of the Labor Committee and of the Trustees.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

I will now take up, gentlemen, the matter of workmen's compensation. As to the objects for which we are striving in this move, you have been already informed. At the last annual Convention this matter was, for the first time, laid before you and with hearty unanimity you instructed your Labor Committee to proceed with the work of formulating a plan of workmen's compensation. This work has continued through the past year and has come to its final fruition at a conference which your Labor Committee had with a committee from the International Brewery Workers' Association, in this city, on Monday last. All the essential provisions of such a plan were brought forward for discussion, and were agreed upon, and before I go into further detail I want to express my personal appreciation of the spirit of coöperation, of friendliness, of sincerity which we found at the hands of the representatives of the Brewery Workers' Union. I hope that this spirit of cordial coöperation may, in time, extend over all our relations with our employees, and I hope that it will be strengthened from day to day. I hope that it will be the cause of putting an end to all such differences as we have experienced from

time to time in recent years. I firmly believe that if this spirit of friendly coöperation is met by us in a like spirit, the happy result which I hope for will surely be attained.

The plan which we have evolved and the details of which are still to be worked out, provides not only for compensation to workmen for injuries received in the course of their employment, be they temporary or fatal, but it also provides for an old-age pension plan; that is to say, it provides that when a workman has been in your employ for twenty-five years and has reached the age of sixty, he is entitled to retire on half pay, if he chooses that in preference to continuing in active work. I do not think that any other industry in this country can boast of having been instrumental in formulating such a plan. I cannot over-estimate the good results which will flow to us from this undertaking. So far as the cost of the compensation plan is concerned, the statistics gathered by us and tabulated for us, convince us that it is a matter which is entirely feasible and not attended by any extraordinary pecuniary sacrifice on your part.

So far as the old-age pension plan is concerned, we are not as yet in possession of sufficient data and statistics to predict its probable cost, although our assumption is that it will still, in conjunction with the other plan, leave matters in such shape that the employing brewer will not be put to undue expense; but the results to be accomplished are so great, the benefits to be conferred upon our employees are so striking, and the credit which will result to us so exemplary that even if a moderate increase in our expenditure in that direction should become necessary, I am quite sure that you will all cheerfully submit to it.

It is the great aim and ambition of the Brewery Workers to have this plan of old-age pension joined to the compensation plan, and they are looking forward to it as one of the most signal benefits to their members which they have attained or which they can ever expect to attain. Great as is their desire for this feature, however, they are sufficiently reasonable to propose, of their own accord, that while the compensation plan shall go into effect as promptly as its details may be worked out and its provisions ratified by their membership and accepted by the membership of our body, they are thoroughly satisfied to defer the actual operation of the old-age pension plan until a year's experience under the compensation plan, together with the gathering of those statistics which we require,

shall satisfy us that the old-age pension plan is feasible and that it can be put into effect without subjecting the employer to an unnecessary and unfair burden.

Now, gentlemen, I have given you, in substance, what there is to say at this time about this compensation plan. The members of your Labor Committee are enthusiastic about it. The Chairman of your Labor Committee feels that it is a great work, worthy of your unanimous and enthusiastic support, and he hopes and trusts that a little of the enthusiasm which he feels may extend to you and that you may feel toward this plan to some extent as we of the Labor Committee and as the officers of your organization do, and that you will take it up with enthusiasm and do all you can to push it along and bring it into active operation. (*Great applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT:—Pursuant to the order of business I now call for the report of the Publication Committee by the Chairman, Mr. Adolph G. Hupfel.

THE SECRETARY:—Mr. Hupfel requests me to emphasize the importance of his report and to ask the members to read it with care. You will find that it merits consideration, and he asks me to say particularly that it would gratify us very much if the members would read thoughtfully the publications that are sent to them and would make more of a demand upon us for them for their own use in their several localities. We have distributed several million pieces of literature during the last year, but there are some parts of the country which have not yet received the light. As the report of the Publication Committee is in print and in your hands, Mr. Hupfel desires that the reading of it be dispensed with.

THE PRESIDENT:—If there is no objection, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee, that course will be followed.

Following is the full text of the report of the Committee on Publication.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN:—Time was, and not so long ago, when all but a small minority of the public press regarded the liquor question as undebatable. In other words, it was viewed as a moral issue that could have but one side and was no more proper for argument than the Ten Commandments. It was this fixed attitude of the press, of

the churches and of the leaders of thought generally that for many years paralyzed our best efforts and gave an insuperable advantage to the partisans of Prohibition. Yet these efforts so long apparently wasted have borne fruit beyond expectation. Prohibition has had to defend itself at last in the public forum and its defence has been found wanting.

This is clearly the upshot of the great controversy that has raged in the periodical and newspaper press during the past few years, or since the latest Prohibition "tidal wave," now happily subsiding. The Prohibitionists have been hopelessly outpointed in the argument; they have lost the debate, and the public conscience no less than the public intelligence has given judgment against them. Never was a cause heard with more patience and never was one, ultimately at least, more fairly tried. The result forever condemns Prohibition both as a theory of personal righteousness and a measure of practical government.

In the latter aspect it is despaired of even by so staunch a Prohibitionist as Dr. Henry Smith Williams, whose article "Is Prohibition the Remedy for the Liquor Evil," published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in January last, caused a profound sensation by its unflinching statement of facts and its bold utterance of conclusions adverse to prohibition.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

Pointing out the complete failure of prohibitory laws to restrict consumption of liquors, their avowed and principal object, Dr. Williams says:

In 1890 the amount of liquor consumed in the United States aggregated less than a billion gallons, the per-capita consumption being 15.53 gallons. In 1907 the amount of liquor consumed had risen above the two-billion-gallon mark, the per-capita consumption being 23.53 gallons.

Throughout this period there had been a steady increase both in the aggregate quantity and in the per-capita consumption. And this, be it recalled, is the very decade which the Prohibitionists point to with such enthusiasm as witnessing the rapid spread of local option.

In 1908 and 1909, however, there was a distinct decline from, the high mark of 1907, and it did appear that the long-awaited turn in the tide had come. But when the new statistics for the fiscal year ending June, 1910, came to light, all the hopes aroused by the statistics of the previous two years were rudely shattered. For it appeared that the recession of those two years was only a momen-

tary ebbing of the tide as if to gather new force; and the flood of alcohol now rose again close to the "high tide" of 1907.

In the past twenty years, then, the consumption of liquor has more than doubled in the United States. In 1890 there was comparatively little territory under prohibition laws; in 1910 about half the territory of the United States is under such laws. We are forced to conclude either that one-half the territory of the country now consumes more than double what the entire territory consumed twenty years ago, or else to make the alternative concession that the "dry" territories are far enough from being "dry" in any literal sense.

Dr. Williams goes on to point out that in 1850, at the time the first great Prohibition movement was just gaining headway, the annual per-capita consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States was 4.08 gallons. In 1860 it had risen to 6.43 gallons; in 1870 to 7.70 gallons; in 1880 to 10.08 gallons; in 1890 to 15.53 gallons; in 1900 to 17.68 gallons; in 1910 to more than 23 gallons.

It appears, then, that the aggregate net result of sixty years of temperance legislation is that the average American of to-day consumes almost six times as much liquor as did the average American of 1850. The redeeming feature of the case, as it appears to Dr. Williams, is that the average man now drinks vastly more beer and relatively less spirits; but this change, he says, is not one for which prohibition can be responsible. It is obvious that in an attempt to evade prohibition laws the more condensed spirits (being easier to handle, ship and conceal) will tend to take the place of the more bulky ones; hence in so far as prohibition has affected the relative status of distilled spirits and beer, its influence must presumably have favored the former. In point of fact the consumption of distilled spirits along in the year 1896 (the year in which Kentucky passed the local-option law as just noted) had fallen to 1.01 gallons per capita. But now the consumption of spirits again increased, year by year, and in 1907 it had risen to 1.63 gallons per capita.

Dr. Williams with equal frankness meets the question of the expediency of National Prohibition—that being the goal, he asserts, toward which all the efforts of the past fifty years has trended. And thus he answers it fairly and squarely:—

Briefly, then, great as I conceive the evils of the use of liquor to be, I find nothing in the evidence to lead me to believe that they can most advantageously be combated by so drastic a procedure as the enactment of a Federal prohibitory law. I believe that here, as elsewhere, the social organism must progress by evolution rather

than by revolution. We cannot in a day or in a decade convince the eight or ten million men in the United States who consume a certain quantity of liquor each day (the vast majority of them, let it be conceded, never drinking to the point of intoxication) that they will be happier and better off for the foregoing of their indulgence.

Hence a general prohibition law would from the outset have to deal with a population among whom practically half of the adult males would be in a rebellious frame of mind—crying out in no uncertain terms against the infringement of their sacred personal liberties.

Add that the heads of families aggregating probably not less than three million people would suddenly be deprived of their sole means of livelihood, and that properties valued in the aggregate at perhaps two billion dollars would as suddenly become worthless, and the seriousness of the social and economic crisis that would be precipitated begins to reveal itself in something like its true proportions.

With as much truth as wit, Dr. Williams declares that the only thing which has kept the prohibition movement before the people of the United States is *the simple fact that Prohibition does not prohibit!* Prohibition that did interdict the sale of liquors over large territories would, he declares, quickly sound the death knell of the prohibition movement as a National issue.

Naturally the prohibition press has made frantic efforts to neutralize the force of Dr. Williams' article, but with little effect. The high character of the writer and his competency to deal with the subject are equally unassailable.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S POSITION.

Similar in nature was the body-blow administered to prohibition by Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, during the Texas campaign. Asked for an expression of his views on prohibition and local option by a citizen of that State, Dr. Abbott replied substantially as follows:—

I am, and long have been, strongly opposed to Statewide prohibition, either by law or constitutional amendment. There is, perhaps, one exception. When the State has practically adopted prohibition, town by town, or county by county, so that it is clearly demonstrated that practically all parts of the State are in favor of prohibition, the objection to that policy disappears. But the only State, so far as I know, in which this is true, is the State of Kansas; and I am by no means sure that it is true even there. My objection to Statewide prohibition is based partly on a general principle and

partly on my observation of the working of prohibition in the State of Maine.

The general principle is this: Democracy means self-government. Self-government means local self-government; that is, it means that the people of each locality are to determine those questions which concern only, or chiefly, that locality; the people of the State, those things which concern only, or chiefly, the State; and the people of the nation those which concern the nation at large. The excise concerns chiefly the people of the locality.

The people of Galveston, Texas, are only remotely, not directly, interested in the excise conditions in the northern counties in Texas. For this reason, the people of various localities should be left free to determine the excise question for themselves; and, in fact, whatever the law may be, they are practically so left free. The people of one part of the State may pass a law prohibiting saloons in another part of the State, but experience proves that they will not, or can not, enforce a law in a locality in which they have only a remote interest.

I am pretty familiar with the workings of the prohibition law in the State of Maine. That it has done some good in some localities by closing the open saloon is true. But that good has been more than counterbalanced by the spirit of lawlessness and by law evasion which it has stimulated. In my judgment, it has worked for more harm than it has good to the social and moral life of the State of Maine. And yet the State of Maine, with its Puritan faith and its scattered rural population, is one which would in many respects be peculiarly favorable to the experiment of Statewide prohibition. If any attempt was made to introduce Statewide prohibition in this State (New York) I should exert all the influence I have against its adoption.

In the light of results it would seem that Dr. Abbott's excellent letter was not without influence in Maine as in Texas, the latter rejecting Prohibition and the former virtually doing so in the subsequent elections.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

The question is often asked—If local option and prohibition do not prohibit, why are the brewers opposed to it? if just as much liquor is sold in "dry" States as in "wet" States, why not leave well enough alone?

A terse and, we think, satisfactory answer is made to this question in the following terms:

The brewing industry is opposed to the local option and prohibition system because it is injurious to its business, decreasing the sale of malt beverages such as ale and beer which contain only from

3½ to 5 alcohol percentage, and which have the endorsement of the world's leading medical authorities on account of their health-giving properties. Neither local option nor prohibition prohibits, but rather increases the consumption of distilled liquors of the worst quality wherever this law is in effect. Moreover, the use of malt beverages promotes and encourages the cause of true temperance better than any other means suggested by those opposing the legalized brewing industry.

Also, the brewers, being at least the equal in commercial integrity and honor of any other class of business men, quite properly desire that the sale of the products they manufacture be carried on, in all its ramifications, without surreptitious methods.

The brewers, as American citizens, responsible property owners and taxpayers, are opposed to the local option and prohibition system because of the many evils resultant from prohibitory legislation; for its effects on respect for courts and law in general, on officers of the law, legislatures and public servants, for the perjurers and informers it creates, etc., etc.

The rise of local option and prohibition has brought about the manufacture of quack medicines and nostrums, nearly all of which contain an extraordinary percentage of habit-forming drugs, which find ready sale in prohibition territory; the growth of illicit stills, the indescribable "kitchen barrooms" and "speakeasies" in such territory that pay no tax either to the National or State governments, and which receive protection from local officers of the law, also account for the fact that quite as much liquor is sold in "dry" States as in "wet" States.

It can readily be seen that the serious effects following the use of these villainous compounds masquerading under the name of pure liquors, create a false impression on the public mind and tend to hurt the reputation of honest and healthful beverages produced by reputable manufacturers.

United States Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cabell in the reports of his office, and in an interview which appeared in the *New York Tribune* of January 15, 1911, says:

"If I were to give a personal judgment I should say that the principal reason for the increased consumption of spirits can be found in the prohibitory and local option laws passed in many parts of the country."

The brewing industry is supported in its opposition by official

statements from the Governors of Maine, Alabama, South Carolina, Indiana, Idaho, Tennessee, and Texas, all of which are supplemented by reports from other State officials, police officials and citizens in general.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PROHIBITION.

Discussing the subject of Prohibition on the occasion of his recent visit to this country, Cardinal Logue, the eminent Irish prelate, asserted that no prohibition law could ever prove successful; that temperance could never be attained by compulsory methods; but that the people must be educated to restraint in the use of alcoholic drinks.

The Cardinal's utterance was distasteful to the zealous but mistaken men and women who are seeking to prohibit the sale of liquor by law in this country, and who are apt to claim that Christian religious sentiment is arrayed as a unit behind their "cause."

We have frequently exposed the falsity of this claim as regards the Catholic Church in America, but it may be well to do so again. "The Church does not favor prohibitory laws," says the N. Y. *Irish World*, a leading Catholic newspaper. "It is well for Catholics to understand her position on the liquor question at a time when laws regulating the sale of liquors are so much discussed. She believes in temperance, as witness her many temperance societies with their thousands of members, but she believes that this temperance should come from education and the exercise of free will—the determination of the man not to fall into the sin of gluttony. She knows, also, that no prohibition law can prevent men who wish to drink from obtaining liquor, but that prohibition as now obtaining in some States and counties is merely an exchange of illicit for open selling."

Cardinal Gibbons, the highest prelate of the Church in this country, has expressed himself as follows:—

"I am persuaded that it is practically impossible to put prohibition into effect in any large community, and the best means, therefore, to promote temperance is to limit the number of saloons by high license. I would be in favor of inflicting severe punishment on the proprietors of saloons who violate the law in the first instance, and in the second instance of violation I would withdraw the license altogether.

"Laws like prohibition that are certain to be violated had best not be made, for incessant violation draws down upon them disrespect.

"When a law is flagrantly and habitually violated it brings legislation into contempt. It creates a spirit of deception and hypocrisy, and compels men to do insidiously and by stealth what they would otherwise do openly and above board.

"All good men—good citizens—are in favor of the virtue of temperance, and I regret to see that the moral side of the question has not been sufficiently considered. You cannot legislate men by civil action into the performance of good and righteous deeds.

"We might profitably learn a lesson from the old cities of Europe, which for 2,000 years have been agitating this question. There is not a single city in Great Britain, Ireland or on the Continent which attempts to prohibit by law the sale of liquor. They have learned from a long experience that the best method of regulating this article of commerce is to impose licenses, to maintain good order for the protection of the citizens, and to punish the violators of the law."

In this connection it is important to note the action of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union which held its National Convention in August last. In the formal resolutions adopted by this body the things commended in regard to the liquor traffic are its restriction and regulation. The word "prohibition" is not even mentioned in that connection and no countenance is given to the theory of compulsory suppression. The members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union are advised to associate themselves with such movements and organizations as contemplate the restriction and regulation of the saloon—or liquor traffic. While the license or high license system is not named, regulation and restriction can mean nothing else. It is virtually a declaration of the belief of the union that the license system makes for more temperance than prohibition. And best of all is the last clause, which declares the convention's acceptance of the Apostolic Delegate's utterances "as an official declaration of the attitude of our Holy Church regarding the liquor traffic and suggestive of the means and methods with which the evil of intemperance can be fought."

Notable also was the expression of the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, on the evils of intemperance. He said:

"There are some who place their whole confidence in prohibitory laws, and there is no doubt that these laws, wisely administered, prevent, to some degree, the spreading of the evil of which we are speaking. A wise observer, however, justly remarks that 'No laws, however stringent, can make the idle industrious, the

thrifless provident or the drunkard sober.' The man who is not restrained by a sentiment of self-respect and a sense of moral obligation will, at the first opportunity that is offered, easily evade the law and plunge himself again into the mire of this abominable passion.

"While, therefore, I appreciate fully the efforts which are being made to do away with the traffic in liquor, especially in districts where moral suasion finds no response amongst the people, I do believe that the real secret of success in the temperance movement lies principally in the firm determination of each individual person to live a sober Christian life, so that, even if the temptation be offered, he or she may be able to resist."

In these words the supreme representative of the Catholic Church in the United States returns to the old-fashioned Gospel temperance that was preached by Father Matthew, John B. Gough, Francis Murphy, and other apostles of the abstinence cause. He makes self-constraint the pivotal point of the whole matter and is therefore at broad variance with the doctrine of prohibitionists who contend that the best way to promote temperance is to remove all temptation.

The *Intermountain Catholic* (Salt Lake City), an influential journal, is strongly in accord with its New York contemporary above mentioned. It says:—

"To many millions of strictly moderate drinkers, who practise the virtue of temperance, the prohibitory law is an encroachment upon their natural, sacred rights. That right, too, is part and parcel of their religion. It is embodied in the creed of Catholics, Episcopalians, German Lutherans, Free Evangelicals and other Christian denominations, and it is strongly emphasized by all the Jewish bodies. The free exercise of this right, which is part of their religious belief, is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Prohibitionists argue that even so, this right must be yielded—*pro bono publico*—for the public good. But they are begging the question. They cannot prove that it is for the public good; on the contrary, the very nature of the case and experience backed by incontestable statistics prove that unless there is an overwhelming majority in a community, prohibition cannot be enforced there to any satisfactory extent, but encourages a condition favorable to increased drunkenness from illicit sources, substituting a wide-spread use of pernicious drugs, fostering corrup-

tion and bribery among the officials who are entrusted with the enforcement of the statute, and making for a general contempt of the law—and particularly the sacredness of an oath.”

CONCERNING THE KAISER.

The uncommon versatility of the German Emperor exposes him to the risk of being appropriated bodily by the advocates of almost every theory, while, for the same reason, his utterances are frequently distorted or intentionally misquoted to make him appear as the supporter of all sorts of ridiculous crotchets.

As an instance, we may refer to the recent attempt that has been made to array him on the side of the prohibitionists, on the basis of the speech he made when opening the new naval academy at Muerwik, when he urged upon the assembled cadets the importance to the service of their moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages.

The Kaiser is not and never has been, either in theory or practice, a prohibitionist. On the contrary, when a student at Bonn, he was known as a genial and enthusiastic participant in the college functions, at which the liberal consumption of beer was customary and a feature. In song and “salamander” he joined heartily with the rest; at the same time, by example and precept, he manifested his disapproval of senseless and intemperate excess, just as everything in the shape of vulgarity or coarseness was abhorrent to him. On many occasions he has expressed himself as opposed to the excessive drinking to which the convivial customs of student life in Germany are conducive, and he is reported to have expressly warned his sons to avoid them when the young princes were entering on their university course.

Later, as an officer in the regiment in which he received his early military training, this reputation followed him. While participating willingly and genially in social gatherings with his brother officers, he never indulged in the wine cup to excess and was noted for his early rising habits and the matutinal clear-headedness that is incompatible with the immoderate use of stimulents.

In this respect, the Emperor’s ideas as to the use of alcoholic beverages are governed by the same principles that control his taste for the good things of the table; while thoroughly appreciating prandial luxuries and priding himself on the skill of his *chef* in their preparation, the Kaiser is in no sense of the term a gourmand; on the

other hand, he has been known to express his emphatic disapproval of asceticism and other fads.

To the habitual use of spirituous liquors, as a beverage, the Kaiser is known to be consistently opposed. In fact the utilization of so large a portion of the potato and cereal crop in the production of alcohol is said to be a source of regret to him, while his advocacy of the use of alcohol as fuel for engines, etc., is said to be due more than anything else to the fact that it means the diversion of a large proportion of the alcohol produced from consumption as a beverage. As his table drink the Kaiser shows a marked preference for Fuerstenberger beer; the fact that the Prince of Fuerstenberg is a close personal friend, and that he has, on various occasions visited the brewery and observed the process of its production, no doubt contributing to his liking for this excellent product, while his known constant use of it at meals is the best refutation of any assertion that he either preaches or practises total abstinence.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN GERMANY.

In this connection it is interesting to note the German position on the temperance question, which is now being agitated in the Kaiser's realm. An official document issued by the Imperial Statistical Bureau in Berlin affords much light on the subject. The important difference between the German and the American attitude regarding the temperance movement is easily stated. While America attempts to restrain by law, Germany prefers to exercise moral suasion. The matter is put up to the individual conscience. Instead of a legal and political, we have a hygienic and ethical question solely. The German advocate of temperance distinctly discountenances the idea of compulsion. "Everywhere," we read in the pamphlet of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, "experience has shown that the abuse of alcohol can be most effectively combated not by coercive measures, but by those educational means which act as preventives." There is a clear distinction drawn between temperance and legal restriction.

It should be noted that even the total abstainers in Germany are not advocates of prohibition.

Dr. Roger, the official representative of the Bavarian government, says that approving every method to curb excesses by moral education, he would not consider it a boon to the country if American fanaticism were injected into the temperance movement.

In Germany, by the way, the owners of inns and taverns pay no license in the American sense. They pay the same taxes as other merchants and are subject to the same regulations governing the conduct of business, with the rather singular exception that they are permitted to sell on Sundays during hours when other stores are closed. They are required, however, to pay once for the concession of establishing their business. The owners of these places are highly respected citizens, many of them doing business in houses that have been in the possession of their families for generations.

It is therefore almost impossible to make a German understand the American prejudice against the trade.

DEMAND FOR THE CANTEEN.

Another year has gone by and nothing has been done toward the restoration of the canteen in the Army and in the old soldiers' and sailors' homes, although the demand for it is well-nigh universal.

Writing in the *Editorial Review* for June, 1911, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, formerly Major-Surgeon, United States Volunteer Engineers, argues strongly for the restoration of the canteen as a "moral and sanitary necessity."

As an effort to improve the environment and elevate the character of the enlisted men the canteen came into full operation in 1891. It kept men from the "degrading influence" of dives outside the army posts to which men had recourse formerly. It is claimed that "improvement in the *morale* and health of the men" was noticed "as soon as this new feature was fully established." The admissions to hospitals for alcoholism were greatly reduced.

"But in the year 1900 a wave of sentimentality," says Dr. Seaman, "in favor of absolute prohibition, spread over the country, unquestionably inspired by good motives. The movement was aided by the Christian church and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and one of its results was the passage by Congress of an act abolishing the canteen." Now, after a ten years' trial, the writer expresses his opinion in respect to the canteen that "to-day the rum-sellers and the W. C. T. U. are almost its only supporters." He declares that advocates of the canteen "frankly admit that the total abolition of intoxicants in the army is a desideratum devoutly to be wished. Personally, almost a total abstainer myself, and after having passed ten years of my life as chief of the medical staff at Blackwell's and Ward's islands, where I saw its fruitful results

in forms no modern Hogarth could adequately depict, I would gladly have alcohol eliminated as a product from the face of the earth. Personally, too, I would abolish wars, and therefore armies, and the necessity for canteens; but, unfortunately, this is not a personal matter."

Expressing the views of the man in the ranks, Major Seaman says:—

"In the army, the canteen led the hard drinker to less indulgence and removed the temptation which always clings to forbidden fruit. It fostered moderation, and its abolition angered the men. They felt it as an insult to their manhood and a deprivation of their natural rights. They will drink if they wish, and they resent the attempt to prevent them. A glass or two of beer is not injurious and they know it, and they sneeringly criticize Congressmen, the paid servants of the government, who retain their well-patronized cloak-room with its private stock of good whiskey, but who rob the soldier—other paid servants of the same government—of their right to take a glass of beer on their camp grounds in their well-disciplined and orderly canteen."

From the statistical point of view, Judge Jas. H. Blount's paper in the *North American Review* (March, 1911) is of the highest interest. He dwells upon the connection between the high rate of admissions of hospitals on account of venereal disease and the abolition of the canteen, and gives tables compiled from official reports to prove the relationship. The mean annual rate of venereal admission during the decade before the Spanish War (1888-1897), when the canteen kept the soldier more at home, was seven and a half per cent. For the nine years since the anti-canteen law went into effect the increase has been surprising and significant. The average rate for the nine years, including 1909, has been eighteen and one-ninth per cent. During three of these years (1904-05-09) the rate of admission was twenty per cent., while in three other years (1906-07-08) the rate was nineteen per cent. The increase in the rate for alcoholic admission has also been marked in those years. In the seven years, 1901-1907, the rate grew from 2 2-10 per cent. in 1901 to 3 6-10 in 1907. The percentage for 1908 was somewhat more hopeful, an even three per cent., while in 1909 it fell to two and one-half per cent., but "to deny the relation of cause and effect established by the above tables is to forfeit the presumption of amenability to reason."

Judge Blount quotes from the official utterances of General

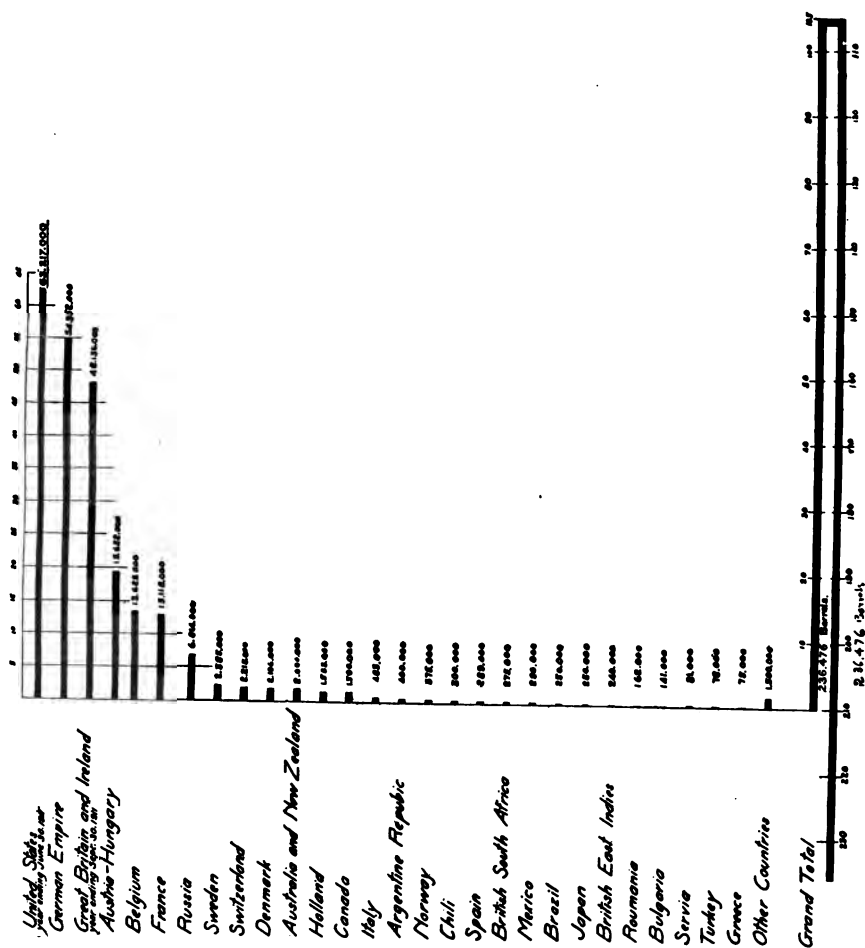
Grant up to and including 1906 to show that officially he has never placed himself on record as opposed to the existing law, and that, on the contrary, he has believed in the close relation of the anti-canteen law to the dive. The opinions of General Potts, General Duvall, General Corbin, General Chaffee, General Carter, General Barry and General Wood are given in support of the contention of the essayist that the best informed minds in the Army are in favor of the restoration of the canteen. The annual reports of the Surgeon-General of the Army for the last decade, taking the same stand and showing by indisputable medical records and comparisons the intimate connection between loose living and abolition of the canteen, are cited.

Herbert Cecil Lewis, editor of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, points out in a vigorous article that Major General Leonard Wood, Major General Fred D. Grant, Brigadier General Funston and hundreds of commanding officers throughout the country have urged the restoration of the canteen as necessary to the maintenance of proper discipline. He says: "In their official reports to the War Department this course has been favored time and time again. We would respectfully submit to Congress our opinion that these gentlemen, who are the responsible heads of the Army, should know what they are talking about and are certainly in a better position to judge the needs of the Service than people who are in no way connected with it."

He urges that as practical men who are interested in the welfare of the Army, "the members of Congress should do everything in their power to remedy existing evils. There is no maudlin sentimentality in this suggestion. It is a good business proposition, because there never was a time in the history of this country when a greater necessity existed for having the Army in good condition for active service. The restoration of the canteen would prove a wonderful help toward this end."

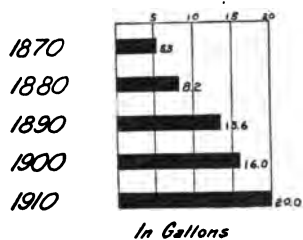
The *New York Sun*, in a leading editorial, observes that the Army has now been ten years without the canteen and "in consequence has declined in health and morals." Referring to Judge Blount's article mentioned above, the *Sun* says that it should have the widest circulation among the temperance people. They will be particularly impressed, the *Sun* thinks, by the figures he quotes from the Surgeon-General showing how deplorably alcoholism and diseases have increased in the service as the result of a system which

*The World's Production of Malt Liquors Expressed in U.S. Barrels of 31 Gallons
and compiled from latest available figures.*



From the Western Review

Per Capita Consumption of Domestic Beer in the United States at Ten Year Periods: 1870-1910.



3723

*In Consumption of Domestic Beer
In Gallons*

Per Cent Increase 1870 to 1910

tempts the soldier to patronize those low resorts that cluster outside army posts. In the House of Representatives on December 19, 1910, Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, a Republican, introduced a bill to repeal the anti-canteen law. The *Sun* urges Congress to pass it, and believes that President Taft would sign it if the opportunity came to him.

The country is still waiting for Congress to right the wrong done to the soldier at the behest of a foolish and fanatical sentiment. Louis Duchez, an ex-cavalryman, writing in the *New York Press*, thus puts the case in a nutshell:

"When 90 per cent. of the Army officers want the canteen restored to the enlisted men it is about time that Congress recognizes its mistake. Those in a position to know have learned that by depriving the soldier of his beer and his social club, instead of encouraging temperance among the Regulars, the Government has encouraged drunkenness and paved the way for a score or more of evils. Even the officers' wives are demanding that the canteen be re-established. How long will it be until Congress realizes its mistake?"

ALCOHOLISM IN THE ARMY.

The annual report of the Surgeon General of the Army for the year ended June 30, 1911, says as to alcoholism in the Army:

The hospital admission rate for alcoholism for the United States for the year 1910 was 23.51 per 1,000, which is an improvement over the preceding year, when it was 25 per 1,000. It is gratifying to observe that this rate has shown a steady diminution for the last four years following an equally steady rise for the eight years prior to 1907. This rise was synchronous with the enormous increase in the venereal rate beginning also in 1899, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that there has been some connection between the two.

It is of interest to observe the alcoholic rates for the last 31 years, dividing this time into three periods of a decade each: (a) prior to the establishment of the canteen in 1890; (b) the period of 11 years covering the time when the sale of beer was permitted, and (c) the decade since the prohibition of such sales at the beginning of 1901. (In the consideration of this period of 31 years the tropical possessions of the United States have been excluded because the conditions in them are special and prevent a fair comparison

with the statistics before the acquisition of foreign territory by this Government.) The average admission rate for the decade preceding the canteen was 55 per 1,000; for the canteen period it was 26 per 1,000, and for the decade since the abolition of the canteen, 28 per 1,000. A study of the rates shows a steady fall from 1882 and 1883, when it was 69 per 1,000, down to include 1898, when it reached its lowest point, 16 per 1,000. This was followed by a rise covering eight years, followed by a fall. It will be observed that the improvement in the alcoholic rate began before the establishment of the canteen and was continued during most of the canteen period. It is believed that this corresponds to the general progress of temperance in the United States and that it would have been sustained but for the *undoubtedly injurious effect of the abolition of the canteen, which destroyed the attractiveness of the soldiers' club and compelled him to go outside of the limits of the military post for amusement.* In this way he is *tempted to drink distilled liquors to excess* in place of mild fermented liquors in moderation.

PROHIBITION UNCHARITY.

In the attitude of the prohibitionist toward those who differ from him, nothing is so marked as his uncharity. He is utterly without that kindly, humane feeling which St. Paul ranks highest of the Christian virtues, although the cant of religion is so much in his mouth. For men engaged in the legitimate liquor industry he has only the vilest abuse and the most unsparing anathema. And he easily transfers the abuse to anyone that shows the least tolerance or fairness toward the objects of his special wrath. Thus we find in the *Prohibition Year Book* for 1911, on page 135, the following matter under the offensive caption, "THE UNITED STATES CONSULS AS BEER DRUMMERS":—

The United States government has allowed its consular service to be utilized as a veritable brewer's and distiller's publicity bureau for the development of the international trade.

The facts and figures which appear in the official consular reports of the Bureau of Manufactures, which detail the development and opportunities of the brewing trade throughout the world, must at a conservative estimate be worth tens of thousands of dollars annually to the alert agents of the brewers who are pushing their wares into every land beneath the sun.

For instance, No. 94 of this official bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor (Saturday, April 22, 1911) contains an 8,000-word write-up of the alcoholic outlook in the world at large,

contributed by no less than 26 consuls, consuls-general and vice-consuls, regarding conditions so far as public appetite and sentiment are concerned in 18 important nations of North and South America, Europe and Asia.

"I believe a larger market can be gained here for American beer," writes Consul James W. Johnson of Corinto, Nicaragua, in an enthusiastic publicity paragraph.

"American beer is popular here," writes Consul-General Thomas Ewing Dabney, who represents the Stars and Stripes in San Salvador.

"Undoubtedly a much larger share of the beer business of Venezuela could be secured for the United States if this and similar markets were carefully investigated. Well-posted, Spanish-speaking salesman should be sent to introduce the lines. . . . A large increase could be made in American sales of . . . wines, champagne, brandy and whiskey," writes Consul Ralph J. Totten of Maracaibo, in an extended study of the outlook for the brewers in that northern South American republic.

"The exporters of American malt and hops should be able to secure a portion of the trade of Brazil brewers," advises Consul P. Merrill Griffith of Pernambuco.

The data concludes with a most impressive table which itemizes the beer exports from America to all foreign ports during the past two years.

The table shows that during the year 1910 American beer makers sold approximately six hundred thousand gallons of their product to points outside of the United States, and every continent the world over is represented in the totals.

The value of this foreign trade runs close to one million dollars.

As a publicity agent for the brewer, Uncle Sam evidently has a steady and much appreciated job.

The same reports in October, 1910, published correspondence with one of the American consuls in the West Indies, who wrote enthusiastically:

"There is a glowing opportunity to invest American capital in a brewery here, as beer is not manufactured on this island," and the note followed: "The Department of Commerce and Labor has the information."

This comment is appended: "It would not take a Prohibition President twenty-four hours to put an end to these humiliating services of Uncle Sam as a world-wide drummer and booster for the liquor trade."

There are some things which best characterize themselves and in regard to which comment is uncalled for. Of this peculiar and unsavory class is the extract here culled from the *Prohibition Year Book*.

PROHIBITION ADVERTISING.

We find in the *Houston* (Texas) *Post* some very pertinent remarks on the subject of advertising. A hue and cry has been raised against liquor advertising, by influence of the prohibition element, and many newspapers have been terrorized into refusing legitimate business. The *Post* says on this point:—

“Now and then the newspapers get scorched for printing liquor advertisements. The liquor business is a lawful business and being such, those engaged in it have a right to advertise. They are selling an article which a great many people want—even a great many prohibitionists—and they have a right to let the public know what they have to sell. The newspaper has advertising space to sell to people engaged in lawful business at regular rates, and it is a matter for the publisher to decide, whether he take or decline liquor advertisements.

“But what about those holier-than-thou sheets which scorn liquor advertisements, as additional appeal for the patronage of prohibitionists? We have our attention called to an advertisement appearing in the *Home and Stat*’, the Anti-Saloon League organ, date of May 20.

“This advertisement tells of a remarkable consumption cure. It contains the testimonial of a Kansas citizen who was relieved and who testifies that he has seen many empty consumption cure bottles in his neighbors’ yards, so popular is that remedy in Kansas.

“Reading further, we find that this remedy contains 23 per cent. alcohol—about twice the strength of an average highball and many times stronger than beer. The alcohol, the advertisement states, not only dilutes the herbs, ‘but also builds up the worn-out tissues and strengthens the entire nervous system.’

The vendors of this nostrum impudently claim that thousands of cures have been made in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Kansas—all States where there is supposed to be a prevalent thirst, if not a high rate of “consumption.”

The impudence of these quacks and fakers exposed by the *Houston Post* is a sample exhibit. Their name is legion. We wonder how many honest publishers will allow themselves to be done out of legitimate business, while such frauds as these gather in the dollars of credulity, superstition and ignorance—those foster-children of Prohibition.

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

In our *Text Book of True Temperance* we have referred to the controversy provoked in England, and to some extent in this coun-

try, by certain statistics gathered by Karl Pearson and Miss Elder-ton regarding the effects of alcohol in parents upon their progeny. Pearson stated that the investigation made by him and his coadjutor seemed to show that parents who drank had children as healthy mentally and physically as parents who abstained from alcohol altogether. This pronouncement raised a storm and the total abstinence followers, headed by Sir Victor Horsley, disputed the figures brought forward by Pearson. Dr. F. W. Mott, an alienist of repute in Great Britain, advanced the statement that there was generally definite evidence of prolonged abuse of alcohol in the notes of the hospital cases of cirrhosis; but in reference to asylum cases, there was found the most meager information regarding relatively few cases.

Dr. Mott has recently published an address on alcohol and insanity in which he reaffirms his contention that heredity is the predominant factor in all cases of admission to asylums that are not due to organic disease. He, however, freely admits that the abuse of alcohol aggravates the effects of syphilitic infection, the most potent cause of general paralysis of the insane, and is an important coefficient in accelerating and even determining the onset of all organic nervous diseases, just as it does functional neuroses and psychoses in individuals of a neurotic or insane temperament. In short, cause and effect are often confounded in these cases, and, it is as often that a person drinks for the reason that he is not normal as that the drink itself causes insanity. Of course, drink will aggravate either organic or functional nervous diseases, but it is doubted by many if indulgence in alcoholic beverages *per se* will cause insanity. With regard to the effects of alcoholism upon the offspring in relation to insanity, Dr. Mott thinks that cause and effect are here also not infrequently confounded, and he concludes that many of the statements and statistics made in respect of alcohol being the direct cause of insanity appearing in a stock must be accepted with reservation until more precise data have been obtained.

CHANGE FROM HARD DRINKING.

"Beer routs whiskey," says the *New York Sun*, and it points out that the official figures for the consumption of alcoholic beverages in this country show that the per capita consumption of spirits fell from 2.52 gallons in 1840 to 1.37 gallons in 1909.

Since the drinking of spirits is almost entirely confined to

whiskey, rum, gin and brandy, it is apparent that the consumption of the liquors which contain the largest proportion of alcohol has been reduced about half.

If the figures for the closing decades of the eighteenth and the early decades of the nineteenth centuries were available, says the *Independent*, they would show that there was even more "hard drinking" at this early period.

The consumption of wine has more than doubled from 1840 to 1909, increasing from .29 to .70 gallons. A large part of this increase is due to the consumption of native wines.

When the per capita consumption of beer and ale is considered the greatest change is apparent. This has increased from 1.36 gallons in 1840 to 19.97 gallons in 1909. To how great an extent this change is due to the German immigration, which first came to this country in large numbers about 1848, is of course problematical. Many of the wine drinking races, like the Italians, after a brief residence in this country, become consumers of beer.

The *Sun* observes that although there has been a great increase in the total consumption of intoxicants during the period from 1840 to 1909, there has been a change from those drinks containing a high percentage of alcohol to those containing a low percentage. And this it deems a cause of encouragement.

Owing to the large accumulation of valuable and interesting matter in its hands, your Committee has decided to reprint *in extenso* in our Year Book for 1911 some important contributions to the literature of the liquor question with which it is unable to deal adequately here. The new plan of combining the Year Book and the Convention Proceedings into one volume renders this at once convenient and desirable. Other matter of a character interesting to the brewer, the student of sociology and thinking people in general will be found in the completed volume. In this connection we may mention that a revised and enlarged edition of the *Text-Book of True Temperance*, prepared by Mr. Monahan, has been received with increased favor by press and public.

Your Committee does not deem it necessary to rehearse the tale of its activities during the interval since our last Convention. The year's work speaks for itself, and our members have been kept in touch with that work by letter and circular. Needless to say, the

demands upon your Committee have been many and arduous; but it is content to find its reward in the results achieved.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. HUPFEL, JR., *Chairman*,

H. A. RUETER,

HUGH F. FOX, *Secretary*,

JOHN F. BECKER,

A. W. WOEBKEN,

JOSEPH E. UHLEIN,

MICHAEL MONAHAN, *Editor Literary Bureau*.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next thing in order will be the report of the Organization Committee, Mr. Gardiner, Chairman.

MR. GARDINER:—I have no report to make at this time, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT:—Let us pass then to the approval of the reports of the Board of Trustees and of the different Committees, which you have just heard. A motion to accept them will be in order.

MR. SCHAEFER:—I move that they be accepted. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT:—That does not carry with it the recommendations of the Labor Committee. Do you wish to take those up at this time, Mr. Schram, or at a later time?

MR. SCHRAM:—I believe the Secretary has a resolution, or I hope we may consider that we have it in writing, approving the work of the Labor Committee in conjunction with the compensation plan, and instructing the Labor Committee to proceed to a final completion of the compensation and old-age pension scheme.

THE PRESIDENT:—Do you wish to take it up at this time or have the Committee on Resolutions present it with the other resolutions?

MR. SCHRAM:—I have no preference and am willing that it should be taken up now.

THE PRESIDENT:—Will you state the resolution again, Mr. Schram?

MR. SCHRAM:—Mr. President, the resolution which has been presented at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, in connection with the compensation plan, and which has the approval of the Board of Trustees, is—

RESOLVED, That the Labor Committee be instructed to continue its work on the workmen's compensation and old-age pension plans; to complete such plans and, when completed, present them to the membership for endorsement and actual participation.

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, you have heard the motion. Is it seconded?

The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next in order of business will be the consideration of the recommendation, also by Mr. Schram, as to the Healy letter; giving to all of our workmen, not only firemen, as requested, but all workmen who work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, without any holidays or half-holidays, weekly or bi-weekly, at least one week's vacation, at such time in the year as the employing brewer may see fit, with pay, of course, to the employee. That is the recommendation of Mr. Schram, Chairman of the Labor Committee, and I understand is in the nature of a resolution.

MR. SCHRAM:—Yes.

MR. A. G. HUPFEL:—I second the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, the next in order of business will be the appointment of the Nominating Committee, Resolutions Committee and Condolence Committee. The Secretary will please read the list of appointments.

The Secretary thereupon read the committee as follows:

Resolutions Committee.

JULIUS LIEBMANN, *Chairman*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERCY ANDREAE, Chicago, Ill.

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. A. CLAUS, St. Louis, Mo.

HENRY VAHLKAMP, St. Louis, Mo.

Condolence Committee:

JOHN HINCHLIFFE, *Chairman*, Paterson, N. J.

EDWARD RUHL, Boston, Mass.

JOHN BRADLEY, Rochester, N. Y.

A. G. RICKS, New Orleans, La.

OTTO HUBER, Rock Island, Ill.

Nominating Committee:

R. J. SCHAEFER, *Chairman*, New York City, N. Y.
EDWARD A. FAUST, St. Louis, Mo.
PETER HAUCK, JR., Newark, N. J.
H. A. POTH, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. C. G. HUPFEL, New York City, N. Y.
C. C. BORN, Columbus, Ohio.
L. FABACHER, New Orleans, La.
ALBERT CARRY, Washington, D. C.
BERTHOLD FALLERT, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. GEORGE JUNG, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GUS. BURKHARDT, Akron, Ohio.
AUGUST FITGER, Duluth, Minn.
JULIUS STROH, Detroit, Mich.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next order of business will be the reading of communications.

Thereupon the Secretary read the following cablegram from Mr. Joseph Theurer.

MERAN (Austrian Tyrol).

CARL J. HOSTER, Hotel Blackstone, Chicago.

Regret not being with you. Heartiest greetings to the Convention and friends.

JOSEPH THEURER.

Oct. 18, 1911.

The Secretary also read the following from the American Bottlers' Protective Association:

RESOLVED, that we, The American Bottlers' Protective Association of the United States, congratulate the United States Brewers' Association in national convention assembled in the City of Chicago, upon the opportune time and place of their gathering. We recognize that the success of their convention and the attainment of the purpose for which they are united must be of prime importance to ourselves, and we extend to them the support of our coöperation.

C. C. SCHODER, *Secretary*.

GEORGE J. BECKER, *President*.

Dated, Chicago, Ill., October 18th, 1911

Hearty applause attended the reading of these communications.

BREWERS' CONGRESS MEETINGS, ETC.

THE SECRETARY:—Immediately upon adjournment, an executive session will be held in the officers' room on the second gallery above us. The executive session has some matters of very great importance and interest to our members to deal with, and it is open only to the active members of the United States Brewers' Association.

I am asked by the International Brewers' Congress to call your very special attention to an illustrated lecture to be given to-night by Professor Lintner in the Ziegfeld Theatre, which is just adjoining the Hotel Blackstone. It presents a unique opportunity, and we are very greatly indebted to Professor Lintner for the preparation of this most interesting lecture and the slides with which he will illustrate it. The hour is eight o'clock.

The President asks me to make the announcement, which is a little embarrassing to me as I am the Chairman of that Section, as to the special importance and interest to you of the Section on Sociology and Physiology of the International Brewers' Congress. The Section meetings will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and to-morrow afternoon, in this building. This afternoon there will be a discussion of the license question by men who have had practical experience in its administration. We have been fortunate enough to persuade Mr. C. G. Kidder, Excise Commissioner for a number of years in the Oranges, New Jersey, and a leading attorney of New York City, and who is Chairman of the Special Committee for the study of the municipal aspects of this question which has been appointed by the National Municipal League, to attend the meeting. Mr. Kidder will lead the discussion and Mr. Maynard N. Clement, for a number of years State Excise Commissioner of New York and former District Attorney, recently appointed by our Government to the International Anti-Alcohol Convention at The Hague, will follow in the discussion, which we hope will be continued by those of our members who have had the matter under particular consideration. To-morrow afternoon we shall have a most important address, full of interest, by Mr. Cyrus W. Davis, the editor of the *Waterville Sentinel*, of Waterville, Maine, on the meaning of the Maine election. That will be followed by an address by Mr. Smalley of Boston, on the psychology of brewery advertising. There are several other addresses which are also interesting and important, but these in particular I am sure will interest you most especially.

On Friday afternoon, at the same hour, 2:30 o'clock, in another room in this building, there will be a very important and interesting meeting on the labor question, under the Labor Section. That will be addressed by the gentleman who has charge of the compensation plan of the International Harvester Company, and by Mr. Lynch, one of the leading labor men of this country, and by representatives of the Brewery Workers' Union, and by Mr. Schram himself, who has a most interesting and enlightening paper to read, which is sure to provoke your interest and discussion.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee wishes me to announce that his Committee will meet at the Hotel Blackstone, Room 308, at 5:00 P. M. to-day.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee asks me to announce that his Committee will meet immediately on the adjournment of the executive session, in the same room.

The Chairman of the Committee on Condolence announces that his Committee will meet in this hall just before the convening of the convention to-morrow morning, at this desk.

MR. NACHOD:—I move you, Mr. President, that this convention now go into executive session. Carried.

INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY.

The following resolutions were adopted in executive session on recommendation of the Labor Committee:—

WHEREAS, the members of the United States Brewers' Association have, in recent times, been seriously inconvenienced by the refusal of workmen to erect machinery in their plants; and

WHEREAS, the members of this Association claim that they should not be affected by labor conditions over which they have no control; be it

RESOLVED: That the members of this Association be advised that in making contracts for machinery to be installed in their plants, they, if possible, insert a clause in contracts for such machinery providing that the installation shall be done by union help and such union help be selected from that organization or those organizations which are given jurisdiction over such installation by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held

in November next; such provision in the contracts to be operative, provided the installing unions are ready to perform their work; and be it further,

RESOLVED: That this resolution shall not be interpreted as involving the members of this Association in labor disputes over which they have no control.

SECOND DAY.

(FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.)

The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock A. M., by the President, Mr. Carl J. Hoster.

THE PRESIDENT:—The first in order of business is the report of the Committee on Condolence, Senator Hinchliffe, Chairman.

SENATOR HINCHLIFFE:—The report of the Committee on Condolence has been prepared and I would ask that it be read by Mr. Monahan.

Thereupon Mr. Monahan read as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONDOLENCE.

CHICAGO, October 20, 1911.

GENTLEMEN:—In fulfilment of our solemn duty, we have to announce with profound sorrow and regret the decease of the following named members of our Association since our last annual meeting:

Active Members.

AUGUST UIHLEIN	FRANK RUPPERT
THEODORE BRUMMEN	HERMAN BARTELS
EDWARD D. BESLEY	WM. T. BECKER
MARTIN CASEY	JOHN R. COOKE
CHAS. M. CONRAD	JAMES D. CASEY
ARTHUR DARMSTAETTER	GEO. ESSLINGER
PETER J. FRIEDERICH	IGNATZ HUBER
JOHN HAFFEN	JOHN HUEBNER
CHARLES HABERLE	URIAH HERRMAN
PETER HERMES	FREDERICK HESS
JOHN KNELL, Sr.	FREDERICK KOCH
WILLIAM KRUG	MOSES KAUFMANN
CHRISTIAN MAGNUS	JACOB MORITZ
JOHN M. MOSER	A. W. OPPERMAN
CONRAD PFEIFFER	ANDREW PICK
AUGUST ROBINSON	CHARLES R. RAUCH
FREDERICK N. STUCKY	JOHN H. SHAFFER
JEREMIAH B. SHEA	OTTO SCHELL
ANTON SCHWARTZ	JOHN R. G. WEYSSER
JOHN R. WELLINGER	HARRIS E. WAINWRIGHT
GEORGE ZETT	HENRY MILLER
CASPER KOEHLER	SIMON E. BERNHEIMER
LAWRENCE A. REYMAN	

Associate Members.

CHARLES BAYER	HENRY W. RICKEL
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In this long roll of our honored dead, the grim Reaper's toll for a period of some fifteen months, will be found veterans of three score years and ten, pioneers of the brewing craft and life-long members of this Association, together with others snatched away in the prime of years and the spring of their worthy ambition. This is the common lot and it were useless to inveigh against the dread dispensation before which all men must bow. And indeed it is true, as has often been said, that length of days is the badge of our calling and that the exceptions are perhaps fewer than in any other walk of life. Grievous as is this roll of our dead and all too long for the brief period covered, it is yet apparent that the great majority of those named therein had attained a ripe fulness of years.

Prominent among the veteran members we have recently lost was Mr. August Uihlein, of Milwaukee, who died on the eve of this Convention, in Heligoland, where he was enjoying a year's repose with members of his family. Mr. Uihlein had lately been relieved of his duties as head of the brewery corporation by his sons, Joseph and Robert. The Uihlein interests became identified with the Schlitz Company after the death of Joseph Schlitz in 1875, and August Uihlein with his brothers at that time assumed the management of the company. He went abroad in March and a few weeks ago celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday in Switzerland.

In him, Milwaukee mourns one of its most progressive citizens, universally beloved for his social and civic virtues, while our Association loses a valued counselor and friend.

Christian Magnus was one of the pioneer brewers of Iowa. He was born at Giesen, Germany, in 1834, and came to this country in 1857. From 1864 he lived at Cedar Rapids, where he built up and conducted for many years a large brewing business. His brewery was never closed during the period of prohibitory legislation. Mr. Magnus had the love and respect of his home community to whose welfare he greatly contributed.

Another pioneer brewer and the last veteran of our industry in Northwestern Ohio, was John Huebner, who died in his home city of Toledo in June, 1910. Mr. Huebner was born in Brooklyn, New York, the son of a brewer, and received a thorough, practical training in Europe. In 1888 he acquired an ownership in the Toledo Brewing & Malting Company, which in no long time he built up into a splendid property. A few years ago Mr. Huebner effected a consolidation of the more important breweries in Toledo. He

became vice-president and general manager of the corporate concern, holding that position until his death. Mr. Huebner was noted for his many but unostentatious charities.

Caspar Koehler, of St. Louis, who died in Berlin, Germany, July last, in his seventieth year, was a fine type of the cultivated, successful brewer. He was a liberal but discriminating patron of music and the arts, and his home was a rendezvous of persons of taste and talent. He outdid the proverbial generosity of the brewer in his social and civic relations, and no death in years has evoked more sincere mourning than his. Mr. Koehler was associated for many years with important brewing interests in St. Louis.

Other veterans in this list of our dead are: Edward D. Besley, of Waukegan, Illinois, son of William Besley, who founded one of the oldest brewing plants in the West; Peter J. Friederich, for thirty years associated with the Zang Brewing Company of Denver, Colorado, and eminently successful in business; Harris Ewalt Wainwright, until his death vice-president of the Pittsburg Brewing Company and one of the foremost business men of his home city; Charles M. Conrad, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who signally upheld the brewer's name for good citizenship while benefiting his home city by his great abilities; J. R. G. Weysser, born in Wurtemberg, 1843, who for many years conducted a successful business at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; Andrew Pick, of West Bend, Wisconsin, a leading and honored brewer of that State, distinguished for his civic virtues; John Haffen, of New York, born in Brooklyn, sixty-three years ago, a highly successful brewer and President of the Dollar Savings Bank, one of the largest financial institutions in the Bronx, and a man of varied social and charitable activities; William T. Becker, of Buffalo and Arthur Darmstaetter, of Detroit, whose untimely death frustrated careers of great promise and usefulness.

Many other names in this list challenge our love and remembrance and would seem to call for special tribute. But time fails us for the task, and indeed it is needless, since we make no distinctions in our heartfelt appreciation of the dead; for each and all we express our deepest love and regret.

Your Committee begs leave to submit the following Resolution, with the request that it be adopted, according to custom, by a rising vote:

RESOLVED, That we mourn with sincere grief the loss of our friends and brothers named in the roll of dead for the past fifteen

months; and that the Secretary be directed to convey to the relatives of our departed associates a suitable expression of our sympathy and condolence.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HINCHLIFFE, *Chairman.*

EDWARD RUHL

JOHN BRADLEY

A. G. RICKS

OTTO HUBER

Committee on Condolence.

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, you have heard the request of the Committee on Condolence, that we adopt this resolution by a rising vote. Let us pay this tribute of respect to our dead.

The resolution was accordingly adopted by a rising vote.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next in order will be the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Liebmann, Chairman.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

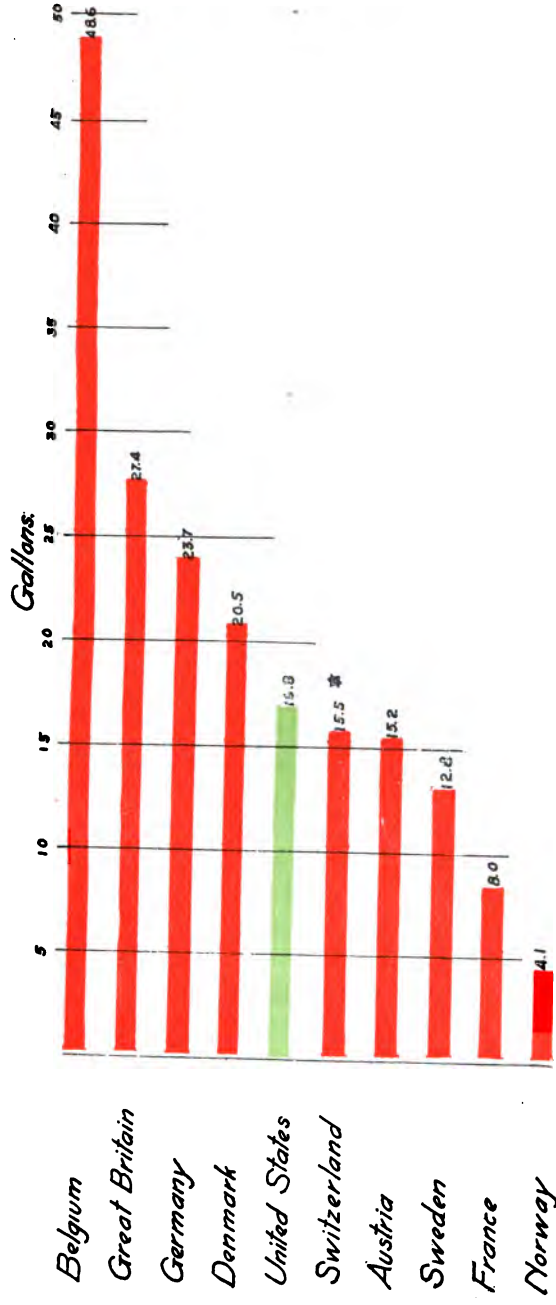
MR. LIEBMANN:—Mr. President, there were no resolutions offered at the morning session yesterday, and the executive session disposed of its own business after that; but the Committee on Resolutions, mindful of the hospitality that we have enjoyed at the hands of the Cook County Brewers' Association, would propose a resolution of thanks to the members of that Association, and also to the press for the considerate treatment that we have received at the hands of the local newspapers.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried with much enthusiasm.

THE PRESIDENT:—It had been intended that at a meeting of one of the sections of the International Brewers' Congress Mr. Davis should make an address, but as he must leave us earlier than he had expected, we take pleasure this morning in having him address this body. Mr. Davis is the editor of the *Waterville Sentinel*, of Waterville, Maine, and Secretary of State of that State, I deem myself greatly honored in introducing to you Hon. Cyrus W. Davis, of Maine. (*Great applause.*)

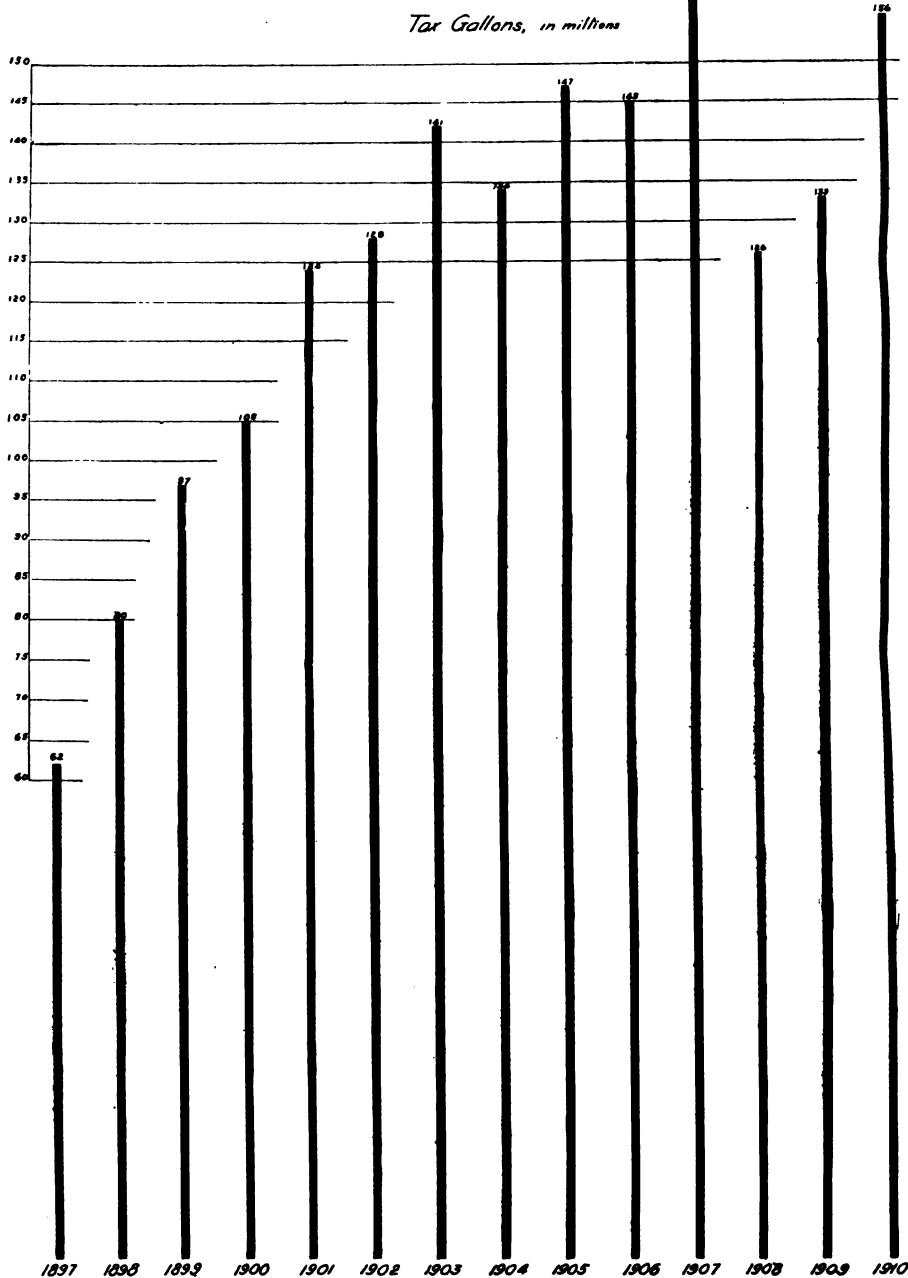
Mr. Davis, on coming to the platform, was given an ovation. His address was frequently interrupted with applause and made a powerful impression. It was substantially as follows:

*Average Per Capita Consumption of Domestic and Imported Beer in the United States and Foreign Countries
During the Five Year Period 1905 — 1909*



* Average for the four years 1905 to 1908

Production of Distilled Spirits from other, Material than Fruit in Tax Gallons 1897-1910



U.S. Internal Revenue Report, 1910.

ADDRESS BY HON. CYRUS W. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis discussed prohibition in the light of the recent Maine election. He spoke substantially as follows:

Maine has had a fair trial of prohibition by legal enactment; the present Statewide law being adopted in 1851, and going into the basic law of the State in 1884. Our electorate were not a unit on the wisdom of the measure then any more than they are to-day.

The sentiment of Maine was then, as now, strongly in favor of temperance. In the year 1851 and again in 1884 that prince of prohibition fanatics, General Neal Dow of Portland, appeared before the Legislature of Maine and urged prohibition as a fixed policy of the State.

There was a strong opposition to it, and not until the farmer was bribed with licensed cider, and the towns allowed to retain the town rum shop (which up to the time of its abolishment last year, had a record of more than \$5,000,000 in sales of beer, rum, whiskey, gin, brandy, wine cocktails and alcohol) was prohibition allowed to go into the Constitution of Maine.

Representative Meader, of my own home city of Waterville, tried to get cider under the ban, but it was defeated by the farmer vote by a majority of 84 to 58. And so whiskey, rum, gin, brandy, wine, cocktail, alcohol and beer went into the constitution by a majority of 91 to 30 in the House, and by a majority of 23 to 3 in the Senate, and cider and the town agencies stayed out, and were just what they were designed to be, safety valves for an unworkable constitutional law.

Previous to the placing of prohibition in the constitution, beer and the lighter and less harmful drinks were the common beverage, but after the ban was placed on them, it was far easier to traffic in the more harmful and higher per cent. drinks.

The constitutional provisions did not meet with the favor of the people, and wide-spread nullification asserted itself.

Every law which the mind of astute attorneys could devise was enacted to satisfy the proponents of the new law.

Fines, search and seizure, imprisonment, spotter evidence, common nuisance and many other nostrums were tried, and to but little purpose.

The courts did not believe in the law, and would not hear evidence, and in cases of conviction would substitute fines for imprison-

ment. The people did not believe in the law to any great extent, and so nullified it. The Republican party, who were in power during the greater part of these years, did not believe in it, and simply used it as a party asset. They were always able to satisfy the two or three thousand orthodox prohibitionists at election time with high-sounding declarations of belief in constitutional prohibition, and after election was over party spoils were always distributed among the most effective nullifiers.

At certain times and in certain towns when the spirit of disgust was strong enough, some semblance of enforcement was shown, but with the invariable result that following such spasms the holes and dives, the expresses and mail orders, the social clubs, and the home-made decoctions and brews, were a miserable substitute..

Another result of constitutional prohibition which has not been emphasized as fully and as often as it should have been, is this: Real temperance which all men everywhere should strive for began to wane. Previous to the constitutional enactment there was honest temperance work in Maine. It reached its zenith previous to State-wide prohibition when all the State was vitally interested. In the archives of the State at the present time, there reposes a leather bound volume bearing the names of nearly every member of the House and Senate who, in the interests of real temperance, had pledged themselves to personal abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Under the new law things went from bad to worse and from worse to intolerable.

In 1901, seventeen years after Statewide prohibition had been grafted on to the constitution, the opponents of nullification and of illegal local option (for that was what we had), became active. They entered a protest; they investigated and this is what they found: In Maine, the premier prohibition commonwealth of the world, there were over fifteen hundred United States liquor tax certificates, or one to four hundred and sixty-three of the population, issued to dealers of intoxicating liquors. This I personally know to be true, for I investigated the records of the Internal Revenue Department at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, whence these licenses issued.

Out of 132 cities, villages and towns having more than 1,000 inhabitants, only 79 were without a United States liquor tax certificate.

In the same year, licensed Massachusetts had but one such certificate to every 567 of the population.

In 1898 the arrests for drunkenness in Boston were 45 to each 1,000 population; in New York, 13 to 1,000; in Chicago, including breach of peace, 23 to each 1,000; while in Portland, Maine, there were 42 arrests to each 1,000 population.

REVOLT OF THE PEOPLE.

There could be but one result in a civilized commonwealth; the people rose up and demanded a re-submission of the law to the people. In the Legislature of 1901 the speaker, then the member from Waterville, submitted a resolution to that end which received 34 votes in the House and was the entering wedge to the two-thirds majority vote in 1910

During Governor Cobb's second term in office he openly charged his party with insincerity and nullification, and demanded further and more effective power to enforce the law. This was given by the legislature in the form of a commission composed of three men with full power under the Governor, and with the Treasury of the State behind them, to enter any county and town of the State, and to take upon themselves the duties of the sheriffs and literally take the criminal law out of their hands. This, mark you, was the supreme test of the old law, and of the sincerity of its proponents.

The counties and towns rose up in their might and denounced in unmistakable terms this usurpation of the powers of the men whom they had elected to enforce the criminal laws. Expenses multiplied, the counties refused to pay the bills apportioned to them under the commission, and law suits are still pending on account of the levy of the State on the county. Two years of this law was enough to wreck the Republican party in Maine, and to prove to the people that the electorate were opposed to enforced prohibition.

The campaigns of 1904 and 1906 were both fought on the re-submission issue, and the independent vote grew from 29,000 to 61,000, in 1904 and in 1906 it was 66,000, and last year, with this issue still to the front, the vote increased to 72,000 and to victory.

Immediately on the convening of the Legislature the question was given back to the people by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Plaisted set forth clearly and forcibly the conditions under which Maine had suffered, emphasizing the failure of constitutional prohibition in these words:

"The time has arrived when plain words should be spoken, For more than half a century we have had upon our statute books, and for a quarter of a century in the constitution of our State, prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; and looking back over these years, no fair-minded man can refrain from feelings of disgust. Not only has the purpose failed of accomplishment, but hypocrisy, corruption and disrespect for law have been begotten."

During all the years preceding 1901 and subsequently, the status of the liquor question has been practically the same, a form of illegal local option. But few opposed and really sought to improve conditions. As long as platform declarations would pass current, and judges would not pass sentence, nullification held sway. Gentlemen, there has never been justice or decency in the handling of the liquor question in Maine, if there was any truth in the contention that it was a moral issue. One illustration will suffice. In 1901, Chief Justice Peters, one of Maine's grand men, retired from the bench. The court, in honor of the occasion gave him a banquet. It was a notable banquet. Maine's elite were present, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Honorable Members of the Court, and citizens of lesser rank; wit and wisdom flowed freely. A menu was spread worthy of that of any other occasion, and this was the bill.

A PROHIBITION MENU.

BLUE POINTS SUR COQUILLE	GREEN TURTLE
IMPERIAL SHERRY	
LOBSTER A LA NEWBURG	DRESSED TOMATOES
HAUT SAUTERNE	
ROAST CANVAS BACK DUCK	SPICED JELLY
	ROLLS
PUNCH A LA ROMAINE	
MUMM'S EXTRA DRY	
QUAIL ON TOAST	POMMERY SEC
SALADS, TOMATO AND CUCUMBER, FRENCH DRESSING	
TOASTED CRACKERS	
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE	
BRUT IMPERIAL	
MARASCHINO ICE	BRANDY SAUCE
	CAKES
	CAFÉ NOIR

As a companion piece to this, a few days later, an express team backed up to the curbing in one of the poorer sections of the city of Portland. Two deputy sheriffs alighted from the seat, and went

into a tenement house nearby, soon returning with a keg of beer, and followed by a coal heaver and his wife, who were vainly protesting against the seizure. The next morning, the man and his wife appeared in court and suffered the due penalty of the law imposed by that honorable body.

Will you kindly bear with me while I give you the brief result of an investigation made in 1903 at which time before that Legislature, I again offered a re-submission resolution? From 1894 to 1903 the Attorney General's report showed 10,000 violations of the liquor laws which is, of course, in addition to those not recorded, and fines and costs imposed in 18 years of \$1,582.84. From 1880 to 1890 Maine gained in population a little more than two per cent. From 1890 to 1900, during the decade of the most marvellous growth in the United States that the world has yet seen, Maine gained in population but 5%, the smallest gain of any State in the Union except Vermont, Nevada and Kansas.

Maine has gone merrily on with nullification up to this year. All the thrilling tales which have emanated from the pen and from the lips of that Joan of Arc of Prohibition, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, all the ideal pictures of ideal conditions in Maine, which have been thrown on the canvass, and which have been shouted from the lecture platform for the delectation of distant audiences, at so much per, have not changed the fact that the majority of the good people of Maine believe there is a better way of dealing with domestic questions; and this I propose to show you by a detailed tabulation of the elections of 1884 and of 1911 which I shall submit presently. In this connection it is but fair to say, that while prohibition has been declining in Maine, professional prohibitionists have doubled their diligence to make it appear otherwise. In the recent campaign hundreds of them went up and down the length and breadth of the State shouting themselves hoarse with the statement that not a paper save five, not a preacher, and scarcely a church member could be found in opposition to prohibition. Suffice it is to say, that bubble was pricked by the Rev. Henry F. Pringle, an honest prohibitionist, who in the September 2nd "*Outlook*" (page 51), said: "I have talked with two-thirds of the thousand clergymen of Maine and estimate that seventy-five of them and about ten per cent. of the church members are opposed to prohibition. Five daily papers and thirteen weekly papers are opposed to prohibition; two daily and six weekly papers are silent. I have one hundred photographs

of Maine bar rooms and have considerable knowledge of the liquor business throughout the State. Saloons are conducted in seven of the twenty cities and ten villages, also there is surreptitious selling in the towns, and more open vending at hunting camps and along tote-roads. I have seen bar-rooms in Portland, Rockland, and Bangor, which must have cost \$1,000 for furnishings. I have heard that the 140 wholesale liquor dealers of Boston (Bonfort's Directory, p. 71-73) who have established a mail-order business in Maine, prefer prohibition in this State. In 1907, seven hundred and nineteen parties paid United States Liquor Taxes in 106 cities and villages, and that is about the present number."

And Mr. Pringle might have added, some of these licenses are held by social clubs of which there are not less than 150 in the cities, and with a membership of approximately 20,000. He might have also stated that no accurate estimate can be made of the quantities of liquor coming into the State daily by express and the quantities sold without the trouble on the part of the dealer to take a United States license.

This, gentlemen, very briefly, is a glance at prohibition in my native State. There is much more that I could tell you had I the time and you the patience. I could tell you of our cities where subterfuges are always found. I could tell you of nullification in the most approved forms, including ten o'clock evening and Sunday closing recently adopted in one of our manufacturing cities; of conflicting mayors and chiefs of police in other cities; I could paint you a picture of three capital offenses and three incarcerations in one week in one of our strongest prohibition counties, but it would be repetition of what the Associated Press has already given you.

What does Maine think of it all? Is she sitting idly by and endorsing this sort of government?

THE LATE ELECTION.

Let me give you one of the last as well as one of the first words spoken on this subject by the electorate.

In 1884, Maine, by a plurality of 44,000 voted to adopt and place in the constitution Statewide prohibition; excepting as heretofore stated cider and liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes. After 27 years trial of this system, aided by every legal device, the electorate of Maine have unmistakably placed the seal of their disapproval on it.

By a vote of 60,514 to 60,378 as shown by the signed reports from the town clerks to the Secretary of State, or a majority of 136; and by a vote of 60,487 to 60,461 as shown by the returns of the municipal officers of cities and towns made to the Governor and council, or a majority of 26, the electorate of Maine decided to again substitute sanity for insanity in legislation. Many gross and careless returns were made and largely in the country towns. Provisions of the secret ballot law were violated. Warrants were not posted in many precincts; polls were closed and re-opened again to allow delinquents to vote; no record of votes made in open town meeting; totals were reversed in the two sets of returns sent to the State, and in one case more votes were cast than there were voters.

This condition has necessarily deferred the determining and declaring of the actual result which can only be arrived at after the clerks' returns are corrected by town records, if such records are available.

At the present time the Council are endeavoring to find and will undoubtedly find, what was the will of the voter in the election. Whether this result is numerically for or against constitutional prohibition by a paltry few hundred votes, the result is the same; Maine has refused to endorse prohibition as a fixed policy of the State. As proof of this, I offer herewith the total tabulation of the vote of 1884 and parallel with it the vote of 1911. This comparison takes account of the towns only which voted on the question in 1884, leaving out of the comparison the towns from which no returns were made and plantations which have lost their autonomy since 1884.

From the above returns a few things have been settled.

FIRST:—The 44,000 plus majority for constitutional prohibition in 1884 has been entirely wiped out.

SECOND:—Eight of our sixteen counties voted against constitutional prohibition.

THIRD:—The general result of the election has been accomplished with the character of the population practically the same as it was in 1884. Maine is and has been largely an agricultural State. During the past twenty-seven years, while the population of the State has increased from 661,006 to 742,371, and largely in the cities and new towns, the anti-prohibition vote in the towns has rapidly increased.

In the above comparison it will be noted that while in 1884 only 23,412 persons voted not to place prohibition in the constitution in 1911, 56,443 voted to take it out of the constitution.

Evidences of the most remarkable revulsion of feeling come from the rural counties. Aroostook County, for instance, in 1884 voted not to incorporate prohibition in the constitution by 760, and in 1911 voted to take it out of the constitution by 2,850.

Oxford County, which has changed but slightly in the character of its population, voted to incorporate it in the constitution by a majority of 2,320, and in 1911 voted to retain it in the constitution by a majority of 1,320.

In the towns as units a still more marked change occurred. In Houlton, constitutional prohibition had a majority of 191 in 1884, and in 1911 a majority of but 40. Wallagrass Plantation in 1884 voted 60 to 0 for constitutional prohibition, and in 1911 voted 160 to 0 to take it out of the constitution.

South Berwick, in York County, voted to put it in the constitution by a majority of 310 in 1884, and voted to take it out in the present election by a majority of 38.

The above exhibits of revulsion of feeling on this question could be multiplied. These results are the logic of 27 years of nullification, forced upon the electorate by a clear conception of the problem we have been trying to solve.

REASON VS. FANATICISM.

When I calmly review the forces that were arrayed against repeal of an unworkable law, I marvel at the result of the election.

On the one side in this great battle were the so-called and misnamed forces of righteousness lead by Mrs. Stevens with this battle cry: "Who will be arrayed against the temperance forces? The brewers, the distillers, the liquor dealers, the gamblers, the criminals, the keepers of the houses of ill-repute, the promoters of the white slave traffic, and their allied forces."

Under this banner, many of the churches turned their houses of worship into political arenas; thousands of children were organized and drilled in campaign songs; the State was flooded with literature all iterating and re-iterating the slogan of the leader (literature which, by the way, tending as was its design to divide and array the two divergent sections of the State into warring factions, was classic in the art of villification and abuse of good citizenship); nation-wide

orators were invoked and among the number were such men as Hobson, Glenn, Littlefield, Morrow and Blair.

Funds estimated from \$150,000 to \$300,000 were poured into the campaign; a speaking force sufficient to give everyone of the five hundred and twenty towns of the State several rallies each, were pressed into the fight, and no stone was left unturned to keep the prohibition idol of brass and clay on his throne.

On the other hand, opposed to this great army, was the plain citizenship of Maine, who have and always have had Maine's best interest at heart; and this was their rallying cry: "Nothing is more foolish, nothing more at variance with sound public policy than to enact a law which by reason of the conditions surrounding the community in which it is declared to be law, is incapable of enforcement. Such an instance is presented by sumptuary laws, by which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under penalty in localities where the public sentiment of the community does not and will not sustain the enforcement of the law. In cases where the sale of liquor cannot be prohibited in fact, it is far better to regulate and diminish the evil than to attempt to stamp it out. The constant violation or neglect of any law tends to a demoralization of all laws."

Entrenched in this belief, phrased in the very language of the present Chief Executive of this nation, and with the firm conviction that the great majority of Maine people are honest, the plain everyday folks met the onslaught from the mud batteries as best they could. Editors gave of their time and space for refutation and for argument; honest advocates of the better way worked early and late to stem the tide of vituperation and abuse which came not only from the churches, but from other organizations of men and women whose sole aim seemed to be to vie with each other in intimidating and even ostracizing all who would not bow down and worship a fetic. It is hard to believe until one actually witnesses it, the lengths to which fanaticism can go to maintain its ground

PROHIBITION DOOMED.

The people of Maine are honest and results prove it. The wedge has been driven and prohibition by law is doomed. It matters not whether the result in ballots be a few hundred more or less either way; the system has been tried and has been consigned to the junk heap of abortive legislative enactments; and in its place will come the reign of sobriety and obedience to law; not law which will be

tucked away in the basic foundation of the State, but a law that will measure the exact wishes of each and every community; made by the community and enforced by the community.

What are some of the lessons of the recent Maine election? Well, to begin with, it has been a lesson to the Church. The Church has, I think, been taught in this campaign that temperance in all things, speech included, is a virtue to be courted. The Church has, I believe, come to the conclusion that if it expects to see more of the common people attending upon divine worship, and taking into their higher natures the spirit and teachings of the Nazarene, it must itself sit again at His feet, and learn anew the kindergarten story of charity and tolerance. Maine's repudiation of constitutional prohibition emphasizes another truism. Temperance is the sincere desire of all good citizens; men can be led, but seldom driven.

Again the recent campaign had led our people to sober thinking as never before, and the result of this thinking has been that they have come to recognize the liquor question in Maine as a domestic question and not a moral issue wholly.

They have now come to the point where they can see in the local regulation plan of more than forty States in this Union a safer and saner way to regulate a traffic which is with us, than the old method of assuming that a traffic does not exist which, as a matter of fact, does exist.

They are coming to see that perhaps, after all, a certain number of regulated saloons in our cities—regulated as to hours and the quality of the goods sold—is infinitely better than an unlimited number as now, with all the clubs, dives, expresses and pocket peddling thrown in.

But perhaps the greatest and most far-reaching lesson of the campaign, is the demolishing of the argument which has been built up by paid agitators and which has done duty for so many years and which has done infinite harm. It is this: Maine is not and never has been a believer in Statewide prohibition by law, in any fair interpretation of application or the term. Let this fact stand!

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, I see I voice you unanimous sentiment when I thank Mr. Davis for a very interesting address. (*Applause.*)

NOMINATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT:—The next in order of business will be the report of the Nominating Committee, Mr. Schaefer, Chairman.

MR. SCHAEFER:—On behalf of the Nominating Committee I have the honor to make the following report on nominations:

Officers.

President JACOB RUPPERT, JR. New York City.
1st Vice-President. .. WILLIAM HAMM. St. Paul, Minn.
2d Vice-President .. EDWARD A. SCHMIDT .. Philadelphia, Pa.
3rd Vice-President .. GUSTAVE PABST Milwaukee, Wis.
Treasurer. ANTON C. G. HUPFEL New York City.

Trustees.

JULIUS LIEBMANN, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUGUST W. WOEBKEN, Philadelphia, Pa.
 PERCY ANDREAE, Chicago, Ill.
 ANTHONY SCHREIBER, Buffalo, N. Y.
 AUGUST FITGER, Duluth, Minn.
 JOSEPH UIHLEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ADAM MUELLER, Portland, Oregon.

Chairman of Committees.

Publication A. G. HUPFEL, JR. .. New York City.
Vigilance C. W. FEIGENSPAN... Newark, N. J.
Advisory LOUIS B. SCHRAM ... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Federal Relations CARL J. HOSTER. Columbus, Ohio.

Advisory Committee.

LOUIS B. SCHRAM, *Chairman*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Active Members.

G. W. LEMBECK, Jersey City, N. J.
 RUDOLPH J. SCHAEFER, New York City,
 A. G. HUPFEL, JR., New York City.
 WILLIAM HOFFMANN, New York City.
 PETER DOELGER, JR., New York City.
 JAMES R. NICHOLSON, Boston, Mass.

Corresponding Members.

JULIUS STROH, Detroit, Mich.
SIMON SEIBERT, Buffalo, N. Y.
ERNEST FECKER, JR., Danville, Ill.
HENRY UIHLEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
J. GEORGE JUNG, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HENRY NICHOLAUS, St. Louis, Mo.

Vigilance Committee.

C. W. FEIGENSPAN, *Chairman*, Newark, N. J.
JOSEPH UIHLEIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM J. LEMP, St. Louis, Mo.
CHARLES VOPICKA, Chicago, Ill.
H. F. HEEB, Dubuque, Iowa.
WILLIAM F. FEIL, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES E. SUCCOP, Pittsburg, Pa.
A. J. DIEBOLT, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM A. BIRK, Chicago, Ill.
ADOLPH COORS, Golden, Colo.
JOSEPH H. STRAUS, Baltimore, Md.
THEODORE FINKENAUER, Philadelphia, Pa.
PERCY ANNEKE, Duluth, Minn.
PAUL O. REYMAN, Wheeling, W. Va.
FERD HEIM, Kansas City, Mo.
CHARLES WIEDEMANN, Newport, Ky.
PETER HAUCK, JR., Newark, N. J.
GEORGE C. HAWLEY, Albany, N. Y.
FRANK FEHR, Louisville, Ky.
B. ADOUE, Galveston, Texas.

Publication Committee.

A. G. HUPFEL, *Chairman*, New York City.
E. A. FAUST, St. Louis, Mo.
H. A. REUTER, Boston, Mass.
JOHN F. BECKER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. W. WOEBKEN, Philadelphia, Pa.

MR. SCHAEFER:—Mr. President and gentlemen, this report has been properly signed by the members of the Committee and is respectfully submitted to you for your action.

THE PRESIDENT:—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Committee on Nominations. What is your pleasure?

MR. REHM:—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket nominated by the Committee.

THE SECRETARY:—Mr. President, I have cast one ballot for the entire ticket as nominated, and declare the nominees duly elected.

THE PRESIDENT:—I now appoint Mr. J. C. G. Hupfel and Mr. Rudolph J. Schaefer to escort the new President to the platform.

Thereupon the members of the Committee named by the President, amid great applause, escorted the newly elected President, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, Jr. to the platform, where he was heartily greeted by the retiring President.

MR. SCHAEFER:—Mr. Hoster and Gentlemen of the Convention, I take much pleasure in presenting our new President, Mr. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT HOSTER:—Gentlemen, after having served six years as Vice-President of this association, you have just elected Mr. Ruppert to the position of highest honor within your gift. His record with this association and in his community is the best guarantee I can give you of the success of his coming administration. In presenting Mr. Ruppert to you again, I can only bespeak for him the same loyal support and confidence which you have always given me and for which I again thank you. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT RUPPERT'S SPEECH.

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—President Hoster and Gentlemen:—To say that I am proud of the great honor you have bestowed upon me but feebly expresses my feelings. I am deeply aware of the responsibilities that accompany your gift. I may confess that I find myself extremely impressed with a grave sense of what the Presidency means to me, now that its duties are about to devolve upon me, and equally impressed also with a sense of the work that lies before me. I am grateful for the honor with all its felicities and cares and deeply appreciate the confidence and good

will which make me its recipient. I enter upon the duties of my new office with misgivings about my ability to measure up to the high standard of attainment established by my predecessors, and at this moment I am especially impressed with those charming and rare personal qualities of the retiring president which are bound to make for successful leadership.

I should indeed feel proud and satisfied if I could only approach the sterling success of the administration gone by. Yet I do not look into the future with faint heart, but I feel confident and strong in the consciousness of your encouragement and support. I pledge you my best efforts in behalf of our organization and our interests. Good team work between you and myself must spell success, and therein lies my comfort and consolation in accepting the presidency of the United States Brewers' Association.

In truth, my friends, the headship of the United States Brewers' Association is in these troubled days no empty honor or gilded sinecure. Our industry—one of the greatest and most important to the wealth and welfare of the country that can be named—is as ancient and honorable in the service of humanity as any that history records. The growth of our industry and its importance to the government in the United States can be gleaned from these figures:

In ten years there has been an increase of almost five gallons per capita in the consumption of beer.

The current year shows an increase of 23,886,000 barrels of beer over the output ten years ago.

The latest revenue reports show that the brewing industry's last yearly contribution to the United States Treasury was \$64,367,777.65.

Here we have data which afford food for reflection.

When I declare we have some reason for satisfaction, you are not offered the warped judgment of one who is carried away by enthusiasm, but a conclusion based upon facts.

Like most important enterprises, industries and trades, the brewery business has become a matter of public concern and government supervision, but it suffers no setback or embarrassment because of the pure food laws or reasonable regulations. Its product is wholesome and increasingly popular. In its relation to and experience with labor, it has been fortunately and singularly free from trouble. The public is beginning to disregard the din and clamor of the prohibition crusader and to recognize the danger of the tyranny of either a majority or minority in the regulation of personal

habits; the country is beginning to set its face against the confiscation of property and the injury to labor entailed in the prohibition propaganda.

From the past and the present we have derived our experience and learned our lessons. These we can and should bring to bear upon the problems which may confront us in time to come. Let us not anticipate, but only resolve to meet conditions as they arise with calmness, determination, fortitude and reason. For the future I have no plans, no policy, no promises. I shall not seek to create conditions, but shall await the evolution of events. However, I shall not be lured by a false sense of security, nor shall I depend for success upon the blunders and mistakes of the enemy, but shall ever be on the lookout and safeguard the welfare of our organization. But this I can heartily promise the public, as I promise you, that so far as I am able to shape or influence it, the policy of our Association shall be, first of all, directed to the improvement of the lot of its dependent workers; likewise to the betterment, if such be possible, of the popular beverage of the American people.

When my time comes I hope it will be my good fortune to retire as gracefully and amidst the same good will as did my predecessors. (*Great and long continued applause.*)

A PRESENTATION.

At this point Mr. Rudolf Brand came to the platform and addressing the retiring President, spoke as follows:—

MR. BRAND:—President Hoster, when we elected you President of our organization, a little over two years ago, we were well aware that during your term of office difficult problems would arise and would have to be solved. A wave of fanatical intolerance was then sweeping over the country, as it does periodically, and other severe tasks had to be undertaken and adjusted. We recognize in the United States Brewers' Association the standing army of the brewing industry of this country. To it we look for protection in time of war, and war was upon us when you became our President. We needed a good General, one who possessed all the sterling qualities needed to fill that position—energy, wisdom, tact and patience—one who leads to victory, and the gratifying results which we are able to record today are, in a great measure, due to your leadership. Today we can look into the future with

more confidence and serenity than we could when you became our presiding officer. I am commissioned by our colleagues to extend to you the thanks of our Association for your devotion to duty, your tireless energy in solving the problems which have confronted you, and to present you with this dinner service, which they ask you to accept, not as a reward for your services, for as such it would be wholly inadequate, but as a token of their friendship and esteem. (*Applause.*)

The gift, a superb silver service, in an oak case, was at this point presented to the retiring President.

PRESIDENT HOSTER:—Mr. Brand and Gentlemen of the United States Brewers' Association, it is at such times as this that words fail one. The expression of your good will and the magnificence of this gift overwhelm me. If I have deserved any such testimonial at your hands, if indeed I have devoted my time and energy and efforts to the affairs of this Association in the past two or more years, it was because I considered it my sacred duty and because it was a pleasure to do so. (*Applause.*) There have been troublous times and the burdens at some periods have been heavy, but the loyal support of those about me and the associations that I have had, together with the friendships I have formed, will always be my sweetest memory. In days to come these expressions of appreciation and this beautiful service will be eloquent tokens of the greatest honor that has ever been conferred upon me. (*Applause*)

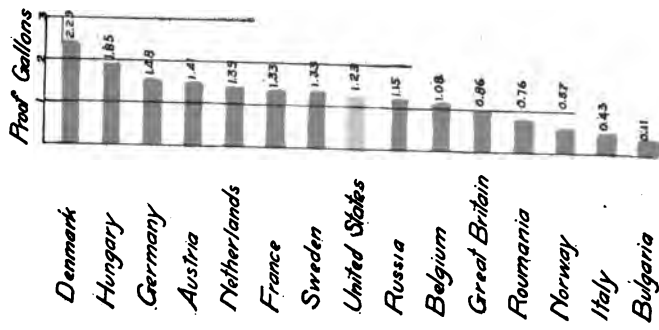
On behalf of my family and for myself, I beg to thank you, most heartily, a thousand times. (*Applause.*)

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—Gentlemen, is there anyone else who wishes the floor.

THE BREWERY EXPOSITION.

MR. SCHRAM:—During the continuance of this convention our members have been favored with an opportunity of witnessing an exhibition of brewing machinery, appliances and materials which stands unique in the history of the industry for completeness and for magnificence and magnitude. The men who are responsible for the creation of this exhibition and its conduct have undertaken a herculean task, and they have acquitted themselves of their task with unquestioned success. It is only proper that we who have profited so largely by the opportunity of studying the machinery,

*Average Per Capita Consumption of Distilled Spirits in the United States and Foreign Countries
During the Five Year Period 1905-1909*



British Board of Trade Report, 1911.

*Average Per Capita Consumption of Wine in the United and Foreign Countries
During the Five Year Period. 1905-1909*



* Average for the four years 1905-1908.

*British Board of Trade Report 1911.
Average*

appliances and materials which are of such interest to those engaged in our business, should express our appreciation of the labors of these men, and I now move you, Mr. President, that we extend to the officers and to all the committees responsible for the origin and continuance of that magnificent exhibition, our congratulations upon their success, our appreciation of the value of the exhibition, and our thanks for the work they have done.

The motion was thereupon seconded and unanimously carried amid great applause.

THE PRESIDENT:—Before we adjourn, gentlemen, the Secretary has a few announcements he would like to make to you.

SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SECRETARY:—The Board of Trustees will meet in Room 308, of the Blackstone Hotel, immediately upon adjournment here. The officers express the hope that you will postpone your luncheon and convene at the place of meeting just as promptly as you can after the adjournment here.

The International Brewers' Congress will hold its closing session to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This is to be an open, public session, at which resolutions will be acted upon.

There are several important section meetings which will be held this afternoon and to-morrow morning. The meeting of the Labor Section will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and Mr. Ranney, of the International Harvester Company, will speak on workmen's compensation. Mr. James Lynch will speak on trade agreements, and other addresses will be made.

At the meeting of the Section on Sociology and Physiology, Mr. Lindemann, President of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, will present a paper on the Wisconsin Idea. Mr. Smalley will speak of brewery advertising, and a very interesting paper will be presented by Dr. Wahl, on "What is Beer."

Several inquiries have been made with regard to the charts as to what arrangement can be made for their use by the various State Associations. All of the charts will be reproduced in our Year Book, and the cuts themselves can be loaned to the State Associations for their use for any purpose that may come up. It has been suggested that in some of the State Fairs and local expositions, and so forth, material of this kind may be used to great advantage.

I am requested to read this short letter from Albert Schwill & Company:

ALBERT SCHWILL & COMPANY

CHICAGO, OCT. 19, 1911.

Mr. CARL J. HOSTER, *President,*

The United States Brewers' Association, Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—

As you may be aware, an Excursion to our House is one of the official features of the Second International Brewers' Congress, as per their official programme. If not inconsistent with your ideas, we would esteem it a favor if you would announce this Excursion at tomorrow morning's meeting, as per card enclosed.

While we have distributed a number of these cards, we have not been able to reach all the brewers and their friends in the city, as some arrived after the cards were distributed.

Hoping to have the pleasure of also having you as one of our guests and thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT SCHWILL & COMPANY,

OSCAR J. RUH, *Sec'y.*

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—Gentlemen, if there is nothing further in the way of business to come before the Convention, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

MR. RUHL:—I know that it has always been the custom to receive invitations for the Convention to meet the following year in other cities, and I would like to know whether that opportunity is presented now.

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—Mr. Ruhl, I believe that is usually left to the Board of Trustees, but I am just informed by Mr. Hoster that the Convention will present an opportunity to you now to invite the Association to hold its Convention in your town next year.

BOSTON WINS THE CONVENTION.

MR. RUHL:—The Brewers of Boston extend a very hearty invitation to the brewing industry of the United States to meet in convention at Boston, the latter part of September next year. The Board of Directors of the Association of Brewers of Boston has unani-

mously asked me to extend this invitation and I am very happy, gentlemen, to do so, and I hope that you will accept our hospitality and come to Boston the latter part of September, next year. Besides our invitation, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its President, Treasurer-General and Secretary-General, add a few words to our invitation, and I would like, as it is addressed to the United States Brewers' Association, to have the Secretary read it.

Thereupon the Secretary read the following letter:

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

OCTOBER 2, 1911

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION,
IN SESSION, CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTLEMEN:—

We have learned that the local members of the United States Brewers' Association would be glad to have the organization hold its next meeting in Boston. The Chamber of Commerce hopes very much that this invitation, if extended, will be accepted by your organization.

The advantages of Boston as a convention city, particularly in the fall, must be well known to you. It has the best of hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of amusement, such as a visitor to any convention desires to have. Furthermore, Boston is, as you know, one of the most interesting cities to visit in this country. It has a wealth of historical tradition and points of historical interest to be seen; it has large numbers of educational institutions, a famous public library and art museum, and in the fall, when your convention would be here, its suburbs and parks offer many delightful opportunities for recreation.

We should be glad to have you here next year. If you cannot come then, please consider definitely that we want you in 1913.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE S. SMITH, *President.*

(Signed) HARRY P. WELLMAN, *Acting Sec'y.*

(Signed) CHESTER I. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Conventions Committee.

Hearty applause followed the reading of this letter and invitation.

Mr. Ruhl also presented the following letter, which evoked applause:

BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS

26 PEMBERTON SQUARE

BOSTON, MASS.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1911.

MR. EDWARD RUHL,

36 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MY DEAR MR. RUHL:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Brewers' Association of Massachusetts, it was unanimously voted that an invitation should be extended through you, as a Trustee of the United States Brewers' Association, to that Association to hold its Convention in Boston, in 1912, at a date which will be acceptable to it.

Very respectfully yours,

BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

(Signed) H. V. HUSE, *Secretary*.

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—Gentlemen, you have heard Mr. Ruhl and you have heard the kind invitation for this Association to hold its Convention in Boston next year. A motion to accept that invitation will be in order.

MR. HOFFMANN:—I move that the invitation of the Boston Brewers be accepted.

MR. NACHOD:—I second the motion:

MR. SCHRAM:—I suggest that motion include the provision that the exact time of the Convention be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

PRESIDENT RUPPERT:—Do you accept that amendment, Mr. Hoffmann?

MR. HOFFMANN:—Yes.

MR. NACHOD:—I second the motion, as amended.

The motion was unanimously carried.

MR. RUHL:—I thank you gentlemen. (*Applause.*)

MR. SCHAEFER:—I move, Mr. President, that the Convention adjourn.

The Convention thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Trade Regulation and Reform the Theme of Interesting Essays and Discussions.

The proceedings of the Section of Sociology and Physiology of the Second International Congress (held at the First Regiment Armory, October 19 and 20) proved of uncommon interest both to the public and those actively participating. A résumé of the more important papers, discussions, etc., is here appended.

Mr. Hugh F. Fox, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, acted as Chairman, and delivered the following address on "The License Question—Its Proper Relation to True Temperance Reform."

European students of the American temperance campaign literature are struck not only with the difference of method, but with the different point of attack from that which is employed by even the most extreme protagonists of the prohibition party on the European Continent or in England. The European prohibitionist seeks a remedy for intemperance by government control or monopoly of the sale of ardent spirits, or by prohibition of the sale of absinthe, or by some more or less general application of the Gothenberg system. The sale of the light alcoholic beverages is seldom interfered with, and in some countries their consumption appears to be actually encouraged and facilitated. The chief emphasis, however, is laid upon educational methods, and the appeal is made to the individual rather than to the mass. There is, of course, an organized public-house reform movement in Great Britain, but the object is not, apparently, the destruction of the public-house as an institution; but rather its restriction and regulation from the standpoint of public convenience. While the evils resulting from over-competition are clearly recognized, the retailer is compensated upon his compulsory retirement from the business. There is indeed a recognition of the true function of the public-house keeper, in the legal term of "Licensed Victualler," by which he is designated. The Latin derivation, of course, signifies provisions, nourishment; and the inn-keeper is a public purveyor of food and drink, and his public utility is expressly recognized and provided for.

The inns and taverns of old England are as old as the Church. In fact, the earliest inns were monastic institutions, and the English

tavern has played an important part in the social history of the country.

In the United States the leadership of the temperance movement has fallen into the hands of a group of men and women who have made prohibition a lucrative profession, and have departed widely from the methods and principles of the old expounders, such as Dr. Benjamin Rush and John B. Gough. The total-abstinence organizations have been swamped by the militant preacher-politicians who dominate the Anti-Saloon League and its kindred organizations.

Agitation is the life of the Anti-Saloon League, in which every speaker is his own press agent. The success of its agents is measured largely by the amount of money they raise. This means constant clamor, persistent advertising, the blare and flare of publicity. The League appeals mainly to the unthinking class of men and the emotional type of women. It *has* to be sensational to get and hold a hearing with such people. Every speaker and preacher of the League is a walking collection agency. He will not "present the work" in any church without a subscription or a collection!

The League admits that "the individual personal use of intoxicating liquor cannot well be reached by law," but it proposes to make it impossible for any individual to secure liquors, except at wholesale. Eventually, of course, it proposes to stop the manufacture and wholesaling of all "intoxicants." Listen to this statement of its purpose: "The League regards the saloon question not merely as something to be worked at, but as something which can and must be solved; and holds that the only solution is no saloon. It stands for the largest present repression and the speediest ultimate suppression of the beverage liquor traffic. It has no permissive feature in its creed."

The League frankly declares in its official "Blue Book" that it is not part of its function or intention to enforce the law, or to aid in securing evidence of law-breaking, or to prosecute offenders. It assumes that all license laws are bad, and consequently the arrest and conviction of disorderly saloon-keepers is merely "frittering away vim and energy and spending money upon trifles!" It might also add that such work is difficult and expensive, and necessitates the employment of special talent, which would deplete its revenue, without dramatic and compensating results.

The *New York Evening Post* has published a notable article on the muck-raking magazine writers who, it says, have been the "purveyors of calamity" in recent years. After calling attention to the dangerous tendency of their depressing influences, the editor says, referring to the liquor question: "The liquor problem holds interest for millions of Americans. It deserves, and it receives, much serious discussion. But our muck-raker? Here he is at the fire-bell again; and if you listen to him, the plough and the hammer must be cast away, the children must be left to starve, man must neither work nor sleep nor pray until this dreadful scourage is eradicated, till this transcending liquor problem is settled, and "settled right!" For just imagine: Thousands of saloons! Two hundred thousand drunkards! Millions of children destitute! Crime! Vice!"

The essential difference between European and American temperance societies lies in the fact that the latter are destructionists and have no practical program. Of course, the same thing is true of the more radical temperance organizations in Europe, but the ablest men in the temperance ranks in England and on the European Continent are moderate in their views and their methods have constructive value.

Students of the liquor problem are thoroughly familiar with the valuable work of Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell in their volumes on the temperance problem and social reform and the taxation of the liquor trade. Mr. Sherwell is an honorary Secretary of the British Temperance Legislation League, and has recently published a notable pamphlet entitled "Main Principles and Proposals of Temperance Reform," for the purpose of outlining a policy to meet existing conditions in Great Britain. His attitude is in such sharp contrast with the fierce fanaticism of the American prohibition leaders (in which, of course, the Anti-Saloon League is included), that it would be well to call your attention to it. He says in part:

"FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES. The (British) League does not take the ground that intemperance constitutes the whole, or something approaching the whole, of what is known as the social problem. It frankly recognizes that, if the evils of intemperance were largely removed to-morrow there would still remain a variety of social evils which would continue to tax the energies and the statesmanship of legislators. It, nevertheless, takes very strongly the ground that nothing which undermines—as intemperance unques-

tionably does—the physical, the intellectual, and the moral efficiency of the nation can be left out of account when estimating the conditions of social progress.

“TWO BROAD PROPOSITIONS. . . . The League has addressed its appeal not merely—I think I may say, not primarily—to teetotalers, but rather to that great body of moderate opinion in the country upon which the settlement of social problems ultimately depends.

“AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. In no other country in the world, probably, has temperance policy been more adventurous than in the United States of America, and yet it is the simple fact that the consumption of alcoholic drinks in that country has, during the last twenty years, tended to increase, despite occasional fluctuations in particular years. Three years ago it seemed as if a definite, and possibly permanent, check had been given to the consumption of alcohol in the United States of America, but the figures for the last year again show an increase, and it is an outstanding fact that the strength and the enthusiasm of the temperance and “no-license” sentiment in that great country have not produced that effect upon the statistics of consumption which might reasonably have been expected.

“THE CASE OF NEW ZEALAND. In the Dominion of New Zealand the same facts are observable. No one can question the strength and the virility of temperance sentiment in that country. Prohibition sentiment has, indeed, lately advanced to the point of securing legislative recognition of the principle of National Prohibition; but a review of the statistics of drink consumption in New Zealand does not furnish evidence of any direct result at all commensurate with the labors and zeal of temperance reformers. So far as the per capita consumption of alcohol is concerned, there is no evidence of any substantial decline in the demand for alcohol. The figures, on the contrary, testify chiefly to the persistence of the demand.

“WHY THE DRINK HABIT PERSISTS. The causes are, of course, plain. The persistence and, in some cases, actual growth of expenditure upon alcohol is due, in the first instance, to economic causes, and, notably, to industrial and commercial prosperity and consequent increase of purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people. Social causes have also played their part, and here I include particularly the growth of towns and the increased and increas-

ing urbanization of the people. But, when full allowance is made for these and other causes, I think some part of the explanation of this persistence of a high drink expenditure in English-speaking countries is probably to be found in the fact that temperance reformers have not always been wise in their choice of the methods and instruments of reform. I would suggest, in all friendliness, that the statesmanship of the temperance movement has not always been equal to its enthusiasm. . . .

"REDUCTION OF LICENSES. . . . I think it will be agreed that some substantial attempt must be made to deal with the present excess in the number of licenses, and to adjust the facilities for the sale of liquor to legitimate requirements and public need. . . .

"LOCAL POWERS OF EXPERIMENT. . . . It is the deliberate and well-considered view of the League that the paramount necessity in any scheme of reform is to give a wide liberty of experiment to local communities. It is, in our judgment, a serious blunder to attempt arbitrarily to fix for all localities the specific remedies to be applied, because the conditions to be met vary so materially in different districts. The problem to be solved is never precisely the same in different localities; not only do social and economic conditions vary in different districts, but temperance sentiment itself varies, and some localities are ripe for more advanced remedies than public opinion in other localities would sanction. Any proposed scheme of reform must, in our view, possess the qualities of elasticity and of adaptability to varying needs. Localities must be left free to work out their salvation from the drink cause in their own way, by means of a wide choice of methods and a wise liberty of experiment which will give a real release to local sentiment and adapt the remedy to local needs.

"THE PLEA FOR A RESTRICTED POLICY. . . . Ordinary restrictive proposals, especially the proposal of local veto, are advocated on the ground that they represent the principle of local self-government; but the principal of local self-government is a principle of wide application, and it cannot be restricted to the choice of a single remedy. It obviously includes a power of constructive reform, as well as a power of restrictive reform, and it cannot be considered merely in terms of prohibition. If the principle of local self-government is to be invoked at all in this connection, it must be invoked in a way that will give it wide opportunities of application. . .

"THE PLEA FOR LOCAL VETO. . . . In estimating the probable value in the immediate future of such an instrument of progress, it is impossible to ignore either the present state of public opinion in this country and the deep-rooted character of the alcohol habit, or the experience of other countries where prohibition by local veto or by State enactment has been tried. . . .

"EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES. On this last point we have a great body of experience to guide us, and that experience goes entirely to show that, while veto has found a fruitful sphere for its existence in rural and sparsely-peopled districts, and sometimes in the suburbs and wards of large cities, it has conspicuously failed to win important success in urban districts corresponding to the towns and cities of our own land. Even in the United States of America where "no-license" sentiment is unusually strong and exceptionally adventurous, prohibition, whether by local veto or by State enactment, has unquestionably failed to solve the problem of the towns. It is true that some three or four years ago a notable wave of prohibition sentiment passed over some of the Southern States of America, but these States were sparsely-peopled States with a large and, in certain instances, overwhelming negro population and with few important towns.

"THE PROBLEM OF THE TOWN. Even so far as these few towns, however, are concerned, the experiment of prohibition has certainly not been a success, and it is noteworthy that one of the new prohibition States—the State of Alabama—which adopted prohibition in 1908, has already had to introduce amendments to the law which allow localities to release themselves from the State enactment and to re-establish the saloon. This speedy change in the law is the direct result of the difficulties experienced in the attempt to enforce prohibition in the few towns, all of them of inconsiderable size, which the State contains. The experience, therefore, of America and other countries where prohibition has been tried, gives no support to the hope that, in the near future, local veto would find a large sphere of success in the towns and cities of the United Kingdom."

Mr. Sherwell believes that alcoholic liquor should be sold "under a system of regulation and control which will reduce its evil effects to a minimum," and he urges that "disinterested companies similar in principle to those in Norway and Sweden should, at the option of

the communities, be entrusted with a complete monopoly of the licenses allowed in any locality."

We have, however, tried the dispensary plan in this country with disastrous results, and the municipal ownership or operation of saloons is too hazardous an experiment to appeal to us. It seems to me that Mr. Sherwell does not understand fully the peculiarities of our police system, and the fundamental fact that we have no state or county constabulary, but that each little town and village is really an isolated police-unit. The regulation of the saloon is a police function. But the policeman is the servant of the people and he cannot enforce, adequately, laws which are not sustained by a strong and stable public sentiment. The failure to enforce a law weakens the very sentiment which was responsible for its enactment. Prohibitory laws have always been a failure in the cities. Whatever measure of success they have had in rural communities is due to the fact that each house is a social centre, and the saloon is not greatly needed as a social convenience. Country people of established position can get alcoholic beverages for their home consumption without any difficulty, and they do not care to encourage "attractions" which lure their "help" into the village. The average country saloon is less decent and orderly than the average city saloon. . It has, therefore, been possible to secure an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in support of prohibition in many of the rural districts. But this support must be unwavering, for our rural districts are notoriously under-policed, and an unpopular law would require a large country constabulary for its enforcement there. In the absence of the revenue from license fees, the maintenance of such a constabulary would be too heavy a burden for the taxpayers to bear contentedly.

What Mr. Sherwell has to say in characterizing temperance reforms was emphasized in a paper read by Frank W. Blackmar, at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society, which was held at St. Louis last December. Mr. Blackmar is the Professor of Economics and Sociology at the University of Kansas, and is recognized as one of the most thoughtful of our American economists. Mr. Blackmar said in part:

"A bold, independent individual impressed with a strong belief in the defectiveness of institutions, customs, and laws, by his iconoclastic utterances may reap a large return for a small effort. This is the anarchistic stage of social reform. Nine-tenths of the self-styled

reformers seldom get beyond the anarchistic stage of reform. Here their great power ends and others gifted with constructive power must take up the work where the agitator leaves it . . .

"It is easy to cry out against the trusts, the railroads, the powers of monopoly, race prejudice and race servitude, white slavery, poisonous foods, foul city government, and the evils of the liquor traffic. It is comparatively easy to make programs and laws. But to work out the reform in practice is the difficult problem of the age. To eliminate the evils by the laboratory test in the actual human workshop is the crux of modern reform. The chief reason is that leadership in reform is not sufficiently equipped to continue to this stage of progress; it has worked out its energy before the test comes, and the people for whom the reform was ostensibly made are left to go their individual ways, lacking in organized energy to use the opportunity. The reformer has returned to his first principle. It is so much easier to agitate than it is to become a member of a committee on ways and means; it is so much easier to legislate than to execute; so much easier to throw stones through old houses than to build new ones.

"There are enough laws on our statute books to furnish programs of social action for a hundred years of progress if they would be carried out."

THE PROBLEM OF THE SALOON.

Unfortunately many of our American newspapers have caught the catch-word of the Anti-Saloon League, and have thoughtlessly echoed the cry, "the saloon must go." I am frank to say that if we were to try the saloon on the testimony of the stories in the daily press the indictment would be hard to overcome, but the same thing might be said of the marriage institution, of our banks and business corporations, and in short, of the whole fabric of society. The reason for it is obvious. People are not interested in the recountal of the orderly conduct of affairs. The golden rule and the Ten Commandments do not lend themselves to scare-heads. Consistent virtue is a poor story teller. The annals of the quiet lives are not recorded, and the happy family does not get into print. The average man needs no biographer, and the sober man has no press agent. If you want to get before the public you must make a noise, whether you are on the street or in the pulpit. We love melodrama just in proportion to our lack of cultivation, and we fairly revel in

emotionalism. Papers that tell the news plainly and simply do not grow apace, but the sensational paper and the sensational preacher are sure of a popular following. Exaggeration is our national weakness. We worship clap-trap, and love to be humbugged.

As Mr. Royal L. Melendy said in his articles on the saloon in Chicago, which appeared in the *American Journal of Sociology*: "Popular conception of the saloon as a 'place where men and women revel in drunkenness and shame,' or 'where the sotted beasts gather nightly at the bar,' is due to exaggerated pictures, drawn by temperance lecturers and evangelists, intended to excite the imagination with a view to arousing public sentiment. They should not be charged with intended falsehood, but simply with taking the most hideous pictures and incidents from various saloons and placing them in one combination, calling the resulting picture 'the saloon.' You ask, 'Are they not justified? Are not these the legitimate products of the saloon? By their fruits ye shall know them.' Is the orchard condemned because of the few worm-eaten apples?"

I suppose that all of us will admit that the retail sale of liquor must be closely supervised and regulated by government. This necessitates a license system, which is nothing more or less than a limited franchise and implies a contract between the city and the licensee. The city is not giving the saloon-keeper a square deal if it grants a similar franchise to another man to start a similar business next door in opposition to him. In places where the local government is absolutely honest and thoroughly efficient, there is little need of legislation to limit the number of licenses or to establish the conditions of the license. In fact, the more elastic the law is, the better it ought to be for those who are responsible for its administration. I myself live in a city of some 20,000 people, whose public affairs are in the hands of an able body of picked men, who manage the city with the same scrupulous care that they give to their own affairs. These men considered the saloon question in a common-sense way, and established the following lines of procedure: First, that the number of licenses should be limited in accordance with the requirements of the community, and that no license should be granted unless it could be clearly shown that there was a substantial demand for it as a public convenience. Second, that no saloon should be located in the residence district, because in this particular city there was no need for it in the residence district. Third, that any saloon-

keeper who is found guilty of selling to children or of conducting a disorderly place, or permitting disorderly or immoral practices, should forfeit his license. The license fee was put at one thousand dollars per annum, and as a matter of practice, the saloon-keeper who obeys the law and conducts a decent place, secures the renewal of his license from year to year. This system protects the saloon-keeper from unfair competition, and makes his franchise so valuable that it is to his interest to see that the conditions are lived up to, and I can only recall one case, in a period of over ten years, in which a license was forfeited. But, of course, there are not a great many communities in this country where the municipal management could be so trusted, and it has been necessary, therefore, to adopt a clumsy round-about system of regulation by State laws which limit arbitrarily the number of saloons to the population, and stipulate just what the license fee shall be, and in general impose such restrictions as to deprive the municipality of any initiative in its administration. To recount the history of these restrictions would simply be telling the tale of the failure of our municipal government. Just because we, the people, have been careless in the conduct of our affairs, the saloon franchise has often been placed in disreputable hands, and saloons have multiplied, with disastrous results.

In almost any other line of business over-competition brings its own adjustment. If there are too many butchers or bakers some of them go broke, and only the fittest survive. But in the case of the saloon, over-competition may lead to unforeseen developments. The individual does not drink any more because there happen to be two saloons in the block instead of one, and it has been proved over and over again that the reduction of licensed places does not decrease the consumption of beer, so long as the reasonable convenience of the public is considered. When, however, the saloon feels the pressure of over-competition, there is a natural tendency to relax a little and gradually disorderly practice may be permitted, even encouraged, with a view of bringing a new class of trade. Of course the difference is due to the fact that the bakeshop is not a place of recreation or social resort. A man buys his bread and goes about his business, or rather in most cases, he has it delivered to him at his house, but the saloon is not merely a drink purveyor—it is a public rendezvous. What other public place in common daily use is there where many men meet freely as equals and enjoy each other's society? All of the so-called substitutes for the saloon put together

would not in any populous city accommodate more than a small percentage of the saloon's habitués. If the saloon was not a most popular institution, if it did not really fill a most important place in the social structure, it could not have survived the hundred years' war that has been waged against it by those who do not seek it, and often have no real knowledge of what it is or why it exists. The men and women who denounce it usually have comfortable homes in which they can meet their friends; and broadly speaking, they have little knowledge of the human needs and living conditions of our working people.

In a work entitled, "As We are and As We May Be," that great social reformer, the late Sir Walter Besant, than whom no man was more intimately acquainted with the working classes, has said of the modern public-house in its relationship to the daily lives of the people: "Perhaps the workman spends, night after night, more than he should upon beer. Let us remember, if he needs excuse, that his employers have found him no better place and no better amusement than to sit in a tavern, drink beer (generally in moderation), and talk and smoke tobacco. Why not? A respectable tavern is a very harmless place; the society which meets there is the society of the workman; it is his life; without it he might as well have been a factory hand of the good old time, such as hands forty years ago, and then he should have made but two journeys a day—one from bed to mill, and the other from mill to bed."

By the way, Mr. Melendy said, in the study which he made of the Chicago saloons which I referred to above: "Most incredible of the facts which the study of the saloon revealed to me was the relatively small amount of drunkenness." His views in regard to organized labor in this connection are interesting. He says: "While it is true that the great majority of the laboring men of Chicago take their glass of beer, yet, on the whole, it is claimed that union men are less given to excessive drinking than the non-union men. Union men, as a rule, are the honest, respectable, and hard-working men of the community—men who are paying for homes, men who learn in the union, by association with other industrious men, lessons of thrift and economy."

The people of the United States are reasonable at the core. They may be led; but they cannot be driven. The lesson for the brewing trade to learn is that it must itself be frank and reasonable. The brewers in each locality must lend their active support to the

most drastic measures for the proper regulation of the saloon and its restriction to the actual requirements of the public. The brewer has been the target for so much calumny and oppression that he is naturally sore. The time has come for him to take a more statesmanlike view of the situation, and to return good for evil, by lending a willing hand in all honest measures for the improvement of the saloons and the betterment of conditions in the retailing of his merchandise. He should welcome such a policy as that which has been outlined by New York State Excise Commissioner Farley in the following rules for the guidance of saloon-keepers:

"Keep your bar exposed to public view during prohibited hours.

Keep your liquor tax certificate in the window.

Have all doors to the bar-room locked during prohibited hours.

Refuse to admit minors (under 18) to your place of business.

Permit no women of dissolute habits and questionable character to visit your place.

Refuse drink to intoxicated persons, and warn them to go, and stay away.

Have but one bar for each liquor tax certificate.

Take no chances with the law, and keep your business on the safe side.

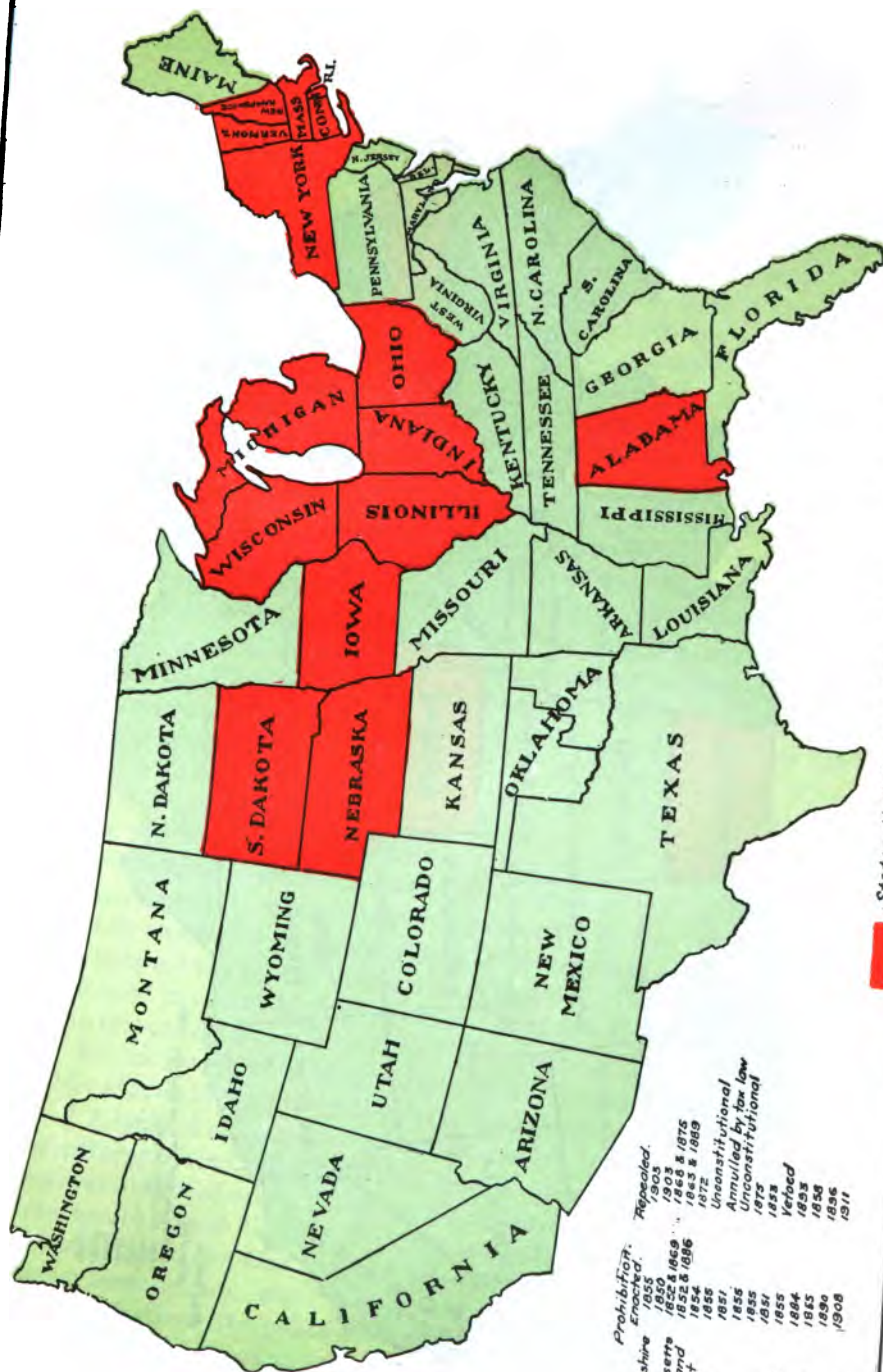
Know that your employ  s do not transgress the law.

Write the commissioner of excise for advice upon doubtful questions."

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF SALOONS.

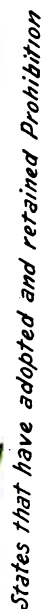
The brewer ought to pay more attention to the physical condition of the places in which his product is sold. Could anything be more bizarre than the pretentious splendor of many of our gilded saloons? I believe it is a mistake to suppose that the workingman is attracted by it. Clean white tiling on the walls; clear white glass beer counters; clean floors, and plain but comfortable furniture would add much to the attractiveness of the saloon. If the saloon was made as bright and airy and attractive to the senses as a model restaurant or drug-store, the saloon-keeper would naturally take down his screens, and open his premises to public scrutiny, because of the advertisement which it would give him.

I have read carefully the monthly bulletins of the various State Health Officers during the past year, and have followed up the



Prohibition Enacted	Repealed
New Hampshire 1855	1903
Massachusetts 1855	1868 & 1875
Rhode Island 1855 & 1869	1868 & 1875
Connecticut 1855 & 1886	1855 & 1889
New York 1855	1872
Ohio 1851	1872
Indiana 1855	Unconstitutional
Michigan 1855	Unconstitutional
Illinois 1855	1875
Wisconsin 1855	1875
Iowa 1855	1875
Nebraska 1855	1875
S. Dakota 1890	1895
Alabama 1908	1911

States that have adopted and repealed Prohibition



analysis of the samples of food products which they have made, and the particulars of their suits and prosecutions for adulteration. In almost every issue, a number of cases are recorded in connection with non-alcoholic drinks, ice cream, milk, vinegar, and various foods and food products. I do not recall a single case in which beer has figured as the guilty party. The article as it is made and sold to the retailer is unquestionably pure and wholesome. Whether it is always handled properly behind the bar is another matter. In some cities the leading brewers take pains to insure that their beer is properly drawn and served, and their collectors are instructed to scrutinize the beer pumps and other apparatus. Would it not be well if the brewers in each community should arrange for a thoroughly organized sanitary service to inspect the premises in which beer is sold to the consumer, as well as watch the apparatus? In well conducted cafés the service is most efficient, and compares favorably, from the standpoint of promptness, politeness and cleanliness, with the service in restaurants, drug-stores or candy stores, and the average bartender can give points in neatness and competence to the general run of waitresses and soda-fountain clerks. Of course, no well-conducted saloon would stack a lot of empty beer barrels outside the premises, dribbling the dregs of stale beer and filling the air with its odor. As a rule, the saloon premises are wonderfully free from the fly pest. Still there are exceptions, and the aim of the brewer should be to make the saloon a model purveyor. Especial attention should be paid to the piping system, which carries the beer from the cellar or the refrigerator to the bar. These cooling coils should be thoroughly washed every day, and cleaned at least once a week with a weak solution of soda. The glasses should be cleaned in clear running water, and care should be taken not to pump impure air from the cellar in the pressure pumps.

Let me quote what Messrs. Haskell and Gregory say about the Public House, in their recent book on "Old Country Inns":

"A lack of appreciation of human nature is shown by certain philanthropists in dealing with the use by working men of the public-house as a place of resort. How much better, they urge, if the workman would spend his time in more intellectual surroundings—in reading rooms, popular lectures or entertainments, Christian Endeavor Societies, etc., etc. And so they exert all their influence over licensing justices, the police and other authorities, inciting them to make the public-house as uncomfortable as possible; with the result

that a series of very undesirable institutions having all the worst qualities of the gin palace, without its publicity or proper means of supervision, are coming into existence. Penny readings, lectures, and other religious or educational centres are well enough in their way; but the man of few home resources yearns for the gossip of the alehouse. Only there can he find what the soul of every human being longs for, the company of his own kind, and recreation and amusement which he himself can assist in supplying."

The sensible saloon-keeper does not cater to a man who drinks to excess. Such a man is a nuisance, and an injury to the business. The experience in Boston and other places where the premises are open to observation from the street, proves that men are not deterred from entering an orderly saloon because some passer-by may see them there. It is time that the day-light was turned into the saloon!

The *Newark Evening News*, of Newark, New Jersey, which is one of the most thoughtful and conservative papers in the country, sets forth certain practical ideals for the saloon of the future in an editorial on "The True Temperance Society of England." The matter is put so completely that I am going to read you the editorial:

"'One of the most powerful things that can be said in favor of the café on the Continental model,' remarks the *London Standard*, 'is that it is a great promoter of temperance.'

"The statement sounds strangely to American ears, especially when it emanates from so dignified and responsible a source. It comes as the result of a comparison of the English public-house with the Continental café. It asserts that the substitution of the latter for the former in Great Britain would be conducive to temperance among the people. The *Standard* therefore unqualifiedly indorses the True Temperance Society, an organization whose purpose is to remodel the English public places to conform to Continental lines.

"The English public houses and the American saloons have many points in common. Nowhere else in Christendom exist institutions like them. They are purely and merely drinking places, so furnished and equipped as to conduce to the consumption of the greatest possible amount of liquor in the least possible time.

"In American drinking places there are no incentives to moderation, nothing to impress one except that drinking is the business of the hour. They are rarely equipped with chairs. Tables are usually lacking. Anything in the way of literature is seldom seen. Women

and children are not admitted. It is disgraceful for them to be seen entering. Everything centres in the bar, where men stand up in long lines and drink. The whole tendency is distinctly demoralizing, for the one purpose of the entire institution is drink.

"It is true that there are exceptions, places more like cafés, particularly where the German and Italian population is predominant. And yet, the characteristic American drinking place is a room, secluded from public view, furnished principally with a long uncomfortable bar and rows of bottles. It is simply an out-and-out place for the business of drinking.

"The foreign café is different. It is a drinking place, of course, but a drinking place in which one is reminded that he is a sentient human being. There is drinking to be sure—often more than there should be—but in the main it is done temperately, as becomes human beings.

"Often the European café is out-of-doors. Usually it provides music. Its open publicity keeps it from being a nest of intemperance and vice. It is usually an orderly, respectable place, mildly amusing, where people can go and recreate themselves with moderate indulgence, meeting their friends and acquaintances and their families without shame, and with that leisurely conversation that goes with comfort. Perhaps a similar institution would not thrive here, and yet, perhaps, it would, if given a fair chance, through, say, restricted competition."

In conclusion, let me summarize the matter briefly. The license system simply means that the liquor traffic is brought under social control by local regulation. The man who gets the license gets a limited franchise subject to good behavior. If he abuses it, the franchise can be cancelled at any time. His premises are always open to public inspection, and he has to follow the rules which the local authorities lay down. The interest of the saloon-keeper is naturally to keep down drunkenness and suppress disorder. Under good government it is to the interest of the saloon-keeper to work with the authorities in maintaining a decent and orderly place. Before all things, we need a license system that can be made to work permanently. The element of stability is a great factor in inducing reputable and responsible men to go into business, and to conduct it in a proper manner. There is no inherent reason why a saloon should not be as decent and orderly as a grocery. As a matter of fact, I believe that a thorough investigation would show that most

saloons are properly conducted. One thing stands out very clearly; namely, that in our cities the saloon is unquestionably the most popular and the most democratic social centre we have. To talk of abolishing it, therefore, is obviously futile.

Just a last word as to the proper attitude of the brewer. The first duty of the brewer is to make good, sound beer under absolutely hygienic conditions.

His second duty is to so safe-guard his methods of distribution and service, that the beer shall be delivered to the consumer in a clean and wholesome condition.

His third duty is to uphold the licensing authorities in their policy of limiting licenses to the needs of the community, and in establishing a standard of fitness for the licensee.

Fourth. A brewer who owns a saloon either by lease or freehold, and who knows that the premises are used for disorderly practices, can no more evade the moral responsibility for their wilful continuance than the landlord who knowingly rents his rooms for improper purposes. No brewer should knowingly finance a saloon-keeper who runs a disreputable place, and I believe that when he plays the part of the saloon-underwriter by lending the money for the license and taking a chattel mortgage of the fixtures as his security, he should reserve to himself the right to correct abuses under penalty of foreclosing his mortgage. There is, however, a popular misconception of the legal status of the brewer in relation to the saloon. The fact that he finances the license does not give him any control over the saloon-keeper, and his chattel mortgage gives him no more power of action than that which any other man has who takes a mortgage upon a piece of real estate. The impression that the brewers actually own most of the saloons and that the saloon-keepers are virtually employed by them as managers, is entirely erroneous. The brewer's lien does not carry with it any proprietary rights. At the same time the brewer must, as a matter of self-protection, pay more attention to the "moral hazard" in his transactions with the retailers, and he cannot afford to rely entirely on the word of his collector as to the character and conduct of the places in which he has financial interest. The brewer must co-operate with the authorities in securing and maintaining good conditions. In some communities a working arrangement exists between the brewers and organized retail associations and the license and police authorities whereby each informs the other of abuses that come to their

knowledge. I believe that it ought to be the first rule of every local brewers' association and of all organized retail liquor dealers' associations to establish such an arrangement with the authorities and to carry it out without fear or favor.

MR. CLEMENT'S PAPER.

Mr. Maynard N. Clement, formerly New York State Excise Commissioner, read a very interesting and practical paper of which the following is an abstract:

After the very interesting and exhaustive address on the license question to which we have just listened, it is apparent that the situation is indeed hopeless to one scheduled to follow Mr. Fox, if confined to a discussion of the questions which he has so thoroughly covered. I must therefore, crave your indulgence if, in addition to a discussion of some of the points brought out, I shall also discuss certain other phases of the question which to my mind are of importance, not only to the men interested in the liquor business, but also of concern to the general public.

I shall make no attempt to add to what has been said of the methods of agitators for excise reform. I know many of them personally, and while some may be actuated by selfish or wrong motives, I believe it is a mistake to assume that all are. The majority are conscientious, earnest men, striving for what they believe to be right and in the interest of humanity. I would not question their motives, though I have not always been able to approve of their methods. The criticism that their statesmanship is exceeded by their enthusiasm is merited. It might also be said in all fairness that their persistent adherence to dogmatic theories that have been exploded by reason and experience and their adherence to intemperate methods that have produced demoralization instead of excise reform, indicates that they are wrong in their heads, however right they may be in their hearts.

If experience and a favorable opportunity for the impartial study of the development and result of trade conditions in the business qualify one to speak, I would like to suggest that what makes the agitator most harmful to the stability of the liquor business are bad and unnecessary conditions that are allowed to develop and continue in the business. He didn't create and he cannot cure them, but they are his stock in trade. He simply takes advantage of the mistakes that others have made. It therefore

seems profitable that we should consider what these conditions are, who are responsible for them and how and by whom they can and should be remedied.

The proper treatment of the liquor problem is one of the questions on which public sentiment is divided in this country. It has been a political issue in a general sense for years. The destruction of the liquor business is the platform of the prohibition party—on organization that includes within its membership those who regard it as paramount to all other public questions. It represents the organized political opposition to the manufacture and use of liquors as a beverage. They are the year-in and year-out opponents of the liquor business. They finance their own campaign and profess to be operating on principle in accordance with the dictates of conscience, but when tested by the highest and most practical standard by which human endeavor can be measured—"By their fruits shall ye know them"—their work is a hopeless failure.

The voting strength of the United States is, in round numbers, fifteen millions. Of this number only about 250,000 are party prohibitionists. In other words, the party opposition to the traffic in liquor is at the ratio of one voter who is opposed to the traffic in any form, even under the most favorable conditions, as against sixty voters who are not hostile, provided the business is conducted, as I believe it can and should be, in reasonable compliance with law in substantially the same degree as are other lines of business in the community.

The complaints of liquor men that they are treated with less consideration than other business men will never avail until they elevate their business to the law-abiding level of other business. Obedience to law is the key that will unlock the door between a troubled and stormy past and a more peaceful and prosperous future.

I appeal to the best judgment of every person in this Congress who is familiar with the facts if I am not right is saying that the success of fanatical crusaders and hysterical agitators in the last ten years in demoralizing or barring the law, directly or through local option, the licensed traffic in liquors in more than one-half of the geographical territory of the United States, has been due more to prejudice in the public mind resulting from the lack of obedience to law on the part of men in control of the retail business than from all other causes combined.

I have studied the question for the last fifteen years as carefully and impartially as I could and am able to make no other explanation of the temporary hostility of a majority of a voting population that is nominally tolerant of the business by the overwhelming ratio of about sixty to one.

Perhaps the business will be reestablished in most of this territory in time; indeed there are abundant evidences that the usual reaction has already set in, but in the meantime many business men have been ruined, labor has been thrown out of employment, every allied trade has suffered and the market for agricultural products used in the manufacture of beer has been materially impaired; and, worse than all, the unlicensed traffic which is usually so inseparable from prohibition that the two terms might well be regarded as synonymous in operation if not in theory, has been many-fold more demoralizing and destructive of respect for all laws than licensed traffic at its worst.

EVIL OF OVER COMPETITION.

I am especially pleased that Mr. Fox has emphasized the need of reduction in the number of licenses, for I know of no single element that tends more to create demoralization in the retail traffic than the necessities or tendencies that arise from over-competition. The brewers of New York, recognizing the importance of correcting this condition, about two years ago called the attention of the Legislature to the need of an amendment which would prevent any increase in the number of licensed places in the immediate future. Accordingly, a so-called ratio amendment to the statute was enacted in 1910 and amended and improved in 1911, the operation of which has already produced a wholesome effect upon the trade.

The New York statute is automatic in its operation, and while it prevents any increase in the number of retail places, it does not discriminate against any dealer in business at the time of its enactment. It provides that there shall be no increase in the existing number of places for the retail of liquors to be drunk on the premises where sold until the ratio between the population and the number of such places in the city, village or town where the business is conducted shall equal or exceed that of seven hundred and fifty to one. The ratio existing at the time of the amendment was approximately three hundred to one. As years must elapse before any

existing place can be subjected to additional competition, an added value has attached to every established place; and because this is so an improvement in the character of both the saloons and the men in charge of them has manifested itself throughout the State, to the advantage of every retailer and to the intense satisfaction of the public in general.

The annual increase in our population is about two per cent., so that a substantial betterment results each year and will continue until the ratio established by law has been reached.

The treatment for the cure of the evils incident to the liquor business has always been unique and exceptional—unique in that the majority of doctors who have diagnosed the case have erroneously assumed that all of the ills the body politic is heir to are due solely to the manufacture and use of liquors; and exceptional in that these civic doctors have determined that the only way to effect a cure is to kill the patient (and it must be admitted that they have labored industriously, if not successfully, to that end), and also exceptional because doctors of excise reform have, in the main, not sought to apply their remedies to the patient directly but to society and men outside of, and having no direct control over, the business, instead of to the men interested in and who absolutely control the traffic and who have been and are responsible for whatever unhealthy conditions have developed and continued in the traffic.

Too much emphasis can not be given to the fact that the liquor business throughout the civilized world has suffered more because of the failure of liquor men to properly control it as men of sagacity and judgment than it has suffered from the assaults of its enemies.

I hold no brief for the liquor trade, and my official record in the State of New York in dealing with one-tenth of the excise business of the entire United States entitles me to say that I have no sympathy with the flagrant excise violators. Neither have I any hostility towards those agitators for prohibition who in this country where everyone is recognized as a sovereign citizen and the personal rights of every person are guaranteed, have worked unwisely as it seems to me to control the will of one man as to the use of liquors as a beverage by the will of other men.

For fifteen years I have coöperated with all classes of excise reformers, including many far-sighted liquor men, for the enactment and enforcement of proper laws against every serious abuse in the

business and against the habits of excess of consumers that tend to disturb or prejudice the public peace and welfare. Beyond this point, as a citizen in recognition of my duty to the State, or as a sworn public servant, I have not believed and do not believe it my prerogative to go, because, in my judgment, for the State to interfere with the personal habits of individuals where the public interest is not clearly involved, and to undertake arbitrarily to dictate what a citizen shall wear, eat or drink is, in this country, unwarranted and not in harmony with the spirit of our free institutions. The theory that men collectively are fit to govern a mighty nation but not qualified as individuals to govern themselves, is certainly untenable.

Though the principles involved in this theory are manifestly inconsistent with the underlying principles of popular rule, until recent years the majority of our people have considered it with indifference, if at all, satisfied to attend to their own affairs and allow professional agitators to work out, if they could, the salvation of the country by the establishment of prohibition or by any other methods of reform that seemed good to them, but prohibition wherever attempted has proven so entirely disappointing that to-day there is a marked degree of unrest throughout the country among people who will no longer be satisfied with a wrong theory that produces wrong results. There is in the public mind a growing demand for a right theory that will produce right results.

No problem has received so much thought and effort for its solution as the abuses and evils incident to alcoholism, and yet in no department of human endeavor has less permanent progress in the direction of lasting improvement been made.

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION.

It is a significant fact that in spite of the hundreds of thousands contributed and spent in temperance work, good, bad and indifferent, during the past sixty (60) years the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States has steadily increased from 4.08 gallons per capita in 1850 to 6.43 in 1860, to 7.70 in 1870, to 10.08 in 1880, to 15.53 in 1890, to 17.86 in 1900, to 21.86 in 1910, and to 22.77 gallons of per capita consumption in 1911.

This is a condition that stares professional reformers in the face and not a theory, and it would seem as though it ought to stagger even them, because it conclusively shows that while prohibition

has succeeded in substituting unlicensed for licensed traffic, it has not and apparently can not prevent the use of liquors as a beverage.

If, after more than half a century of work and struggle against the evil of intemperance, the average per capita consumption of liquors has not only continued, but actually increased more than five-fold, or five hundred per cent., does it not indicate merit in the criticism that there has been too much concentration of effort to secure the enactment of prohibition laws and the extension of local option, to the exclusion of educational and moral work with the individual, which seems the only method by which true temperance can be accomplished. In the light of the last sixty years' experience in the United States, is it not clear that successful temperance results cannot be accomplished by collective work and agitation aimed at society as a whole, but that the individual unit of society must be reached and converted to sobriety in the same way that the individual is educated in the school and in the church, in intelligent and moral control of himself?

Why is this so? Well, we must remember that while law prohibits the selling or giving away, it does not prohibit the act of drinking liquors.

Man is a perverse creature—his Creator made him so. His personal habits are the expressions of his personal will. His own judgment is the supreme master of that will. As to his personal conduct which does not directly affect the public welfare he owes no allegiance to the will of any other man, or set of men, and admits none. Hence when prohibition, or local option, means the will of another or others, that is nothing to him except the attempted dictation by others in respect to his personal habits which humiliates and excites his resentment because of the implication that he is a weakling—but educate his judgment and refine it by moral teaching and a personal opinion will develop that will make that man a better citizen. That would be true temperance reform by character building in the individual through the progressive and uplifting process of education and moral growth which is possible as against hysterical reform by coercion of men and the destruction of business, which past failures have demonstrated are not possible. The inherent weakness of prohibition by law which explains its lack of success, is that it seeks to replace community control and temperance by personal option. The promotion of temperance by

conversion would doubtless be much less spectacular and might not produce as much revenue for professional reformers as does agitation for reform by coercion, but it would produce vastly more temperance reform.

Men and women of this thoughtful age are inclined to judge temperance reform work by the results obtained, precisely as the merits of other movements are ascertained. The people are thinking for themselves and measuring reform movements by the practical standard of intelligence and reason, and are correspondingly less inclined to accept at face value the promises and professions of representatives of the innumerable committees, leagues, societies and organizations that heretofore have banded together for so-called temperance reform work and have been supported largely, if not wholly, by contributions from churches and church people.

The reason for this change in public sentiment is easy to discover and easy to understand.

About 1846 the first great wave of temperance reform sentiment swept over the United States, and before the tide reached its height sixteen of the then thirty-one states voted for prohibition. In the reaction that followed because of the unsatisfactory results, prohibitory laws were condemned by public sentiment and repealed in every State of the original sixteen save Maine, the birthplace of prohibition in America.

MAINE AN OBJECT LESSON.

Regarding the conditions produced under prohibition in the State of Maine much has been written and said. A few years since a representative from the State of Maine, who was an ardent supporter of the prohibitory system, in giving evidence before the "Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada," testified:

"If prohibition were a failure in Maine, it must be considered a failure everywhere."

The Commission in its report, among other things, said: "When it is considered that the law has been upon the statute books of the State for upward of forty years, that the Legislature has been ever ready to pass amendments to make it more effective, that power was given to the Governor and Council of the State to supersede the municipal officers elected by the people, that the full weight of the executive of the State has been employed to give effect to the law

* * * it is difficult to conceive that the law could anywhere have been surrounded by conditions more favorable to its success. It is therefore important to consider carefully the results of the prohibitive system in this State."

In one form or another Maine has been continuously under prohibition since 1857—by an act of the legislature prohibiting the traffic in liquors from 1857 until 1884 and by a constitutional amendment adopted in 1884 by a popular vote of 70,783 in favor of the amendment and only 22,811 against it. After this long trial of prohibition under the most favorable conditions the question of the repeal of the prohibitory amendment in the constitution was again submitted to popular vote at an election held only last month, and while the result is still in doubt it is conceded that the overwhelming majority of nearly 48,000 favorable to prohibition in 1884 has been almost, if not entirely wiped out, by the voters of Maine who have condemned constitutional prohibition, not because of what someone has said against it, but because of what they personally know against it. The friends of prohibition only claim the victory by a narrow majority of a few hundred. If it turns out that the claim is substantiated another such victory would ruin the cause—48,000 supporters lost in twenty-seven years by the hypocrisy of prohibition that does not prohibit

Thus we have conclusive evidence that in the State of Maine, where the system of arbitrary prohibition by statute has been thoroughly tried out, the trend of public sentiment is steadily but surely unfavorable to it.

During the summer of 1908 a competent and trustworthy representative from my department spent several months in the several cities of Maine under strict instructions to consult authoritative official records and to secure information from the most reliable sources, without fear or favor, bearing upon the question as to whether prohibition did actually prohibit the traffic in liquor in that State or not; and from unimpeachable records and sources of information the following statistics were compiled and reported to me and included in the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Excise Department of the State of New York:

Portland had in defiance of prohibition 182 shops, or 1 to every 269 people; Augusta had 62, or 1 to every 170 people; Gardiner had 1 to every 274 people; Rockland had 1 to every 171 people; while Bangor had 1 to every 100 people.

Several thousand copies of this report were distributed and circulated throughout the State and placed in public libraries all over the country, and yet the accuracy of the facts and figures quoted has never been challenged.

When the Maine statistics were gathered, there were 23,451 drinking places in New York State, or one to every 364 people."

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

In conclusion, I would endorse practically every point emphasized by Mr. Fox in the summary of his excellent paper:

I. The brewer should put on the market only the most healthful product, which should be manufactured only under absolutely hygienic conditions.

II. The method of distribution and delivery should be such as will promote and not impair this standard.

III. Wherever necessary, brewers should encourage and support movements for the enactment of amendments to law which will limit the number of licenses sufficiently so that every authorized dealer can profitably conduct his business in strict conformity with all reasonable restrictions and limitations provided by statute for the proper regulation of the business. Practical measures should be taken to safeguard the orderly conduct of every licensed place by allowing only men of good character and responsibility to be in charge of licensed premises.

IV. Brewers should coöperate with and assist all public officers charged with the enforcement of law, because the official who is disposed to do his duty thoroughly and fairly is the brewer's best friend when the relationship is intelligently understood, and it is only by the establishment and maintenance of law-abiding conditions in the conduct of the liquor traffic that the irrational agitator, who seeks not to reform but to destroy the business, can be rendered harmless to the trade.

And finally permit me to suggest for your careful consideration, whether the time has not come, in this country at least, for an earnest effort on your part to secure the enactment of federal and State laws, that would impose higher taxation on and greater restrictions against the manufacture and sale of brandy, whiskey and all other distilled liquors of excessive alcoholic strength that invariably produce intoxication which would tend to substitute

ale and beer of so low a degree of alcoholic strength that they rarely intoxicate, in the place of distilled liquors.

This change in government and State regulations would not only inure immensely to the advantage of your business, but would also tend to promote a far more temperate use of liquors.

It needs no argument to satisfy reason that the use as a beverage of malt products containing only from 2½ to 3 per cent. of alcohol in the place of distilled products containing approximately 50 per cent. of alcohol, would be clearly in the interest of temperance. It would seem that a movement in this direction should not only receive the support of good people generally who are favorable to the promotion of order and temperate conditions in the community, but also many prohibition and temperance workers who could readily see that this reform in the law would strike a body blow at the illicit traffic which is monopolized by "boot-leg" and "blind-tiger" retailers of whiskey, brandy and alcohol in prohibition territory, who handle practically no malt liquor because of its greater bulk which makes too easy of detection for clandestine delivery and traffic.

MR. KIDDER'S REMARKS.

Mr. C. G. Kidder, formerly Excise Commissioner of Orange, N. J., followed in a discussion of the license question generally. He said in part:

I feel a certain diffidence in speaking after Mr. Fox and Mr. Clement, from the very smallness of my own experience with the subject. Mr. Clement has had such a wide experience in dealing with this subject that I feel that my experience cannot be nearly so valuable to you, restricted as it was to dealing with the question in a small town in New Jersey, a town not very far from that ideal place that Mr. Fox has referred to. It is a town with a population of something like twenty-two thousand, which had one hundred and eighteen saloons, when I came to the work ten years ago, as a member of the Excise Board. The problem offered, although small in its area, was extremely complex, about a quarter of the population of this city consisting of Italians. Now, an attempt to ram a Puritan Sunday down the throat of an Italian is not easy. To him there is no moral question at all involved in the selling of liquor on Sunday. The Italian would naturally prefer the rough red wine of his own country, but our Government levies a specific duty by

the bottle, which makes it too expensive for him, and he takes to beer. The Latin nations generally are taking to beer, I think. Now, as you probably know, in New Jersey no selling whatever is allowed on Sunday. There is no exception; there is no hotel privilege and the clubs have no privilege; so the saloon keeper who will run the risk of violating the law and will sell beer to the Italian on Sunday is regarded by the Italian as his friend and he sees absolutely no moral question involved whatever. The saloon keeper who has more at stake, who perhaps owns his little place, is afraid to sell because of the danger of losing his license, and he loses in good will by reason of his obedience to the law.

I want to call attention to a consideration we ought not to forget in connection with the excellent suggestions in the papers of both Mr. Fox and Mr. Clement, that the excise authorities should consult with the brewers and with the saloon keepers in order to carry out the law—that is right. I think, so far as I know, it is only in recent years that the excise authorities have appreciated the propriety of that.

Now, I would like to call your attention to some of the features of the New Jersey law which make it extremely difficult to work under. The Board to which I belonged was in some respects a very good Board, but we had a problem more difficult than in Mr. Fox's town, because we had a situation that was top-heavy in the way of existing saloons. With a population of twenty thousand we had one hundred and thirty saloons—it was one hundred and eighteen when I started. In the course of ten years the number has been reduced to eighty, which is a reduction of considerably more than thirty per cent. That reduction has been made not ruthlessly, but, so far as possible, in an honest effort to inflict the least pecuniary loss upon the saloon keeper himself and the brewer. This town of which I have been speaking is a place where the principal industry is hatting. A hatter will be frugal and save up several hundred dollars in bank, and then he will decide that keeping a saloon is an easier vocation than that of a hatter, and he goes to the agent of a brewer and asks for a saloon. There may be one that is doing badly that is available. The intending saloon keeper pays a bonus for the privilege of getting that saloon, and that bonus varies from one hundred and fifty dollars to four hundred dollars. He gives a chattel mortgage on the plant—a saloon is usually worth about one thousand dollars in that locality—the brewer advances the license

fee, which is four hundred dollars, he takes a chattel mortgage, payable on demand, which I presume is a very proper precaution—he also takes a power of attorney which is irrevocable, to handle the license. Now, I think Mr. Fox makes rather an under-statement in his paper, when he says that the brewer does not control that saloon keeper. He does in the case I am speaking of, where the hatter goes with his little bonus and starts in with a saloon that perhaps is doomed to failure.

The Excise Board passed a resolution that no more than one transfer should be allowed in a given year. That was to prevent a constant change in the ownership of these saloons.

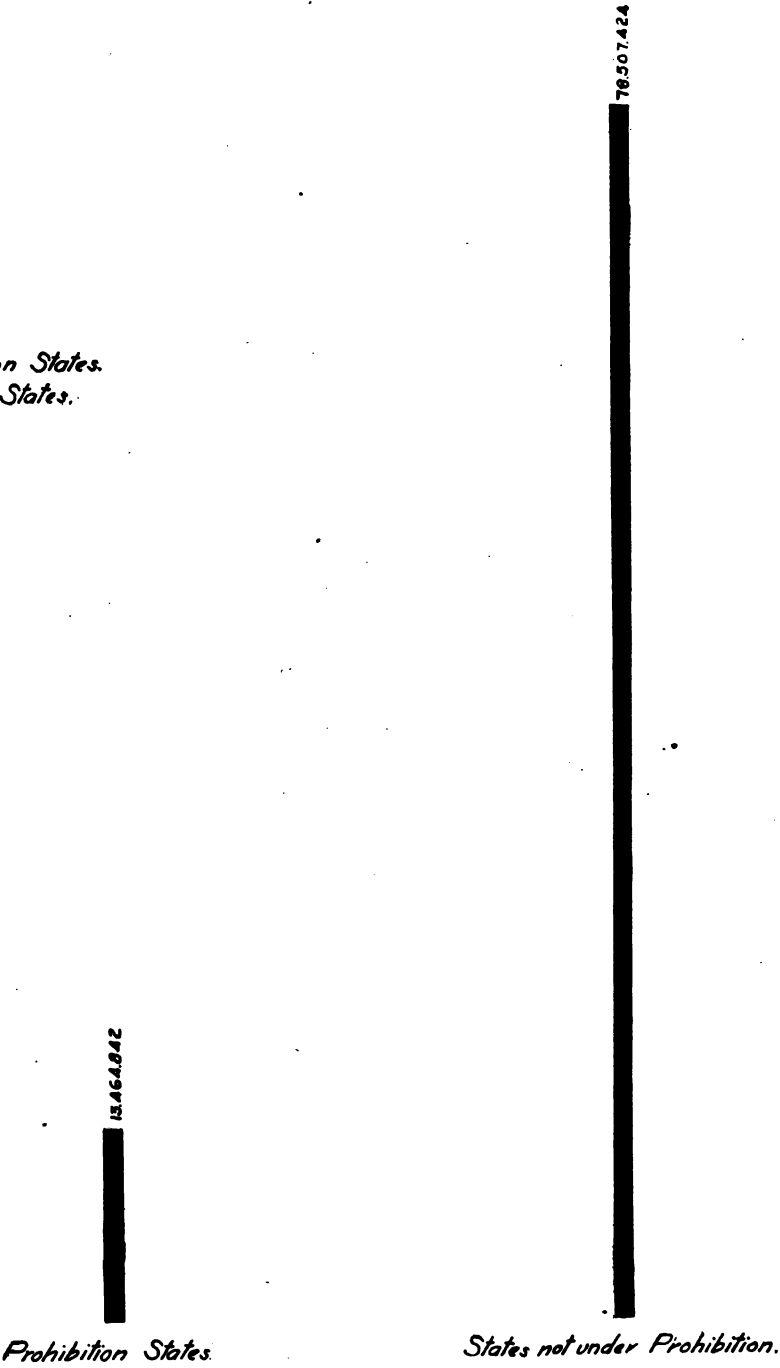
Now, it seems to me that the trade should take to heart the suggestions that have been made here to-day by Mr. Fox and Mr. Clement, and that kind of saloon ought to be closed; it ought to be offered up to the Excise Board by voluntary consent of the brewer, for the sake of the good will of the business as a whole. For example, we dealt with a saloon which had had five successive incumbents in seven years. That saloon had no hold upon the community. There was no basis for its existence; it filled no public use; yet there was great difficulty to get the brewer to recognize the propriety of closing that saloon, on account of the rivalry with other brewers who were interested in other saloons, because of the feeling that the sphere of influence of each man must be protected.

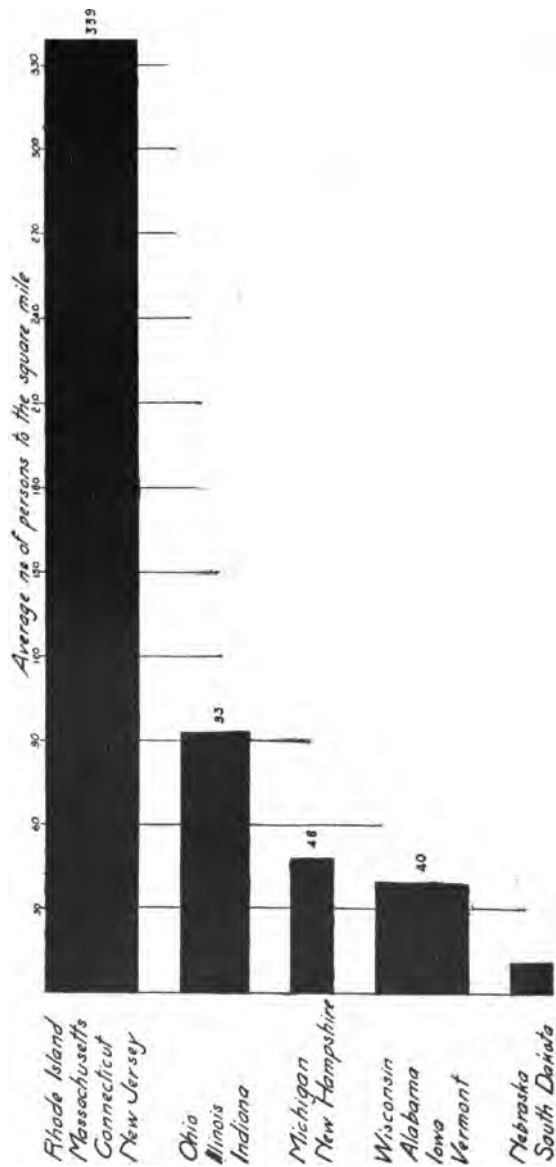
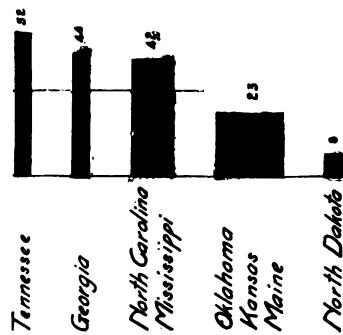
There is a very pregnant suggestion in the pamphlet of Mr. Sherwell, to which Mr. Fox alludes, with regard to the power of the local veto, which is this local option; that it won't do to say to a community, "You shall have only the power to say 'Yes' or 'No' as to the sale of liquor"—you must have home rule; that is, that each community should have the power to regulate the sale of liquor as it may think best, and I assure you, gentlemen, that if you can get the right kind of licensing authority, that would work well in every community in the United States.

The general subject that these gentlemen have treated in their papers I hope is going to receive further light. The National Municipal League, which, as you know, is a very sane, responsible body, has appointed a committee to suggest a programme of study, which programme shall be followed out through an indefinite period of time; it may take ten years. The Committee of Fifty made its last report in 1906. If the League undertakes that and can get the money to carry it out, I sincerely believe that its conclusions will be based

Total Population in 1910 of Prohibition States and States not under Prohibition

■ *Prohibition States.*
■ *License States.*



*Density of Population in 1910 in Prohibition States and States that have Abandoned Prohibition.**States that have abandoned Prohibition**Prohibition States*

upon actual, observed facts and it will give to the world the sort of conclusions which you have gotten from the papers read here today.

There is one more thing I should like to mention in support of what Mr. Clement has said about division of numbers between the Prohibitionists and the balance of the population; the real numerical proportion that the Prohibitionists bear to the country at large. The Committee of Fifty, as I recall it, made a census of the liquor habit among adult males in this country, and they found, that of the total population of men over twenty, about five per cent. are confirmed drunkards—those are the rounders, those are the men with whom alcoholism is a disease, as it has come to be recognized; those are the men you cannot shut off from their liquor by any amount of statutory enactment. About twenty per cent. are total abstainers—no Prohibitionists, by any means—in other words, they are not “intemperately abstinent,” as William Everett said—that makes twenty-five per cent., and about twenty-five per cent. are moderate drinkers. I think I come in that category as I take some claret at dinner. About fifty per cent., the remaining fifty per cent., are occasional drinkers; that is, men who have no constitutional objection to the use of alcohol, who do not drink as a matter of habit, but who will drink at a wedding or christening, or take a cocktail with a friend.

Now, it is perfectly evident that to carry any community for prohibition, the twenty-five per cent. cannot do it, and twenty-five per cent. will be against it, and you have got to get a large proportion of this fifty per cent. who have no constitutional objection to liquor. It seems to me, if these figures are correct, it emphasizes from another point of view the line of thought which was taken in these two essays.

There was further discussion by Messrs. Fitger, Kidder, Zollman, Manchester and others.

THE WISCONSIN IDEA.

The important feature of the second day's proceedings was a paper by Mr. Aug. S. Lindemann, of Milwaukee, on “The Wisconsin Idea as to Regulation and Temperance.” He said in part:

The cardinal sin of prohibition is the attempted use of the power of society through legislation to control the modes of life and habits of the individual. In antiquity, when the religious life of

people was crude, much of the personal habits and customs were made the subject of religious control and practice. The evolution of modern society has almost entirely swept away the ordering of the habits of the individual by religious precept.

But now come our latter day prohibitionists attempting to control the habits of the individual, not by power of the Church or State, but by politics and legislation; an attempt clearly to retrace our advancement of the last four hundred years and introduce the practices of mediævalism to control personal habits.

In discussing temperance and the drink question we may well compare the nations of northern Europe with the population of our Northern States. For centuries the same beverages have been in use and the same general habits, traditions and racial characteristics have prevailed here as well as abroad. Northern Europe has experienced an extended revolt against the use of strong drink and it was repeated in the prohibition agitation in the New England States. In Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway we find systematic and statesmen-like legislation improved through generations and generations of experience to bring about that wonderful system of regulation so aptly described by Winston Churchill in his social studies of those countries. Although excise laws in those countries vary from one another in detail, they are based on the principal of regulation, but with such legal restrictions and regulations as are just and reasonable and never opposed to public sentiment.

With us, we find adventurous attempts at prohibition legislation. Erratic excise laws are passed by State Legislatures and the enforcement is unstable. Then follows nullification as well as scandalous and notorious conditions in the control of the drink traffic. No legislation is perhaps so anomalous as the regulation of saloons under practically the same conditions in different parts of the States of the Union.

In Wisconsin whatever influence the brewers have been able to exert upon the law-making body has been toward moulding it along and in harmony with the public sentiment of the hour. Our State association has coöperated most carefully and thoroughly with other organizations, both religious and social, working in the interest of true temperance and wholesome regulation. We have proposed legislation from time to time to build up a system of excise laws,

but have been greatly harassed and impeded by hostile and fanatical interests. We aimed to produce a codified system of excise laws based on principles of jurisprudence and in harmony with advanced social conditions which we believe must take the place of the constant and unwise tampering with excise legislation. There has been altogether too much "lawless law-making" in regard to the traffic. During the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature we were able to curb this tendency to a degree by the introduction of the Austin commission bill. This would have effectively lifted the licensing power and regulation of saloons out of the plane of politics and removed the institution from political influence. Under this proposed law, the granting of licenses would continue with the local boards to avoid favoritism and monopoly, but the regulation and revocation would be in the hands of a State commission, non-partisan and non-political, and would take the license out of local politics. This meritorious measure was defeated by the influence of the Anti-Saloon League and Prohibition agencies, who clearly see in any successful plan for regulation the downfall of their campaign of intolerance. We have been successful in making our legislators see that high license is a fallacy in that it only burdens the dealer unnecessarily without contributing a single commendable factor.

Again, we have aided to pass a location law which has been one of our best remedial and conciliatory measures. It fixes the locations of saloons and permits the permanency of business conditions. This is a most popular line of sensible regulation. We have a limitation statute fixing the number of saloons on the basis of population. Our association has addressed every licensing board in the State within the past few months upon the matter of enforcement of excise regulations, calling their attention to the fact that the powers of such enforcement and its most powerful agent, revocation, rest entirely with them and that they must be held responsible for the condition of their own local retail places. This action has been most heartily approved by the press and public and has won greater popular confidence for our association. We have coöperated with every movement that aimed toward a sane clean-up and the results have been far-reaching and practical. Yet we do not admit that the responsibilities for the bad saloon rest only on the brewers. The enforcement of excise laws is the responsibility of the commonwealth and of the officers who are charged with their enforcement.

WHAT IS BEER?

The Subject Technically and Historically Viewed by an Expert.

Dr. R. Wahl, of the Wahl-Henins Institute, gave the following address before the Second International Congress, held in Chicago, October 18-20, 1911:

There is no legal fixed definition of the article or term beer; its manufacture and sale come under the provisions of the United States Food and Drugs Act of 1906, where it is classed as a "food." National and State Committees and Associations on Food Standards have wrestled with the problem of what beer is long and often, but their labors to propose a satisfactory standard have thus far been fruitless, and all beer standards have therefore remained tentative ones up to the present time.

From ancient times down to the present, the popular beverage that passed by the name of beer has been undergoing so many changes as to material employed, qualitatively and quantitatively, equipment, processes of manufacture and character of product, that it is impossible to fix a standard from usage alone that will not allow the widest latitude as to choice of materials or processes. With the older Norse, Teutonic or Germanic tribes, beer was a tart, fermented beverage in which honey was a prominent constituent, and about the eleventh century the employment of hops became general on the Continent because of their bitter, aromatic, antiseptic principles and tonic effect. Later this ingredient became universal.

CEREAL BASE.

As to cereal base, barley undoubtedly took the lead from the first, as it was the great staple article of food before wheat displaced it in breadmaking. But other cereals have had their importance in beer-making in ancient as well as modern times. So China made its beer 3,000 years before the Christian Era from rice and millet, besides barley, and in Egypt, probably as early as the building of the pyramids, millet was employed along with barley. In modern times the variety of cereals used is much the same. In many countries, notably the United States and Great Britain, unmalted cereals like rice and corn are generally employed and sugars are favored by some; in Germany wheat is employed for some beers, and in France, Belgium and Scandinavian countries various

cereal products besides barley malt, the additions to barley malt in these countries being made to secure, especially, better keeping quality and to tone down the satiating effect or richness of all-malt beverages.

WHAT IS BEER ?

From the viewpoint of history and of general usage, all beers are effervescent beverages resulting from the thorough alcoholic fermentation of a hopped solution, in potable water, of the extractive substances principally of barley malt, together with, if desirable, other prepared cereals or their natural equivalents.

Beer, technically, is a beverage properly brewed from sound materials, principally barley malt and, if desired, other prepared cereals or their equivalents; hops and potable water; with the resulting brew or wort thoroughly fermented by yeast.

To these definitions all fermented malt beverages, that is all beers, conform, whether of the top, bottom or auto-fermented type. The Belgian Lambic and German Weissbier, in which lactic acid bacteria are propagated in large numbers, are necessarily turbid and possess no sparkle. Lager beer is the type that interests us most, about 95% of the output in the United States belonging to this category, of which about 90% is of the Pilsener type.

Ale, Stout, Porter technically are beverages, generally effervescent and sparkling, properly brewed from sound material, principally barley malt and, if desired, with other prepared cereals or their equivalents; hops and potable water; with the resulting brew or wort thoroughly fermented by top culture yeast.

Lager Beer, technically, is an effervescent, sparkling beverage, properly brewed from sound materials, principally barley malt with, if desired, prepared cereals like corn or rice or the equivalents; hops and potable water; with the resulting brew or wort properly fermented by culture bottom yeast and the fermented product stored in refrigerated cellars for sedimentation; clarified, if desired, by filtration and properly sterilized, when bottled, by pasteurization.

Lager Beer is a sparkling, effervescent, fermented beverage, of light amber to dark color, with a lasting head of foam, prickling and full to the taste, mildly or pronouncedly bitter, with a flavor indicative of malt, hops and of fermentation, and a temperature preferably of 40 to 50° F. at the time of consumption.

Lager Beer, chemically, is an effervescent, sparkling, fermented malt beverage containing in aqueous solution the products of thorough fermentation by culture yeast, mainly alcohol and carbonic acid, and a residuum of unfermented extractive substances, like dextrin, malto dextrin, maltose, albuminoids, acid phosphates, lactic acid, extracted from barley or other prepared cereals or their equivalents; hop bitter acids from hops; mineral constituents from the water, and the aromatic principles from hops, malt or fermentation.

The knowledge of this composition of beer gives us the basis for judging what beer is dietetically. Such substances like dextrin, malto-dextrin, and maltose are a source of heat supply and energy in the human organism, while the phosphates and albumen are nerve and muscle builders. Beer, therefore, has nutrient properties, the nutrient substances being present in a readily assimilable form. In connection with these, alcohol, besides being important for its food value, has a mildly stimulating tonic effect, which may also be said of the extract of hops or the hop bitter acids. The carbonic acid gas, lactic acid and acid phosphates act refreshingly, and together with the aromatic principles add that delicacy of flavor and taste which gives zest to the product and to the food partaken with it.

Dietetically, Lager Beer is a sparkling, effervescent, zest-giving, fermented malt beverage of nutrient and tonic value.

Aside from its dietetic value, a properly brewed and properly fermented Lager Beer is hygienically an effervescent, sparkling, refreshing, fermented malt beverage, biologically sound or wholesome,—that is, devoid of, and offering resistance to the development of, pathogenic or virulent microbes of any kind.

For the connoisseur, beer, like fine wine and other high class beverages, must have quality. It is not partaken by him so much to still hunger or even thirst, for these appetites can be gratified simply by partaking of bread and water; but because the beverage awakens pleasant associations, satisfies his eye by its sparkle and effervescence and his discriminating sense of smell and palate by its delicacy of flavor and taste, lends zest to his appetite and brings cheer to his heart, and awakens the better nature within him, subdued, as a rule, by the drudgery of his workaday life..

WHAT BEER IS ECONOMICALLY AND COMMERCIALY.

Economically, beer is one of the greatest industrial products of many of the foremost nations. America produced during the last year over 65 million barrels of beer, representing a market value of about \$400,000,000. Its manufacture and distribution give employment to untold thousands of people, provide an annual revenue to the government of approximately \$65,000,000, and to the States and municipalities in the form of licenses at least an equal amount. But this immense economic and commercial importance of the product could not excuse the existence of brewing and traffic in the article as an integral part of modern civilization.

The subject here becomes a moral one, involving the question of benefit or detriment to the community; of good or evil to civilization and to man's progress. And here its influence as a potent factor for good is evident. *Sociologically*, beer is a beverage that provides a simple and inexpensive medium of consumption that tends towards good fellowship, ameliorates the nervous tension caused by overwork and anxiety, and thus conduces to the joy of living and satisfies effectually the craving for a stimulant, which has been universal in mankind for all times and which has in the past been gratified in too great an amount by overindulgence in intoxicant spirituous liquors.

LAGER BEER AND PROHIBITION.

Should the dream of the prohibitionists be fulfilled and the United States become a nation-wide dry country, in which the manufacture and importation of beer ceased completely, then would begin the error and the terror of home production of ardent spirits, which could not be prevented by any law, for the only materials necessary to produce distilled liquor at home are molasses and yeast, the only equipment needed is a tea-kettle with a rubber tube fastened over its spout and arranged in the form of a coil in a bucket of cold water. Given this equipment and the ingredients, the process of adding to one quart of molasses two quarts of water, stirring into the same a penny's worth of baker's yeast, allowing the mass to ferment for about three days, then boiling the same in the tea-kettle for about two hours, will result in one pint of hundred-proof spirits, costing approximating the price of a quart of molasses plus a penny's worth of baker's yeast, spirits that are raw in quality, without refinement by proper rectification, but the more intoxi-

cating and the more dangerous because of this fact and of the cheapness and readiness of production, and of the impossibility of prohibiting this home-practised handicraft.

What imagination can picture such a consummation! And that it is not merely a night-mare we are conjuring up, is evidenced by the fact that this very thing is going on in prohibition sections of this country to-day and must be the natural consequence of eliminating our present system of control and regulation of the traffic.

All things considered, the technical skill required to qualify as a brewer, the quality and purity of materials he takes under treatment, the cleanliness necessarily observed in all departments of manufacture, the quality of produce to be reached only by painstaking care and ambition to excel, the properties of the article physically, chemically, dietetically; its importance commercially, economically, and, above all, sociologically, should confer upon the brewer the distinction of a benefactor of mankind, and the knowledge of this fact should instill into him the pride of calling or occupation, as it does into the scientist the pride of profession as his consulting technologist.

BEER CHARACTER.

We find beers of widely different characteristics in different countries.

Before refrigeration was introduced, the fermentation proceeded necessarily at higher temperatures during the warmer months of the year and this developed the top-fermenting system of fermentation and the top yeast type, both system and type having been retained in England to the present day almost exclusive of any other, finding their expression in the different types of beer there produced and brought to a finish of universally recognized excellency, such types being especially the Ales, usually of a pale or amber color, and the Stouts, usually of a brown or black color, and the intermediate Porter..

Owing to the perishable nature of malt wort and beer, it was but natural that the English brewers should have restored to the expedient of brewing Ales and Stouts quite strong in gravity for obtaining the alcohol necessary as a preservative principle to prevent the beers from spoiling during the transitory stages from wort to finished article, and of further stabilizing the article by using relatively large quantities of hops for the preservative

qualities of their hop bitter acids, and furthermore of utilizing and developing the principle of after- or secondary-fermentation on storage, which is an additional important safeguard, in the absence of cold cellars, intended for further checking the development of undesirable ferments, thus necessitating the peculiar English method of mashing it at high temperature to obtain the malto-dextrin to insure such after-fermentation or the addition of sugars for this purpose. Such ales and stouts, of which keeping quality is expected in a high degree and which are sent from England to all parts of the world in the wood and in the bottle unpasteurized, are brewed with worts for ale of 14 to 18%; for stouts, 16 to 24%; with two to three and more pounds of hops per barrel; with 5 to 7% of alcohol in the finished product. We know that a good quality of such bottle Stock Ale or Stout will keep for years without spoiling.

MILD BEER.

Where English beers are brewed for immediate consumption, they require less alcohol and hops, and consequently the present day mild fermented malt beverages of England are brewed with 12 to 14% gravity and one and one-half to two pounds of hops, but they undergo no secondary fermentation, and are placed on the market seven days to three weeks from the time of brewing.

When the importance of the mineral ingredients of water for developing the character of a brew became known, Ale requiring certain saline constituents, like calcium sulphate and sodium chloride, which were not necessary for Stout, the salient scientific principles underlying the production of English top fermenting beers had been established. Thus materials and processes adjust themselves to requirements and are not arbitrarily chosen for selfish ends. Thus necessity prompted the evolution of the English system of brewing as we find it to-day, with its highly scientific foundation.

In Continental Europe top fermentation processes, with their characteristic method of employing for propagation the yeast rising to the top instead of that sinking to the bottom, held the field we may say exclusively from the earliest times until the end of the eighteenth century.

One of the most ancient types of beer, its processes of production handed down through the ages, its history lost in tradition, the type which, according to Delbruck, was brewed by the old German tribes "auf beiden Seiten des Rheins" when Tacitus wrote

his "Germania," was Weissbier (Weizenbier), not presumably, however, always of a kind with which we are acquainted to-day: light brewed, with its strong effervescent and agreeably sharp, tart taste, low alcoholic content and pale color, for top fermentation brown beers have also been brewed for centuries in Germany and strength of brew varied considerably, while the material most generally employed together with barley malt was wheat malt or wheat (Weizen), from which term it took its name and not from its color "Weiss," as is generally assumed.

When it was observed that winter brewed and fermented beer could be stored for some time at low temperature, thereby becoming brighter or clearer and generally of better quality than summer brewed beer, it became but natural to attempt to store a larger quantity of winter brewed beer in cellars cooled with ice and supply from this stock the demand, especially great in summer, for a cool, refreshing, palatable beverage, and thus the spacious, ice-filled Felsenkeller and subterranean cellars came into use and lager beer was born towards the end of the eighteenth century and soon gained ascendancy.

At the time of the introduction of ice-cooled cellars, Pasteur and Liebig had not yet elucidated the nature of fermentation and of yeast, and the causes of the various beer diseases, like souring, stench, turbidities, ropiness, were not understood as yet as being due to wild yeast or bacteria, as Pasteur showed later on. Culture yeast, as we know it to-day, was not in existence or only accidentally so. However, the importance of after fermentation of the ice-cooled beer in the stock casks as an aid to preservation and as a means of naturally carbonating the beer, resulting in moderate life of the article, was understood and practised with lager beer production as well as with stock beers in England, as aforesaid.

NEW EPOCH.

And now came the epoch illuminated by the spirit of progress in such men as Sedlmeyer in Meunchen, Dreher in Wien, Jacobsen in Copenhagen, about the middle of the 19th century.

And with these came the realization of the importance of brewing winter brewed quality of beer the year around which brought mechanical refrigeration in its train, with the result of enabling the brewer to reduce his stock of beer materially, which he had of necessity to carry to provide winter brewed beer for summer demand.

About this time came a broadening and dissemination of the knowledge of the functions of yeast and of the chemistry of the materials of brewing and fermentation processes, with Lintner, founder of the first Brewing College, Weiherstephan, 1865, the brewers' periodical "Bayerischer Bierbrauer" 1866, and of the first Scientific Station for Brewing, Muenchen, 1873, Carl Lintner, the chief scientific exponent, while Pasteur was the dominant scientific and practical mind in this field in France at the same period.

And now the yeast became a main factor of consideration in brewing as to purity as well as to strength and was carefully cultivated. It became "culture yeast," and while its pedigree was lost to history it was evident that it had evolved from some ancestral form of wild yeast which, gradually adapting itself to the conditions obtaining in the brewers' vats and to its surroundings generally, developed into the various forms of high and low attenuating, quickly and slowly clarifying top and bottom yeasts, from which the discriminating brewer chooses his stock for propagation to-day.

TECHNICAL ADVANCEMENT.

Here follows an era of unprecedented technical advancement in Lager Beer production, resulting in the equipment of the brewery from end to end with mechanical devices, power-driven mash stirrers, strainers, steam boiling of mash and wort supplanting the time-honored direct fire system of heating; ammonia coolers, pure yeast apparatus, fermenting vats with refrigerator coils, stock cellars with mechanical refrigeration, filters, counter-pressure racking apparatus, and last but not least, pneumatic malting.

And along with these came the continued dissemination of scientific knowledge through the agency especially of Scientific Stations and Brewing Colleges, established, besides in Weiherstephan, in Worms, Berlin, Vienna, Muenchen, Ghent (Belgium), Nancy (France), Birmingham (England), across the sea to America, where the first Scientific Station of Brewing in the United States was founded by the pioneer in the art and science of brewing in America, about forty years ago, Anton Schwarz.

Thus brewing, once exercised as a handicraft, advanced at an early stage in man's history from a mystery to an art, and became at about the time of the introduction of mechanical refrigeration a science, taxing not only the skill of the practitioner, but the intellectual resources of chemist, biologist and engineer.

LITERARY TREATMENT
OF THE
LIQUOR QUESTION

ARTICLES CULLED FROM POPULAR
MAGAZINES, ETC.



PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

By COUNT LOUIS SKARZYNSKI.

[Like the ruling powers of other countries, the Russian government has been importuned by total abstainers to oppose the use of alcoholic beverages. In order to obtain authentic information on the question, representatives have been sent to the different countries to study it. To the United States came Count Louis Skarzynski, a well-known sociologist and a member of the Anti-Alcohol Society, whose standing as an authority even the Prohibitionists are not likely to dispute, and who was to study the prohibition question in America. In a preliminary report on the result of his journey published in No. 108 of *La Reforme Sociale*, the organ of the Société d'Economie Sociale in Paris, he denounces the American prohibition movement as a failure and plainly intimates that the entire business is a colossal humbug, that alcoholic drinks are openly sold in so-called prohibition territory, the law being openly transgressed; that hypocrisy prevails on an extensive scale and that false statistics are freely used. The report of this expert, who traveled extensively for the purpose of doing good for the prohibition cause and accomplished the opposite, is characterized as a severe blow to the entire anti-alcoholic movement. A full statement of Count Skarzynski's views here follows, taken from the *International*, July, 1911.]

AT the request of the International Union against the Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors, I was sent by the Russian Government to America to study the effects produced in the different States by the laws enacted against alcoholism.

Never, perhaps, in the history of humanity, has there been a struggle so pronounced and so acute against a branch of industry, as the struggle which we are now seeking in America. Mr. Arthur Brisbane said in the *Outlook*: "For the moment the drink question in America is almost as serious as the negro question was fifty years ago. The animosity of one part of the population against the other surpasses all limits."

Nine States, and many counties, containing altogether more than 38,000,000 inhabitants, not only prohibit all commerce in alcoholic liquors, but also close by sumptuary laws every establishment connected with the industry, since, as the leaders of the movement assert: "In a well regulated State, no one has the right to manufacture poison."

It is interesting to record the causes which have led to this campaign against alcoholic liquors, and the reasons which have made it so acute. The American clergy, especially the very numerous and usually puritanical Methodist and Baptist ministers in the United States, have recognized the rôle that they would be able to play in this struggle against drink. Their creed was meeting

with indifference from the masses. Something was necessary to stir up their parishioners. It is always easier to combine against something than for something. Therefore it was proclaimed: "The liquor dealer—there is the enemy." A cry of hatred always finds an echo. The anti-alcoholic struggle gave the clergy an opportunity to interest woman, who plays a supreme rôle in American society, and who is the first to suffer the consequences of intemperance on the part of her husband, the father of the family. The Baptist and Methodist ministers profited by the occasion; they put themselves at the head of the movement; they assisted at its inception and devised the Women's Christian Temperance Union, an association admirably organized and working with all the ardor and energy of which only American women are capable; the Anti-Saloon League, which is the union of almost all the temperance societies in America, was further organized, chiefly by representatives of the Methodist and Baptist ministry. This League is directed for the most part by pastors. The annual revenue of this institution is over half a million dollars, and the League, putting almost entirely aside the appeal to moral influence, has made itself a political lever for the election of legislative bodies, of governors, mayors, judges, district-attorneys, police commissioners, and all those who wish to benefit by the influence of the league at elections. The league gives the necessary votes to those who wish to be elected, but the elected officials are under an obligation to support the league, to assist it in passing the legislation which it desires, and to devote themselves to augmenting its influence.

LIQUOR LAWS.

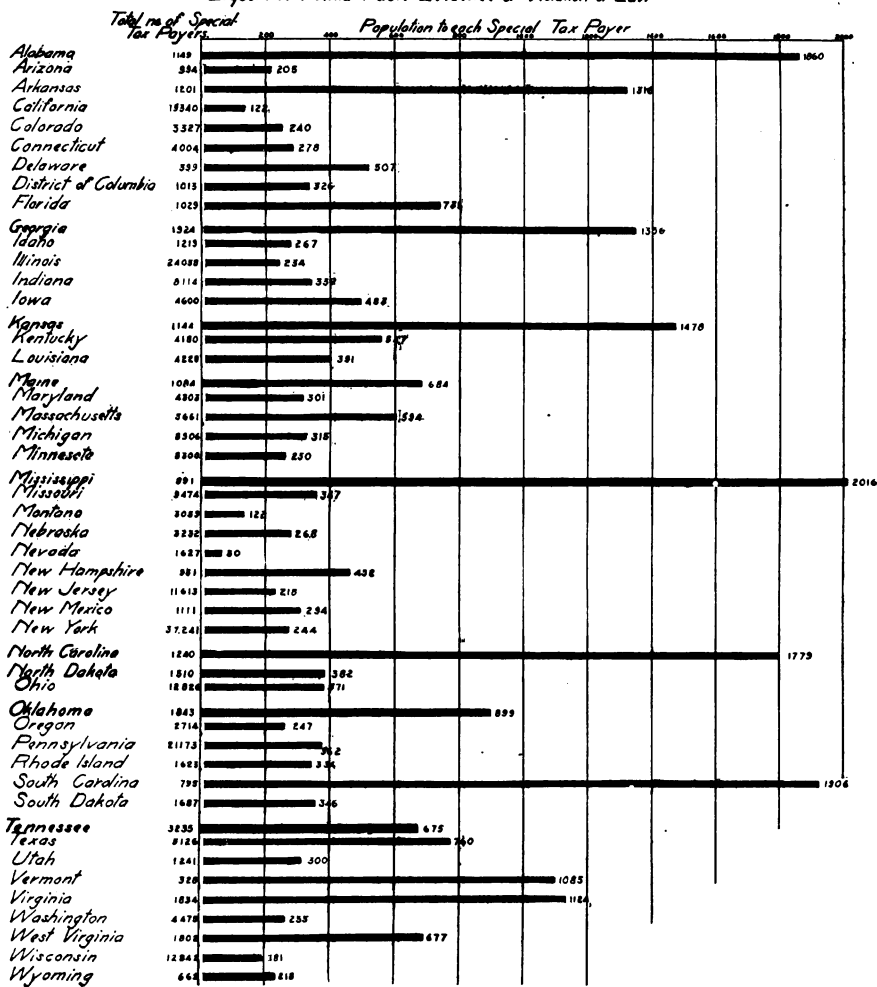
To comprehend fully the methods employed in the struggle against intoxicants in the United States it is necessary to refer briefly to the fundamental laws of North America regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

The Federal Government receives the revenue from the duty on alcoholic beverages—fixed at \$1.10 per gallon (or, approximately, one franc forty centimes per litre) for 50% spirits; at \$1.00 for a 31-gallon barrel of beer (approximately four and a half centimes per litre), and 3 cents per gallon of wine (approximately four centimes a litre). The Federal Government, therefore, issues licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors—licenses coming under the designation "special taxes." Without paying these taxes no one

Actual Number of Special-Tax Payers to Sell or Manufacture Malt and Distilled Liquors
For the Year ending June 30, 1910

Prohibition States. In Most Prohibition States the Payment of a Special Tax to sell
Liquors is Prima Facie Evidence of Violation of Law

License States.

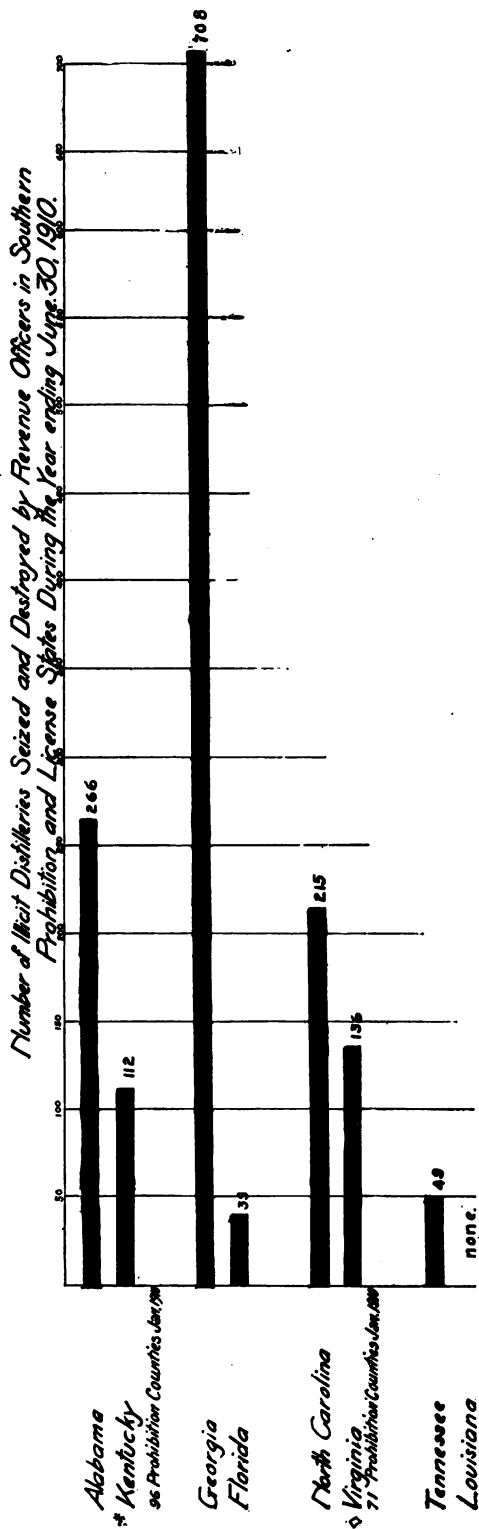


Number paying a U.S. Special Tax as Wholesale Liquor Dealers for the Year ending June 30, 1910 in Prohibition States

Alabama	22	Maine	48	North Dakota	40
Georgia	83	Mississippi	20	Oklahoma	78
Kansas	30	North Carolina	30	Tennessee	186

"Milit Distilling has increased steadily, especially in those states where state-wide prohibitory laws have been enacted."

(Commissioner of Internal Revenue.)



Internal Revenue Report: 1910.

Alabama 45% Colored Population 1900 census

Georgia 46% Colored Population 1900 census

North Carolina 32% Colored Population 1900 census

Tennessee 23% Colored Population 1900 census

may sell intoxicating beverages or preparations containing alcohol. These licenses do not convey to right to infringe the laws enacted by the legislative bodies of each of the States, nor the regulations of the different towns, since the permits do not give the right of sale where the sale of intoxicating liquors is forbidden by the local authorities. These taxes are not high (averaging \$50), but whoever deals in the commodities designated by the law regulating these taxes, without paying the taxes, is severely punished. That is why even those who are obliged to trade clandestinely, in consequence of the prohibitory laws of the State in which they reside, habitually safeguard themselves by this special license, preferring to avoid any difficulty with the Federal authorities. The same dealers fear much less the local authorities, who are dependent upon the local electors and seek only to remain on good terms with them, in spite of the severity of the law.

Each State having its own legislative bodies, these latter have the right to fix the tariff scale for license, to regulate the liquor trade at their pleasure, to forbid the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, or to give to the counties and districts the right of prohibiting the traffic within their own boundaries.

There are now in America nine* States which enforce total prohibition; twenty-nine States which have adopted "local option," and in which the districts and counties avail themselves freely of the right of prohibition. One State—South Carolina—introduced a State monopoly to govern the sale of intoxicating liquors. This, resulting in a gross pecuniary scandal involving the officers in control, was abandoned after a short trial.

The great majority of the States exact a high price for their licenses, and this brings in a considerable revenue to the State coffers. Prohibition in the State of Alabama, especially in the town of Montgomery, and the State of North Carolina, had its effect in the reduction of the appropriations available for public education. In the latter State the best professors and teachers withdrew in consequence of the reduction of their salaries. It also became necessary, in order to effect the requisite economies, to remove some of the remaining members of the staffs and to increase the fees, which resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of pupils.

There was a time when seventeen States had already adopted prohibition; for the most part they were Northern States. Then

*Eight now, Alabama having repealed her prohibition laws.

fourteen States returned to the system of licenses, and only Maine (the first State to introduce the law), North Dakota and Kansas maintained the law and even rendered it from time to time more severe. During my stay in the State of Kansas a new law was put in force which forbade not only all traffic in alcoholic beverages, but even in everything containing the slightest proportion of alcohol, such as perfumes, medicines, etc.

The day of my arrival in Topeka, the capital of Kansas, a Russian workman, John Kaberlin, celebrated in this town the marriage of one of his nephews and invited a few friends to take some glasses of beer. Suddenly, in the night, the police surrounded the house, arrested the old man (Kaberlin), took him to the station, confiscated all the beer in the house, and tried to arrest even the young bride and bridegroom, who happily escaped. The poor old man was so terrified that on the following day, when I went to visit him, he was afraid to tell me the address where I could find his nephew, with his young wife, probably fearing that I was a representative of the secret police. It is fair to add on behalf of the police of the town that the Anti-Saloon League employs detectives of its own, who are very active in tracing every infringement of the prohibition law.

POLICE MORALS.

There is another important matter which cannot be omitted; namely, the singular method of placing an affair of personal morality in the hands of the police. All the temperance societies employ detectives to discover the sale of alcoholic liquors. To the police is left the duty of watching over the temperance of the populace, and the result is sometimes no less than amazing. I cannot refrain from quoting in this connection the description of the manner in which a license election was conducted in the county of Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, April 28th, 1909.

This description seems so incredible that I must quote directly the account of the journal in which I found it. As the communication has never been repudiated, I believe it to be perfectly authentic.

Here is the account of this astonishing referendum:

"The 'Drys' accused the Committee of Elections of not having nominated any 'Dry' members of the committees and election inspectors. All the police had changed their uniforms in order to assist the 'Wets.' Since five o'clock in the morning all the drivers of the town and all the automobilists conveyed the detectives of the

'Drys' into different parts of the county, and the superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, from Cincinnati, was put in prison and convicted of violating the election laws. The police arrested several other leaders of the 'Drys.' The chief of the rural police, Henry Swan, and Judge John Goldsbury, requisitioned a hundred men of the rural police to control the elections. The county police had promised that they would help the 'Drys.' The mayor of the town and the town police organized the 'Drys.' The detectives of the 'Drys' obtained from the judge a warrant to arrest five members of the 'Wets,' accusing them of having bribed the electors. The 'Wets' succeeded in avoiding arrest by giving bail of \$300 each. One of the 'Wets' savagely assaulted the Rev. George Packe, of Portsmouth, and seriously wounded him. Women were at the approaches of all the saloons and took photographs of those who entered and came out. One policeman arrested and took to the station Miss M. Powell and seized her photographic apparatus. The Fourth Battalion of the National Guard of the State of Ohio was called out to assist the rural police. The 'Drys. obtained the right to arrest the chief of the local police, Mr. Prendergast. The chief of the rural police sought for the chief of the town police in order to arrest him. The latter fled."

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

During recent years there has been in the South of the United States a new wave of prohibition, and to this movement is due the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors in six new States, while the counties of other States have profited by their "local option" to banish alcoholic liquors from their boundaries.

Now, what are the results of these severe laws? It would appear quite natural that they should diminish the consumption of alcohol. According to the official statistics of the Internal Revenue Department we see that in 1899 there were consumed in America 4.46 litres of spirits per head and in 1907, eight years later, 6.16 litres. If we now take all intoxicating beverages—namely, spirits, wine and beer combined—we find a total consumption of 59.5 litres per head in 1899 and 88.8 litres in 1907, an increase, therefore, of 50% in the space of eight years, without reckoning the consumption of alcoholic beverages illicitly manufactured. That this illicit manufacture has assumed extraordinary proportions where open manufacture is prohibited, is shown convincingly by the official reports

of 1908, which disclose that during the last eight years 9,766 illicit distilleries were discovered, while during the course of the investigations, four employes of the Treasury Department were killed and seven seriously wounded by the illicit distillers. And how many of these manufactories were not discovered, and are still working?

In spite of the number of illicit distilleries and breweries, the revenues of the Federal Government from the excise duties do not diminish, since the Department of Internal Revenue received in 1888 \$92,630,384 and in 1907 \$215,904,720, or more than double.

The closing of the saloons has not only failed to diminish drunkenness, but, on the contrary, has considerably increased it. The chief of the medical service of the American army confirms the increase of alcoholism since the closing of the regimental canteens, stating that 3% of American soldiers suffer from diseases due to alcoholism, while in European armies the proportion of alcoholic victims is only $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%.

In the States where I succeeded in collecting official figures concerning arrests for drunkenness I have verified the fact that the average number of arrests is one for every fifty-five inhabitants in the towns where the sale was permitted and one in thirty-three in the towns where it was prohibited, or 40% more drunken men where the sale of intoxicants is prohibited by law. The greatest number of arrests (one out of every sixteen inhabitants) is at Portland, in the State of Maine, where prohibition has existed for more than fifty years.

One would expect that the closing of the saloons would effect the welfare of the population, yet, while the savings-banks of Maine contain \$121.52 per head, in the neighboring States, where the liquor traffic is not prohibited, Massachusetts has \$247.41 per head and Connecticut \$278.08, more than twice as much. Taking the whole of the bank deposits in Maine, an average is shown of \$254.57 per head, while the average of the neighboring States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, taken conjointly, is \$408.67 per head.

The development of illicit selling has also had its effect upon the development of criminality in the States where open sale is prohibited.

Thus, in comparing the official statistics of the number of prisoners in 1890 and in 1904, there was a decrease in almost all the States, with the exception of Kansas and North Dakota, where prohibition has been obligatory for forty years.

In 1904 there were in every 100,000 inhabitants of South Carolina (State monopoly), 56.6 condemned to prison; in Arkansas, 53.4; in Texas, 66.7; in Illinois, 78.5; in Missouri, 86.9; in the District of Columbia, 39.9, and in the three States which then enforced total prohibition, both of manufacture and sale, North Dakota, 122.5; Kansas, 138.9, and Maine, 248.8.

CONTEMPT FOR LAW.

But what seems to be more demoralizing, is the systematic disregard in many districts of the law concerning the liquor traffic, a disregard which certainly passes on to other laws, when the attitude has once been adopted by the populace and by those who ought to safeguard the observance of the law.

At Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, the chief of police assured me that prohibition is observed in the strictest manner, and yet, on leaving his house, I came across three large saloons in the same street—Decatur Street—in which were the offices of the chief of police—the saloons were wide open and business was going on as if there were no impediment to prevent it. At Savannah I saw a policeman gravely patrolling before two saloons while the voices of the numerous customers resounded in the street.

In certain towns of Kansas, where the law prohibits even fuel-alcohol, I have seen customers filling the establishments, and policemen profiting by the hospitality of the proprietor.

A special commission sent from Youngstown, Ohio, to study the question of prohibition in the large town of Birmingham, Alabama, was able to procure spirits on the day of its arrival in twenty-two places and during its sojourn it discovered 500 clandestine establishments, transformed into *soi-disant* clubs. On entering these clubs there were graciously handed to me membership cards that I had not asked for and receipts for annual dues that, naturally, I had never paid.

This flagrant contempt for the law can only have the most deplorable consequences upon the populace. This is also the opinion of a large number of thoughtful people, who take an earnest interest in the social life of the populace.

President Taft in his book, *Four Aspects of Civic Duty*, writes as follows: "There is nothing more ridiculous and more opposed to sound politics than to enact laws the observance of which cannot be enforced in the social conditions of the country. * * * Such an

example is sometimes afforded by the sumptuary laws forbidding the sale of intoxicants. * * * The constant violation or neglect of a law leads to demoralization and disregard of all laws."

"After fifty-seven years of prohibition in the State of Maine," says Mr. Holman Day, in an article in *Appleton's Magazine*, "the great problem of the sobriety of the people remains in the same condition as in the time of Noah, when that patriarch, after a debauch, degraded himself to the level of a beast."

With the introduction of prohibitory laws responsible merchants, who respect themselves, certainly cannot desire to continue a business which may lead at any moment to their incarceration. All the responsible, upright element is being withdrawn from the industry, and even if the business maintains or even increases its profits, in view of the fact that taxes no longer have to be paid to the local authorities and to the State for licenses, and that a small bribe to the local police amply suffices, it will undoubtedly be the dregs of the populace, those who have nothing more to fear from the penitentiaries and prisons, who will carry on the traffic.

As the liquor dealer has always an influence upon the customers who assemble in his establishment, the moral level of the latter will be debased upon the influence of those who carry on the business under such conditions, and the odium of degrading the masses will react on the whole of the industry and discredit it.

Americans delight in law-making; this mania has a tendency to invade Europe. In this case the best intentions have produced the most lamentable results, for enthusiasm, and not reason, has dominated the law-makers.

"Single-mindedly, not zealously, gentlemen," said an illustrious statesman in the French Chamber. American legislators, and sometimes our own also, forget the counsel of Montesquieu, who maintained that mankind should be governed, not by extremes, but by the principles of moderation.

ROBERT KENNEDY DUNCAN, *the eminent chemist says of alcohol:*
"Certainly it has imparted balm, cheer and courage; it has inspired loving kindness and high deeds; and it may be, most of the real creative work of the world has been done under its influence."

FAILURE OF PROHIBITION IN THE SOUTH.

By R. E. PRITCHARD.

AFTER two years' trial prohibition has been officially declared a failure in two of the five Southern States which sought to drive out the liquor traffic by Statewide prohibitory laws. Elected on a local-option platform, Governor Emmet O'Neal, of Alabama, in his initial message denounced prohibition, which the people last year refused to incorporate into their constitution, and secured from the Legislature a new enactment permitting any county, upon petition, to vote the saloon or dispensary in or out. The larger cities of the State have called elections immediately in order to test the sentiments of the public.* Retiring-Governor M. R. Patterson, of Tennessee, in his last message, declared that the law has not only proved a failure, but that it has had a bad effect upon the people of the State. He recommends its repeal so far as it applies to the three largest cities—Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga. (The law has since been repealed). Only the peculiar complexion of the State government, with a Republican Governor, Hooper, a Democratic State Senate, the Fusionists in control of the House, and partisan politics rather than the welfare of the people, the main object, throws any doubt on the action of the Legislature.

Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina will retain the present laws, though conditions in those States are little better than in Alabama and Tennessee.

Prohibition in the South is a failure, not only because it does not prohibit, but because it is breeding a defiance of law and has set up in the place of licensed saloons illegal dispensers of liquor. Not only has prohibition, as a general rule, failed to improve conditions that existed under the local-option system, but it has wiped out the reforms accomplished under the latter plan and has nullified the good effects of regulation wherever it existed.

Unquestionably the chief reason for the enactment of prohibitory laws in the South has been the negro. Give the average Southern negro enough of the chemical compound sold to him as whiskey, and he is likely to prove criminal and dangerous where he had been peaceful and industrious. The complaint against the saloon in many parts of the South was well founded, for in many towns, especially in the "black belt," the saloons became schools of

*Most of the important cities have already declared for license.

vice, and to them were directly traced a great portion of the crimes against women. This class of saloon merited the sternest regulation, if not entire abolition.

Local option had been gaining ground in the South for twenty-five years, and where the people voted on the question at fair elections there was general satisfaction and the law was enforced. These laws were enforced because the people favored them, and the illicit seller did not dare operate in defiance of public sentiment. The compulsory Statewide laws are not, and cannot be, enforced, because they are without the moral support of the citizen.

Under the local-option system nearly every town and city in the South having less than 15,000 voted "dry." The proportion among counties prior to the "prohibition wave" was more than ten "dry" counties to each "wet" one.

But restriction and regulation had been left practically untried by the States. Besides the general statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors, some purely local acts affecting a particular town, and some experiments with the dispensary system, there had been little done. So the States took a long step when they sought to enforce prohibition by a single act.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the only good effects that prohibition has exerted have been in the way of regulation. Since the passage of the Statewide measures, all sales of liquor have been contrary to law, of course, and in every State there exist towns and cities where the saloons are wide open. Yet in these very places the authorities have, where they desired, wiped out the "dive," enforcing the law on the criminal classes without disturbing those places which appealed to the patronage of the better element. In other words, certain cities have taken advantage of the prohibition law to enforce the very restriction that their Legislature had never provided.

Georgia, the first of the Southern States to adopt statutory prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor, became "dry" on January 1, 1908. In Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina similar laws took effect one year later. Tennessee was six months behind, the act prohibiting the sale becoming effective on July 1, 1909, and the act prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicants on January 1, 1910. North Carolina was the only State in which the people voted on the question, and in Tennessee the Governor vetoed the measures only to have them passed over his protest.

These laws went into effect when the greater part of this territory was actually free from saloons and the traffic practically confined to the cities. Let us see the effects in detail.

EVADING "DRY" LAWS.

There are three methods employed to evade the laws and these are common to all the States:—

First, and the most open, is the "near-beer" saloon, which pays city and State licenses. It does business in some States by express statutory provision, and in the others under the general revenue laws. "Near beer" is a distinct product of prohibition. It is supposed to be non-alcoholic, but it looks like beer and tastes like beer. In most instances it is beer. Some of the saloons sold "near beer" at first, but they gradually substituted the real article. From that point to the sale of whiskey was a natural development. In some of the smaller communities "near beer" is still sold, but in very few. The heads of three of the largest breweries which supply the South are authorities for the statements that they have not manufactured a drop of "near beer" in a year.

The "club" is the second method and the one generally employed where conflict with the authorities is anticipated. Incorporated under the laws of the States for "social," "educational," and other purposes, it has been the merest subterfuge. It is supposed to have a bona fide elective membership which gives each member the right to maintain a locker in which he is supposed to keep his own drinks for his own use. But these are mainly suppositions. Almost any one can obtain a "membership card," and in many instances the ordinary visitor can buy all he pleases without formality. Few of the clubs live up to the laws, whose very provisions prevent the authorities from getting evidence unless the "members" lay aside all caution. The strictness with which the rules are enforced depends only on the attitude of the police.

The third class includes the "blind tiger" and the "boot-legger," both admittedly doing business without color of law. In a great many of the cities the "tiger" is located in a back room or on the upper floor in the business section. Public sentiment supports these resorts in many places; in others it seems at least probable that the authorities must know of their existence. The "boot-legger" thrives on the lowest class of trade; he is found in the alleys of the cities and going among his "regular customers" in the country.

He carries with him a few bottles of whiskey and often some beer, or simply acts as "runner" for some more established dealer.

A method of selling liquor which does not violate the law, but has served in equal measure to nullify it, is the mail order system, which is protected by interstate commerce. Its growth and its effect upon the people in the country districts is no small evil, for which the prohibition laws are largely responsible.

Absolute defiance of the law by means of the wide-open saloons, which exists in nearly all of the largest cities, can scarcely be classed as an evasion. It is simply a case of public sentiment being stronger than action of Legislatures. This is not confined to the cities on whom the abolition of saloons was forced, but it seems to have been infectious, for many towns, large and small, which voluntarily assumed prohibition, are equal offenders. So long as they were regulated by laws of their own choosing they were satisfied to be law-observing, but the joke of prohibition seems to have been such a good one that many of them are laughing at the statutes equally as vigorously as those that did not vote "dry."

Georgia authorized the sale of "near beer" upon the payment of \$200 to the State and such sum as the municipalities should assess. In 1910 the Legislature limited the sale of this prohibition beverage to towns of 3,000 or over, but this act remains the cloak for wholesale violations of the law.

In Savannah the saloons operate to-day just as openly as they did before the law was passed. They have neither disguised their business nor changed their methods. That city so freely defied the law that the Governor of Georgia threatened to call out troops to close the saloons, but he did not do so. In this connection it should be noted that the larger seaport cities of the South are as one in their contempt for the Statewide statutes.

Atlanta, the capital, divides its liquor traffic. The "near beer" saloons sell genuine beer openly and freely. In fact, after the passage of the law the city authorities found that they could not enforce it, and were practically compelled to agree to the compromise which permits uninterrupted sale of beer on payment of the taxes to city and State. The sale of whiskey is limited to the "clubs," of which there are dozens. Many of the "social clubs" actually pay a profit. A man who put up \$25 into the capital stock of one is authority for the statement that he receives a dividend of more than twice that

amount each month! This, of course, comes from sales outside the "membership," including bell-boys and runners of various kinds.

In Augusta the saloons are wide open, "clubs" thriving, and even wholesalers shipping whiskey. Macon makes no pretence of being "dry," and Rome, which voluntarily voted out saloons, has her easy methods of supplying drinks. Conditions in Brunswick, Columbus, and a dozen other smaller places that ousted the saloons are but little better.

There were but three large cities retaining saloons when the Alabama prohibitory law went into effect: Montgomery, Mobile and Selma. A year before Statewide prohibition was enacted Birmingham, the chief city, had voted out liquor. While Alabama was under prohibition the saloons in Birmingham flourished without hindrance. A detective agency recently reported to a Citizens' Committee:

"The wholesale liquor dealers have been selling to the retail trade in large quantities, and hauling same through the public streets of Birmingham openly, no pretence being made to hide or secrete their goods. . . . Blind tigers have passed out, and we have right here in our midst again full-fledged open saloons, regardless of our rigid laws against them. At these places you can buy any kind of drinks, mixed or otherwise, served right over the counter, as they did in former days."

On the strength of this report one hundred and five warrants were returned by the grand jury.

In Mobile the conditions were about the same as in Savannah. Montgomery, the capital of the State, sold liquor as openly as possible, and current issues of daily papers published as a joke the complaint of a visiting official that he could not buy a "soft drink" at one of the "soft drink" stands he visited; the drinks were all "hard." The Decatur, Selma, Bessemer, and a dozen other cities and towns furnished similar examples.

MISSISSIPPI AND NORTH CAROLINA

are the two Southern States without any very large cities such as Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, etc., and in these two States there seems to be a much greater desire to enforce the laws. Vicksburg, a Mississippi River city of 20,000, has always been a "wide-open" community, and liquor is being openly sold there in much the same manner as prior to the passage

of the Statewide law. Injunction proceedings instituted at the request of Governor Noel, to collect the civil penalties for violation of the laws and to close the saloons, are now pending. Judge Mounger, in the criminal branch of the circuit court, recently specifically instructed the grand jury to indict open saloons. The grand jury reported that it was "unable to find sufficient evidence," though the bar in a leading hotel has been running day and night, and a dozen or more places on Washington street are selling liquor without any pretence of secrecy.

In Jackson recently three hundred indictments were brought in, mostly for illicit retailing. The fines imposed amounted to nearly \$7,000, the bulk of which was paid by "blind tigers." These "blind tigers" are raided occasionally by city and county officers, and the dealers seem to pay cheerfully. The Jackson police court imposed fines amounting to \$3,000 against illicit retailers in December. All the "blind tiger" runner seems to fear is jail sentence, and, if that is likely to be imposed, by the time the case comes to trial on appeal, the witnesses have often disappeared.

The same conditions apply to Meridian, Greeneville, Biloxi, and Gulfport. In the smaller towns the enforcement is more stringent.

Natchez, one of the principal river cities, gets the bulk of her liquor from Vidalia, Louisiana, just across the Mississippi. A so-called express company maintains an office in Natchez, accepts telegraph orders for liquor, and supplies the same in amazingly short time. Governor Noel confiscated several thousands of dollars' worth of liquor about eighteen months ago, but the business has been resumed and claims protection under the interstate commerce laws.

When Mississippi adopted prohibition there were but six "wet" counties in the State, but the spread of "blind tigers" and "bootleggers" has made the sale of liquor common in every county.

In the few years during which local option really existed in North Carolina the majority of the larger cities, including Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh, Durham, and Greensboro, voted out the saloon. When the law went into effect there were but six cities in the State having more than 5,000 people in which the liquor traffic was permitted. Yet, under prohibition, some of the cities which voluntarily ousted the saloon furnish glaring examples of non-enforcement and the law's failure.

The "near beer" saloon is licensed in North Carolina, but the present Legislature promised to abolish it, as it is more difficult to

control than the saloon. And it must be said here that North Carolina, in a greater degree than any other State, is taking steps to make prohibition prohibit, if the Legislature can work that wonder.

Wilmington, the seaport city, is practically wide open and the Statewide advocates admit they are helpless there.

In the city of Charlotte, "dry" under local option, "clubs" have practically taken the place of the saloons, and but little difference can be seen. Recently a bona fide club of good standing, and one of the few not organized to evade the law, was indicted for handling its members' beer. Since whiskey need not be mixed in handling, but can be kept in the lockers of the members, the sale of this was not concerned. The club was convicted in the lower court, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision and the law-evading "clubs" all over the State have profited thereby. The Legislature is expected to take steps to regulate the clubs.

Ashville, another city that voted out the saloon, offers plenty of drink to all who come.

Greensboro, Durham, and the other cities patronize the whiskey mail-order houses and local "clubs," and avoid much friction with the laws.

"The most injurious effect of prohibition in North Carolina," says an authority, "has been to put a premium on the use of strong liquor, especially the 'blind tigers,' devilish concentrates, and to promote, alarmingly, the sale of cocaine among the negroes. The latter is a new and alarming problem."

Three Tennessee cities—Memphis, Nashville, and Chattanooga—and the mining town of La Follette, were the only places in which liquor could be sold when the prohibition law became effective.

IGNORING PROHIBITION.

Memphis paid not the slightest attention to the law, and the saloons boasted that "the key was thrown away when this place was built." In Nashville the law was gracefully evaded at first, but today every saloon is open. Immediately after the prohibition laws went into effect Chattanooga tried the "club" system, but this was quickly abandoned for the wide-open saloon which did business under the guise of selling "near beer." Except for occasional arrests the saloons did business openly, selling all kinds of drinks, and paying taxes to city, county and State as "delinquents." Chattanooga, before prohibition, had a model excise law which limited

the number of saloons to sixty-seven, and provided the most thorough regulation. Under prohibition the number quickly doubled, and remains at that figure.

In February over two hundred indictments were returned by the grand jury against retailers and wholesalers on the charge of selling whiskey. These indictments were based on a recent decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court which makes possession of a Federal liquor license *prima facie* evidence of guilt. A larger part of the retailers immediately pleaded guilty and were fined, the jail sentences being suspended in most cases. The saloons have not closed and the sale of beer has not been interfered with, and the policy now in vogue in Atlanta promises to be followed there.

The wholesalers, who have not closed their doors since the law became effective, intend to fight the indictments. It is claimed that the whiskey is shipped to Rossville, Georgia, a suburb, and thence to its destination, thereby becoming interstate commerce. The authorities are inclined to believe that these shipments to Rossville are, as a matter of fact, only a pleasing bit of fiction.

A number of the wholesale houses and practically all the saloons are doing business at the same places and, to all outward appearances, under the same conditions as in the days of license.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, just issued, shows that there were 846 licenses issued to Alabama retail liquor-dealers in the past year, 18 to wholesalers, 246 to malt-liquor retailers. In Georgia there were 1,185 retail liquor-dealers, 36 wholesalers, and 652 malt-liquor dealers. Mississippi had 394 dealers in malt liquors, 477 retail liquor-dealers, and 7 wholesalers. North Carolina had 411 retail and 4 wholesale liquor-dealers, and 791 malt-liquor dealers. But Tennessee tops the list with 2,066 retail liquor-dealers, 100 wholesalers, and 1,008 malt-liquor dealers.

It is not astonishing that the answer of the observant citizen of the prohibition States to the inquiry concerning the effects of the law is a quotation from the late John J. Ingalls:

"The prohibitionists have their prohibition, and are happy; the whiskey men have their whiskey, and are contented; so that we have here a happy family."

With the examples of these five States before them, both Florida and Missouri last year refused to adopt Statewide prohibition.

—From *Harper's Weekly*.

THE PASSING OF THE DIVE SALOON.

**The Remarkable Fight the Allied Brewing Interests Are Making
to Suppress Vicious Drinking Places.**

BY JOHN KIRK.

WHETHER people shall have or be denied the legal right of selling and buying liquor, has been a much-debated controversy, the many aspects of which have occupied the arena of political action throughout the United States. Each side has presented every possible argument; the contentions brought out by both are tolerably familiar to every one. But there is one new development, embracing an entirely novel outgrowth of this agitation, which is producing some interesting and beneficial results. The saloon itself as a social entity has its legions of both supporters and foes, each of whom may win or lose alternately or successively at the polls. But the vicious brand of saloon, with its sinister, obnoxious features, has no defenders.

The problem, however, has been how to get rid of these obnoxious saloons, without at the same time depriving the many who favor the saloon of their right of free access. Until now it has been a difficult and apparently an unsolvable problem. To be able to sell liquor, it is essential to be able to get the unrestricted supply of liquor; this the vicious as well as the decent saloon has hitherto had no difficulty in doing. Engaged in the most active competition with one another, the one absorbing aim of the manufacturers of liquor was each to extend his trade as much as possible. In this straining the line was drawn nowhere and public sentiment was ignored. The evil saloon was also (as it still is, comparatively) deeply rooted in politics; the owners of these places were able to defy the law and to hand out orders to public officials, whose nominations and elections they usually dictated and whose political careers they controlled. True, there have been excise boards and police departments and district attorneys with ample law to act upon; but these officials almost invariably have been the creatures of the political masters, and, even when they have not been, the exercise of "pull" has hitherto been powerful enough to keep the evil saloon from being molested.

But conditions are changing. What reform administrations have acknowledged their inability to do is now gradually being ac-

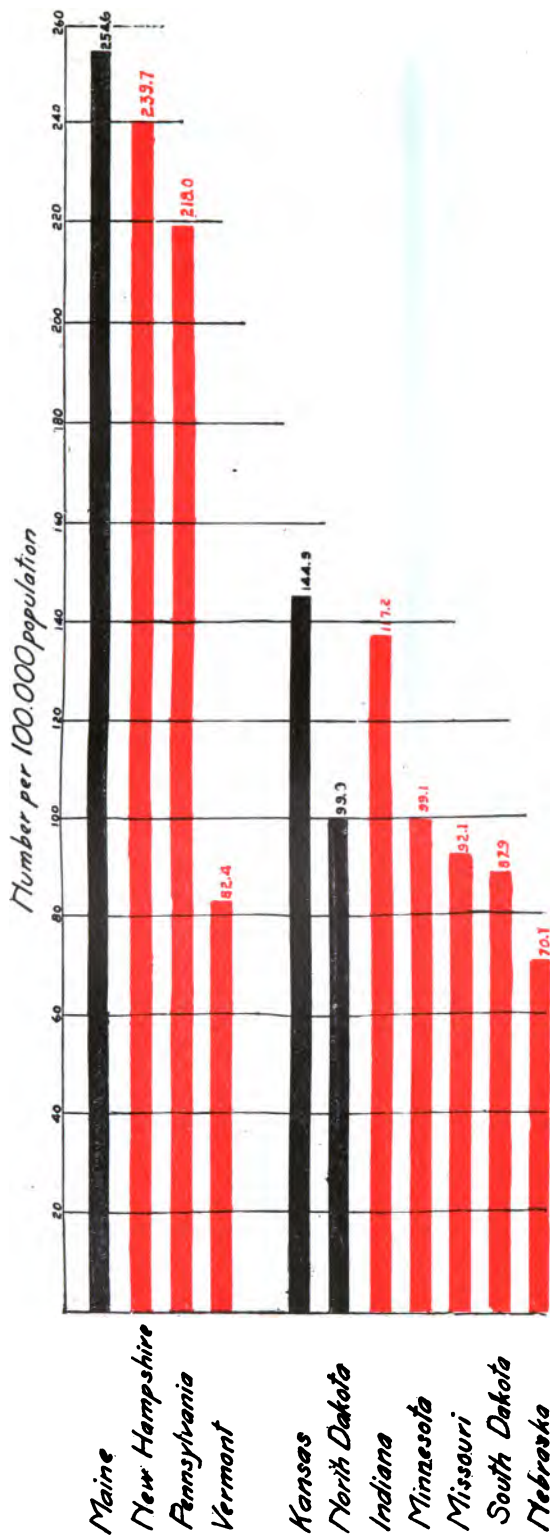
complished by entirely new methods and tactics, and, significantly enough, on the part of the very corporations who have been accused of determining to profit from the traffic. This transformation graphically illustrates the altering attitude of corporations toward public sentiment. The present fight of the allied brewing interests of the country to suppress the dive saloon is a sign of the new order.

CLOSING THE DIVES.

The recent closing out of a large number of the low type of saloon in Ohio, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and other places and the persistent campaign now being waged in those and other localities are results of this new warfare. In Cincinnati, for example, six of the former most notorious resorts in the city now are vacant and with "To Let" signs. These places had long been given immunity by political "pull;" their proprietors boasted that they could not be put out of business. Apparently they could say this with authority; neither the local officials nor the law-and-order organizations could dislodge them. One of these resorts was a boisterous combination concert hall and saloon on Vine street, which was a general rendezvous for crooks and women of a certain type, awaiting prey. There were two others as bad.

What influence was it that suppressed these and other such dive saloons and brought about a dozen indictments after the combined efforts of churches, civic organizations and some of the local officials had failed? Novel as the explanation seems, it was that of the brewing interests of Ohio. In former years, when competition was the law of the business world, each brewer acted independently of the other, without any association or unity of interest. So far as trade goes, competition still prevails, but not in the old sense of detached interests. The brewing interests have come to realize (what other corporations are beginning to comprehend) that it is the part of wisdom to defer to the demands of advancing public sentiment. The fierce competitive wars of former years carried the agents of the brewers much further than the corporations themselves cared to go; to secure trade, the agents frequently financed saloons, and they were sometimes not too particular as to the character of the saloons. Hence it happened that the owners of the breweries were often confronted with the fact that they held mortgages on places of an extremely dubious character. This condition is becoming a thing of the past.

*Number of Persons Per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons in
Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904.*

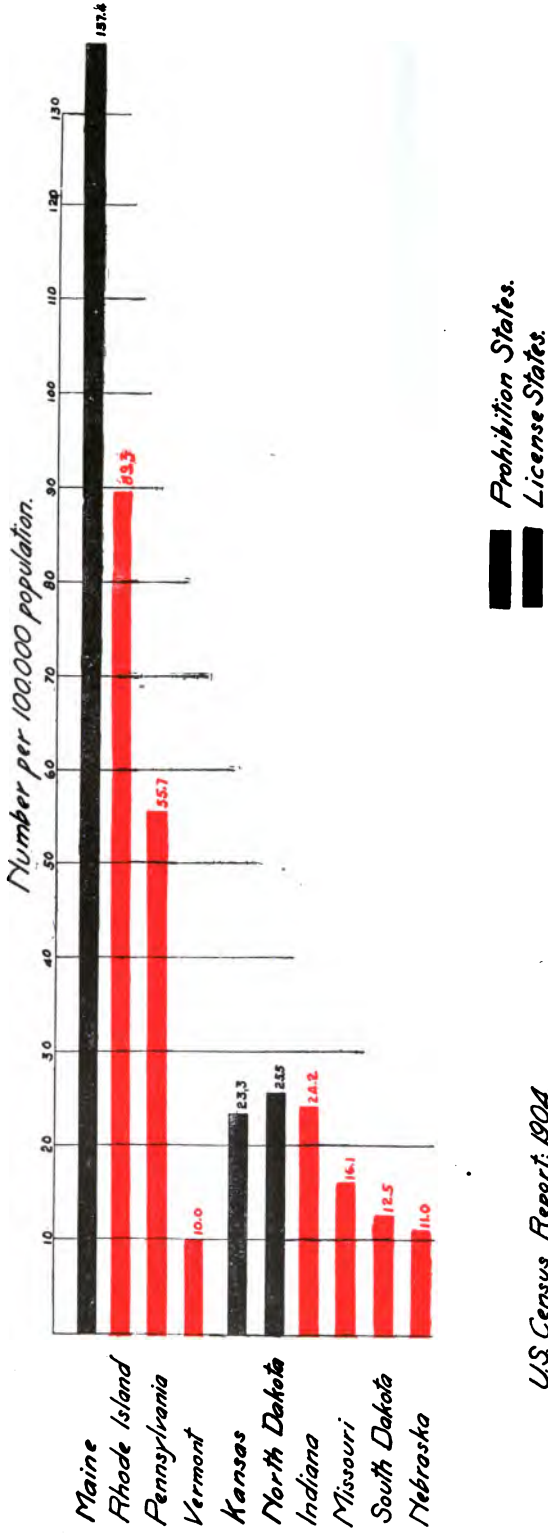


U.S. Census Special Report for 1904

■ Prohibition States.

■ License States.

Number of Persons Per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons for Drunkenness, Disorderly Conduct, and Violating Liquor Laws, and U.S. Revenue Laws, in Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904.



U.S. Census Report: 1904.

Welded as they now are in a powerful national organization, the brewing corporations are able to agree on a united, although not as yet perfect, plan of action. At first, their resolution to wipe out dive saloons was received with skepticism. But events have proved that it was meant in earnestness, and it has now reached a point where, in many places, when a dive saloonkeeper is told to quit, he realizes that he had better do so at once, rather than face what will be for him an expensive and losing contest. In Ohio alone about three hundred vicious saloons have thus already been suppressed. The owners and inmates of these places treated the first news of this campaign as a joke. They began to view it more seriously when word came that no more beer would be sold to disorderly saloons. This was a surprising situation; throughout all former years if one brewer would not sell, a brewer in a distant city, not being too familiar with local conditions, could easily be induced to ship beer. But here were all the brewers acting in unison. In Cincinnati there are twenty breweries, with an investment of \$20,000,000, and in Ohio a total of one hundred breweries, representing an investment of \$100,000,000. The whole of this immense interest stands together in fighting the dive saloon.

BREWERS AS VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

The stoppage of supplies of beer was not considered sufficient; the breweries can refuse to sell beer, but they do not control the output of whiskey and other liquors. Furthermore, it was possible for the dive saloon to obtain its beer through go-betweens or middlemen. The brewers decided that nothing less than the total extinction of these places would suffice. To this end they organized a State Vigilance Bureau, backed with the most ample funds for the continuous employment of a corps of detectives and for the engaging of able counsel to prosecute offenders in the courts and to keep on prosecuting them until they were bankrupted or they quit or changed their obnoxious business. At every turn this campaign was clandestinely obstructed by both petty and big political bosses and grafters, who with alarm saw their fabric being undermined. If the movement had depended upon a single individual, it might easily have collapsed; the drain upon energy and resources would have been too great. But it was a movement supported by the whole great financial power of the associated brewing interests. From the headquarters of the Vigilance Bureau, in Dayton, an incessant

activity has radiated that in every city and county in the State of Ohio has obliterated dive saloons, caused hundreds of indictments and compelled several hundred other places to reform their character. Meanwhile, the passage of what is called the Dean law by the Legislature was procured. This act is one of the most drastic in the United States. Passed in 1909, it provides:

- That no man who is not an America citizen shall conduct a saloon.
- That a man convicted of felony shall not run a saloon.
- That a saloonkeeper shall not sell to minors or intoxicated persons.
- That no gambling shall be allowed in a saloon.
- That no improper women shall be allowed upon the premises of a saloon.
- That no improper pictures shall be exposed in a saloon.

When this act was passed, the Ohio Brewers' Association and the Ohio Wine and Spirit Association had printed in conspicuous type a broadside containing the provisions of the law and giving this warning:

Any violation of the above will result in the saloonkeeper forfeiting permanently his right to remain in business. Every saloonkeeper shall join in seeing that this law is strictly obeyed. If your competitor violates it, he is injuring you as well as the industry at large. Do not follow his example, and think that by this means you will retain customers who might otherwise patronize him. But communicate at once with the Ohio Brewers' Vigilance Bureau, giving the name and address of the saloonkeeper, with such evidence as you have of the violation he is guilty of, and this bureau will immediately investigate the case, and if necessary, prosecute the same. Bear in mind that it is to the interest of every saloonkeeper who conducts a decent, reputable place to see the disreputable saloon put out of business, for it is the existence of a few law-defying saloons that is endangering the entire industry.

The Dean law supplied the Vigilance Bureau with wider facilities under which to present evidence for indictments. In Dayton the bureau caused eighty-three arrests of men violating the law's provisions in some way or other. Five malodorous saloons have been put out of business in Cleveland and many indictments found. The same number of bad saloons have been closed out in Canton and thirty-seven convictions secured for various violations. In Sandusky, Lima, Galion, Lancaster, Defiance and other cities a similar purifying process has been accomplished. In Chillicothe three particularly obnoxious saloons have been wiped out and two other saloons regulated.

EFFECTIVE CLEAN UP.

For large number of evil resorts Chicago has been notorious. Recently a resolution was passed by more than forty brewing cor-

porations, representing virtually all of that industry in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, that they would sell no more beer to such places and pledging themselves to exercise the utmost care in dissociating the trade from any place of bad reputation. The president of the Kentucky Brewers' Association, at a recent meeting of that body, initiated the same action. In Texas, Wisconsin and other States drastic acts similar to the Dean law of Ohio have recently been passed. The provisions of these laws have been posted broadcast by the brewers, with warnings that violations will be prosecuted to the limit. Among other provisions, the Robertson-Fitzhugh law of Texas prohibits the sale of adulterated or impure liquors, the sale to minors or permitting minors on the premises, the sale to habitual drunkards after notice, the sale to any student, the employment of any female servant and the having of any piano, organ or other musical instruments on the premises. Boxing, wrestling and other contests in saloons are prohibited, as also any billiard or pool table, bowling alley, cards, dice, dominoes or any gambling device. No improper women or any singer or dancer is allowed in any saloon. Noises and loud, boisterous or vulgar language are put under the ban of law, and likewise are obscene pictures. Violation of any of these provisions entails the positive forfeiture of license, the recovery of \$500 on bond and either fine or imprisonment or both.

Under evidence presented to the State Comptroller of Texas by the Texas Brewers' Association, more than five hundred saloons were this year refused a renewal of license and had to go out of business. Under the law the State Comptroller deputized a commissioner to take testimony in each case. Neither the convicted saloonkeepers nor their bartenders can get licenses for five years, and even then only under close restrictions. There can be no appeal from the State Comptroller's ruling, the law being particularly framed so as to remove the saloons from local politics. Fully as stringent and sweeping is the new Wisconsin law, which was prepared by lawyers acting for the Wisconsin Brewers' Association.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

These are some examples of the war on the dive saloon now being waged throughout the country. But in the large cities it is not so easy to get rid of the dive saloon as it may seem. The law is one thing; the enforcement of it quite another. For years the Com-

mittee of Fourteen has been zealously working to clean out these black holes in New York City, but until the combined power of the brewers was put at the committee's disposal, the most serious checks and obstacles from the politicians and property owners were met with at every turn. The Rev. John P. Peters, of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, chairman of the Committee of Fourteen, explained whence this condition arose. What is true of New York City is true, to a more or less extent, of nearly all other large cities.

Every one familiar with the politics of New York City knows the intimate relation between disorderly saloons and the political organizations. But political corruption is only one phase. It is unquestionably true, as Dr. Peters explains, that in the public mind obloquy has attached to the retail liquor interest because, among other discreditable practices, the evil variety of saloons has raised or has been charged with accumulating corruption funds with which to bribe police and other public officials and to control elections. "But," Dr. Peters adds, "I think it will probably be admitted to be the case that they have not corrupted politics as much as some other business agencies."

A resolution passed by the brewers in New York City to refuse financial aid to objectionable places and the appointment of an investigation committee by the Brewers' Board of Trade to decide upon the places to be refused beer and surety bonds have been of the greatest assistance to the Committee of Fourteen. One notorious resort on Sixth Avenue was one of a number of such places put on the black list by the New York City brewers. The one defect in the plan thus far has been that, where all of the local brewers refuse to sell beer to a dive saloon, the owner will order it from some distant brewery establishment, the heads of which may not know the circumstances. A plan of national disciplinary scope is being devised to overcome this trouble.

Although much still remains to be done, it cannot be denied that surprisingly gratifying results have already been attained. A quarter of a century ago, when the saloon trade was largely one of selling whiskey and other liquors, and when the beer-brewing industry was in a comparatively undeveloped state, this would have been hardly possible. With the substitution, on a considerable scale, of beer for whiskey, the power of the brewing interests has correspondingly grown, until now it is able to dictate as to the character of the places to which it sells its product and force the vicious resorts out of business.—From *Leslie's Weekly*.

AMERICAN BLUE LAWS.

Early Manifestations of Fanatical Intolerance.

BLUE LAWS are no joke, though often an object of irony or derision. They were drawn up by Puritan pioneers—a race of stern and inflexible men, who, in their excess of religious enthusiasm, adopted such sanctimonious names as Stand-Fast-on-High Stringer, Kill-Sin Pimple, More-Fruit Fowler, Fight-the-Good-Fight-of-Faith White, and If-Christ-Had-Not-Died-for-You-You-Had-Been-Damned Barebones—the latter commonly shortened to Damned Barebones. For the benefit of the present generation it may be as well to say here that each one of the names just cited was actually given to and borne by a man, and that other names of the same sort are to be found in the records of New England.

These men went straight to the old Mosaic law of Holy Writ for their code. In fact, each section of the capital laws has its Bible text appended—a gruesome combination of sermon and death-warrant.

The original Blue laws were those of the New Haven (Connecticut) Colony, at first more or less unwritten, or at least unprinted, but systematized and printed by Gov. Eaton in 1656. They were enveloped in blue-colored paper, whence the popular (and subsequently unpopular) name.

The Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies also had their Blue laws, calculated to send a chill through every human vein. Even New York, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina—in fact, all the English colonial settlements in seventeenth-century America,—had laws, orders, and resolutions of more or less pronounced indigo tinge.

But the True Blue code was that which terrorized early Connecticut.

The first batch of Blue laws, known as the “Capital laws” of Connecticut, and purporting to punish, according to the penalties prescribed in the Old Testament, those offenses forbidden therein, was enacted in April, 1642. The texts of Scripture on which they were based were added to each law, as dicta probantia, showing the divine authority by which they were defended. They are singular specimens of jurisprudence.

For instance, witchcraft is one of the first offenses taken up. It is enacted that "if a man or woman be a witch, or hath consulted with a familiar spirit, they shall be put to death." (Exodus xxii: 18; Leviticus xx: 22.) And "if any man steal a man or mankind, or selleth him, or he be found in his hand, he shall be put to death." (Exodus xxi:16.)

Yet the good colonists made slaves of the Pequot Indians, as the regulation punishment for breaking these same Blue laws!

The Puritan legislators, having disposed of the ordinary, everyday crimes, went on in due course to enact the more minute laws, covering every conceivable misdemeanor, from sneezing in church to crossing a stream otherwise than by the licensed ferry.

It reminds one of De Quincey's ironical observation, to the effect that the habit of murder, if persisted in, may lead insensibly to procrastination and Sabbath-breaking.

The following examples, transcribed literally from the best authorities on American Colonial history, relate mostly to the heinous crime of Sabbath-breaking.

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

(Quoted from Hinman, Peters, Barber and Other Authorities.)

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

"If any man shall kiss his wife or wife kiss her husband on the Lord's day, the party in fault shall be punished at the discretion of the Court of Magistrates."

(Tradition says a gentlemen of New Haven, after an absence of some months, reached home on the Sabbath, and, meeting his wife at his door, kissed her with an appetite, and for his temerity in violating this law the next day was arraigned before the court, and fined for so palpable a breach of the law on the Lord's day.)

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saint's days, make minced pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp.

"Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace,

above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate."

There was an ancient law in Massachusetts that ladies' dresses should be made so long as to hide their shoe buckles.

The tradition that beer was forbidden to be made on Saturday, to prevent the commission of sin by its working on the Sabbath, upon the penalty of flogging the barrel, the historian Hinman quotes but is unable to verify.

Smokers may light their pipes with this choice extract from the early laws of the colony of New Plymouth (Mass.), 1669:

"It is enacted by the court, that any p'son or p'sons that shal be found smoaking Tobacco on the Lord's day, going too or coming from the meetings, within two miles of the meeting house, shall pay twelve pence for every such default to the collonie's use."

Among the "Capital laws of the Colony of New Plymouth, revised and published by order of the General Court, in June, 1671," this pleasant little paragraph is found:

DEATH FOR SUNDAY OFFENCES.

"This court taking notice of great abuse, and many misdemeanours committed by divers persons in these many wayes, profaneing the Sabbath or Lord's day, to the great dishonour of God, reproach of Religion, and grief of the spirits of God's people, Do, therefore order, that whosoever shall profane the Lord's day, by doing unnecessary servile work, by unnecessary travailing or, by sports and recreations, he or they that so transgress, shall forfeit for every such default forty shillings, or be publicly whipt; but if it clearly appear that sin was proudly, presumptuously, and with a high hand committed, against the known command and authority of the blessed God, such a person therein despising and reproaching the Lord, shall be put to Death, or grievously punished at the judgment of the Court.—Numbers, 15: from 30 to 36 verse."

It ought to be apparent from the foregoing that there is even more logic than chance in the dubbing of these statutes, "Blue laws." The term "blue" was specifically applied to the upright, downright, uncompromising old Scotch Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red.

"Blue—dismal, depressed, despondent, hypochondriacal," is an up-to-date dictionary definition.

Even so conservative a commentator as Dr. Samuel M. Smucker in the preface to his collection of the "Earliest Statutes and Judicial Proceedings of the Colony of Connecticut," while paying tribute to the New England Puritans as "the same class of men who overturned the ancient monarchy of Britain," declares that these Blue laws "exceed in the minuteness of their detail and in the severity of their penalties the enactments which were adopted by the rest of the American colonies; nor are they equalled in those respects by the statutes and judicial decisions of any other community with which we are acquainted."

It is said by Peters in his "History of Connecticut," that these laws were the laws made by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies, and, as he says, "were very properly termed blue laws—i.e., bloody laws; "for," says he, "they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment, whipping, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue, and death.—Hinman's "Blue Laws of Connecticut."

PROF. WILLIAM JAMES says: "*The sway of alcohol over mankind is unquestionably due to its power to stimulate the mystical faculties of human nature usually crushed to earth by the cold facts and dry criticisms of the sober hour. It brings its votary from the chill periphery of things to the radiant core. It makes him for the moment one with truth. Not through mere perversity do men run after it. To the poor and unlettered it stands in the place of symphony concerts and literature.*"

Food also includes those bodies of a liquid character which are classed as beverages rather than as foods. All of these bodies have nutritive properties, although their chief value is conditional and social. That large class of food products, also, which is known as condiments, is properly termed food, since they not only possess nutritive properties, but through their condimental character promote digestion and by making the food more palatable secure to a higher degree the excellence of its social function. Beverages are those liquid food products which are more valued for their taste and flavor than actual nutritive value.
—DR. H. W. WILEY.

ENCOURAGING THE MOONSHINER.

**How Prohibition Has Revived An Ancient and Profitable Occupation
in the Southern States.**

By JOHN KIRK.

SUPPRESSED effectively for a long period, "moonshining" in Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina has been revived to such an enormous extent that the government has requisitioned its entire available force of revenue agents in those sections to be on constant duty for raiding expeditions. Seizures of "moonshine" stills are being made in Georgia at the rate of a hundred a month, and in other Southern States confiscations and arrests are crowding the Federal courts with contraband and prisoners. The record for last year was the largest ever known, but the indications already are that this year's will be even greater. If the seizures and arrests represented the scope of the entire illicit industry, the revenue officials might be able to entertain some hope of getting "moonshining" under control. But they despairingly admit that for every one seizure, numbers of plants are running undetected, and that as fast as they confiscate one still, two more will spring up to take its place.

This is certainly a serious development. To what can it be attributed? The people of the Southern States are not less law-abiding than those of their sister States. The revenue officials assert that the old picturesque institution of "moonshining" would not have revived and flourish as it never has before without some great impelling cause. This cause, they say, is the strict prohibition laws. "Moonshining," complains United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Royal E. Cabell, "has increased steadily, especially in those States where Statewide prohibition laws have been enacted." At first glance, this statement seems a contradiction. For a State to pass a severe, general prohibitory law would naturally appear to imply that the preponderant sentiment of the people was in favor of it. If such were the case, "moonshining" might exist sporadically, but it would not consecutively increase, nor would it command moral and practical popular support.

Impartial investigation, however, reveals that the revenue officials are speaking within the facts. When Georgia, Alabama,

and adjoining States passed prohibitory laws, it was not because the people suddenly became converted to the "dry" doctrines. As a matter of fact, the agitation for "dry" territory was confined to a proportionate few, but those few were well-organized, noisy, pushful, and daring. The great majority of the people smiled incredulously at the notion that prohibition laws could ever be passed. While they individually contented themselves with this comforting reflection, the anti-saloonists were extraordinarily active at the various capitals. They did not indulge in much moralizing, however. The one practical, telling argument that they used was that if prohibition came in it would take away from negroes and whites alike the opportunity of drinking, and thus remove the friction and race riots often disgracing the more disreputable parts of the cities.

But facts work out differently from theories. The moment the prohibitory laws were passed a stimulus was supplied to "moonshining" which it had lacked for years. Obviously, "moonshining" is not a romantic or quixotic affair. It is a cold, practical business proposition like any other business, qualified by the fact that it is outlawed, and that to incur its risks great profits must be in sight. At the time of the passage of the various prohibitory laws it had not been entirely stamped out. But it was found merely in isolated instances, and was conducted, not with a view to a general marketing of the illicit stuff, but purely for purposes of home consumption in the immediate neighborhood. There was no such profit as would encourage violation of the Federal laws, with the imminent probability of arrest and imprisonment. "Moonshine" whiskey sold at as low a price as \$1 and \$1.50 a gallon, which rates did not encourage a declining industry.

At present it is selling at \$4 to \$4.50 a gallon, and the market is so eager that enough contraband cannot be turned out to supply a waiting and thirsty constituency. The closing of the saloons made it necessary for those who craved alcoholic stimulants to secure them through whatever channel they could. The local breweries have been manufacturing a disguised product called "near beer," containing from one to three per cent. of alcohol, which has been retailed at soda-water fountains. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia declares that any beverage containing less than four per cent. of alcohol is not an intoxicant. But this has not satisfied those with an appetite for strong fluids. Everywhere in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina there is to be observed,

since the enforcement of prohibition, that particular popular attitude toward liquor which has so long been remarked in Maine. People who ordinarily would only occasionally think of imbibing have their attention sharply focussed upon getting a drink by reason of the very fact that the statutes forbid it. Evasion of the laws is considered quite an astute joke.

ATLANTA WELL SUPPLIED.

In Atlanta, for example, the principal city where, it was claimed, saloons incited race riots, there are now thirteen "locker" or social clubs, and the establishment of five more is under way. These places are nothing more or less than "blind tigers," embellished with a refined name and surroundings for the delectation of the better elements patronizing them. But there is not a slum quarter in the Southern prohibition States which does not have its quota of "blind tigers" or "boot-leggers." The whiskey thus sold is partly stuff imported by interstate express. By far the greater quantity of whiskey dispensed, however, is "moonshine," either made in the rural regions or in the towns and cities. The city population finds the express route an easy method of getting liquor; the rural towns, villages, and communities scorn the express method as superfluous. The rural regions have been supposed to be the stronghold of prohibition sentiment, but it is in that very territory that "moonshining" is flourishing most. The presence of churches only seems to add to the industry of the "moonshiners," as was evidenced at Benhill, Georgia, recently, when a "moonshine" still was found in operation a few steps away from the local Methodist Church. From the "moonshine" distilleries in the rural sections radiates an extensive business, carried on in various disguises. Itinerant dealers in dry-goods and groceries carry the whiskey on every road and into the cities. "Pocket peddlers," or "boot-leggers" do a rushing and profitable business, and a wink in a drug-store will often produce the desired fluid, if one be initiated.

A FLOURISHING TRADE.

However zealous the Federal revenue agents may be in confiscating and arresting, their work has had no effect in diminishing either the number of "moonshiners" or the quantity of the output. In 1909, 374 illicit stills were destroyed in North Carolina, and as many "moonshiners" were either fined or sent to prison or suffered both

penalties. All this punitive energy had not the slightest deterrent influence. Last year the revenue officers found 378 more illicit distilleries running industriously in North Carolina, and this year's number promises to be much greater. So enormous is the consumption of liquor in this theoretically "dry" State, and crime has so greatly increased, that Judge Denver H. Allen, when recently convening court at Wadesboro for the trial of criminal cases, pointed out to the grand jury: "I believe that you can try the criminal docket of any county in North Carolina, and you will find that eighty-five per cent. of the crimes are caused by whiskey. It is one of the greatest crime-producers, and causes more loss of property than any other." Scanning the batches of "moonshiners" brought into Charlotte by the Federal officers, no one would say that they look like criminals. In the dockets are not only men and women, but boys and girls, many of whom take their arrest facetiously, and are grievously astonished on being informed that they have been committing a crime.

In South Carolina the number of "moonshine" stills has increased in a direct ratio to the activity of the Federal agents. The destruction of 177 illicit stills in 1909 was succeeded by the establishment of 215 more which the revenue officers located last year. In 1909 the revenue men had a big year's work, smashing 231 "moonshine" plants in Alabama; last year they discovered 266 illicit producers. But of all the States, Georgia, however white it may be on the prohibitionists' map, is the blackest on that of the revenue department. Not less than 623 "moonshine" stills were detected and broken up in 1909. Last year 708 more were seized. The Federal Courts at Atlanta have been crowded with prisoners of both sexes and of all ages and conditions. There is such a demand for the contraband, and the profits are so inviting, that even boys go into the business.

The increase of "moonshining" is seriously troubling prohibition advocates. Hitherto they have contended that if Congress would pass a law forbidding the interstate transportation of liquors it would be impossible to get liquor into a prohibition State. But the great growth of illicit stills, they reluctantly admit, has given a bad blow to the force of this argument, and when the interstate liquor bill comes up for consideration at Washington soon, the situation will call forth some pertinent questions.—From *Harper's Weekly*.

THE BIBLE AND PROHIBITION.

BY A. W. PITZER, AUTHOR OF "CHRIST, THE TEACHER OF MEN."

[Dr. Pitzer is a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman who has retired on account of age, after being pastor of the Southern Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., for over forty years, and is now pastor emeritus of that church. I believe that his article presents the issue squarely and shows the foolish and dangerous position into which the Presbyterian Church has allowed itself to be placed in acceding to the demands of the prohibition element in that church.]

A WRITER in the Chicago University charges that the "Ethics of Jesus are defective, in failing to condemn as sinful the making or use of wine or strong drink."

A New England writer in the *Outlook* proclaims that the Decalogue is defective; and that another command should be added in these words: "Thou shalt not make or use wine or strong drink."

A large number of Protestant churches have banished wine from the Lord's Supper, and have made total abstinence a term of admission to the communion. I do not know how many churches have indorsed and advocated "prohibition" to this extent, but I do know that the number is very large. In the city of Washington, D. C., the churches using wine at the Lord's Supper were the exception, and were severely censured by the extremists for such use; and in some of the towns and country places, even in the South, the use of wine is no longer tolerated.

Prominent ministers do not hesitate to apologize for the "mistake" of our Lord in making wine for a marriage feast in Cana, or declare that "He would not do *now* what he did *then*: that conditions have changed."

Just before I left Washington, the pastor of one of the oldest and most prominent Methodist churches told me that he had just put his church on a solid abstinence and prohibition platform. I ventured to ask him if he would receive Jesus of Nazareth as a member? My question remains unanswered to this day.

The Anti-Saloon League and the Temperance Union have led in this crusade and have prepared the way for the coming of the tidal wave of prohibition. Many churches have with alacrity and zeal given aid and comfort to these organizations, and with many persons they are better than the church. It has come to pass that often when the church is opened the visitor is doubtful whether he

will hear the Glad Tidings proclaimed or a lecture on "Local Option or Statewide Prohibition."

The Chicago University man and the *Outlook* writer proceed on the assumption that the making, sale and use of wine or strong drink is sinful, and always and everywhere evil and only evil; that as God legislated against theft, adultery and murder, so he should have legislated against the making and use of wine and strong drink; that the Decalogue should be amended by adding: "Thou shalt not make or use wine or strong drink." It is not enough that the Bible condemns in the most explicit terms intemperance and drunkenness, even excluding the drunkard from the kingdom of heaven; not enough that the New Testament condemns intemperance in the use of any and all things; this is not enough; the moral law is incomplete, and the ethics of Jesus imperfect.

The temperance, self-control, moderation, inculcated and enjoined in the Bible, is insufficient for the prohibitionists of the Church and the *Outlook*. They would brand as criminals and sinners the woman who made wine of her grapes, the physician who gave brandy to the sick, the Christian who drank wine at the Supper; not only brand, but punish with fine and imprisonment all who do such things.

For when you add to the Decalogue the command, "Thou shalt not make or use wine or strong drink," this new law must have a penalty, and the police power of the State must be invoked to punish the wrongdoer. Prohibition does not and cannot stop short of this, and multitudes of men, women and children are rushing with frantic haste in this direction.

The Bible knows nothing of the "two wines" so often spoken of in these days, the good and the bad wine, but it does speak of two uses of the same wine, the good use, and the bad use. The "two-wine theory" is a recent "find," and has been found wanting. Having examined with the Hebrew and Greek concordances every place in the Scriptures where the words occur, I hesitate not to say that the Bible itself knows not of two wines, the good and the bad, but only of two uses, the good and the bad. Among the "good uses" note these, viz.:

Gen. xxvii:28—God's blessing on Jacob. "God gave thee plenty of grain and new wine."

Ex. xxiv:40—Jehovah's requirement. "Of the fourth of an hin of wine for a drink offering" in the Tabernacle and Temple.

Lev. xxvii; Neu. xviii; Deu. xiv—Jehovah's exaction of the tithe of all the products of the land, including vineyards and wine for the Priest, the Levites, and the worship of the Sanctuary.

Neh. v:18—There was prepared for Nehemiah, "and once in ten days stores of all sorts of wine."

Ps. civ: 15—The Psalmist thanks God for his gift of wine and oil.

Prov. xxxi:6—God's command to give strong drink to the man ready to perish.

Jer. xlviii:33—God's punishment of Moab. "I have caused the wine to fail."

Matt. xi:19; Luke vii—What Christ says of Himself: The Son of Man came eating and drinking.

I. Tim. v:23—Paul's advice to Timothy to use a little wine for his infirmities.

It is true that these Scriptures and these gifts of God can be wrested and misused, and so can all of God's gifts to man. Salvation by grace, not by works, can be perverted into antinomianism; predestination into fatalism; Christ crucified into a saviour of death; but this does not justify us in failing to declare the whole word of God that liveth and abideth forever.

The moral law is as perfect now as it was when first given by Jehovah on the burning Mount; and the Ethics of Jesus abide in undiminished vigor and perfection; for like Him, they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.—From the *Crown*, Newark, N. J.

Prohibition has been on trial in Maine for fifty-four years. That is plenty long enough for it to have demonstrated its benefits and won the support of all intelligent people. It has not done so. It is not the best solution of the liquor problem. It has failed in Maine as it has failed in every other New England State, and as it will fail eventually wherever it is tried. It is time that Maine threw it out and got a better and a wiser law, more consistent with the reasonable liberties of responsible men and the needs of cities, and less conducive to law-breaking, secret drinking and the substitution of the worst possible beverages for others not so bad.—LIFE.

THE TAVERN IN HISTORY.

An Institution That Has Made for Liberty and Civilization.

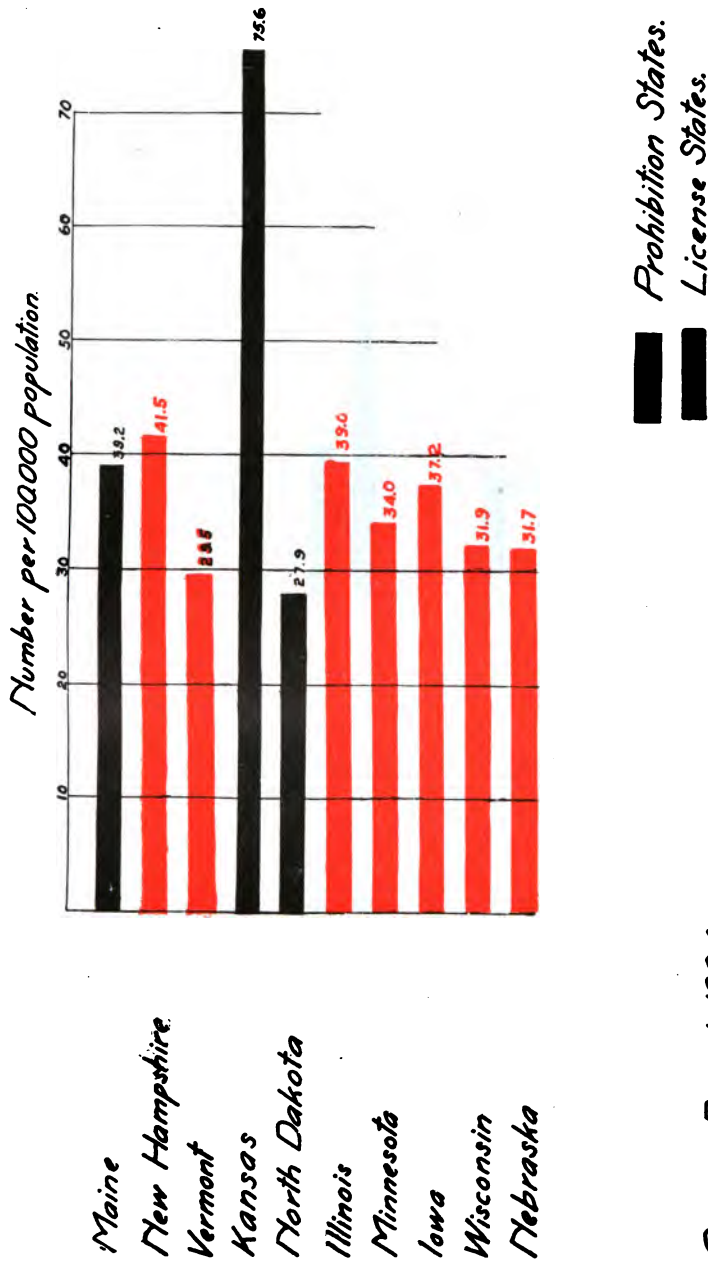
WE had occasion a year or two ago to visit a small country town where several public-houses were scheduled previous to being closed under the Licensing Act. It was impossible to defend the continuance of the licenses. The high road which ran through the lower part of the town was well provided with inns for the passing traveller. These condemned inns, nine or ten in number, were all in a side street leading to a church at the top of the hill. We inquired of a local antiquary, an enthusiast on the subject of inns, whether he could account for the existence of so many in a situation apparently ill-adapted for a prosperous trade, and received a surprising explanation.

"They loved God in these days," muttered the old gentleman, with a sigh of regret, "and loving God each man loved his brother also. In the church they learnt the mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven; the public-house gave them the opportunity of realizing the Kingdom of Heaven in the practice of brotherly love. It is a survival of the early Christian age. In the good old days men did not go into a public-house to drown their wits in gin, but to buy each other good wholesome ale in Christian fellowship. And as every man went to church, of course, there had to be many ale-houses!"

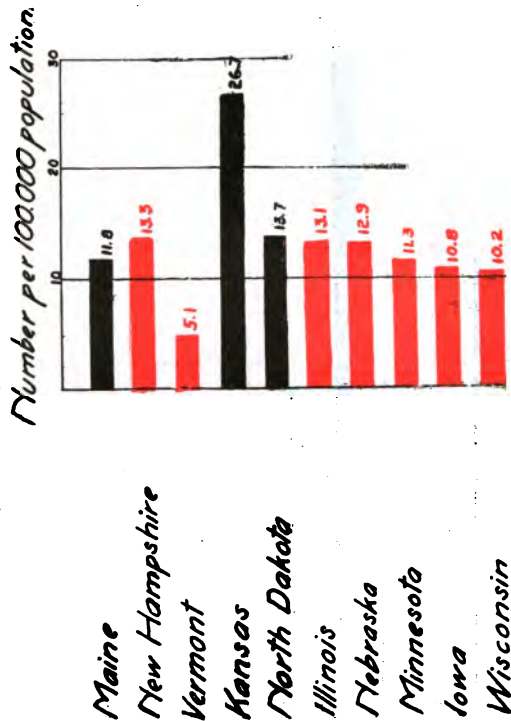
Allowing for our good friend's flamboyant enthusiasm, there is an element of truth in his contention. Wherever there is a church we may be certain of finding an old inn hard by. In pre-reformation times, the Church, while not exactly countenancing the ale-house, looked not sourly on drinking customs when indulged in with discretion. The training of the character in self-restraint is a great ideal of the Catholic Church. The alternation of festival and fast is one integral feature of the process. Fasting alone is insufficient. Continual abstinence results in self-mutilation; and appetite is merely distorted thereby. It is a great secret of the higher life that where there is no temptation there can be no victory. And so the Church enjoined on our forefathers the duty of feasting heartily and fasting conscientiously each in its due season.

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Number of Persons Per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons for Offenses Against Property in Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904



Number of Persons Per 100,000 of Population Committed to Prisons for Offenses Against the Person in Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904



■ *Prohibition States.*
■ *License States.*

U.S. Census Report 1904.

WHERE MEN AS BROTHERS MEET.

But we usually know the English inn by a much nobler name—a name which carries us back to an age many generations before there were any manorial lords to the tribal chief, and beyond the tribal chieftain to the common dwelling of our Aryan forefathers. We generally refer to it as “the public-house.” It is the one secular place of resort where we can all forget our social differences; where millionaire and pauper, nobleman and navvy can hod-nob together on equal ground, if they care to do so. The public-house opens its doors to every well-behaved citizen without distinction of persons. It is the abiding witness to the common brotherhood of man. For the public-house is not merely an institution to provide lodging and refreshment for the individual wayfarer, nor yet a shop for the sale of certain specific liquids; it is a place where men can meet to entertain each other, and converse with their fellow men on equal terms. As such it is hateful to the sectary, who would fain see men sorted out into exclusive coteries for the airing of their own opinions and class grievances.

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THE SIGN OF THE BULL.

Whenever we come across an inn bearing the sign of the BULL it is worth while to inquire whether there was formerly a religious house in the neighborhood. We have examined into the history of upwards of a hundred “BULLS,” and even where definite proof has not been forthcoming, the circumstantial evidence has always been sufficient to arouse suspicion. It is especially a common sign in connection with a nunnery. Thus the inns of this name at Dartford, Barking, and Malling, all three very ancient, belonged to the local abbeys. At Hythe, on the Medway, a manor of Malling Abbey, there is a BULL INN; and another at Theale in Berkshire, which was the property of the prioress of Goring.

In deeds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries relating to the BULL at Barking, this house is referred to as “*tectum vel hospitium vocatum le bole*.” “Bole” is the old French equivalent of the Latin BULLE, a seal from which it is clear that no bovine connection is implied by the sign, but merely that the inn was licensed under the seal of the Abbey.

A FAMOUS INN.

A monastic inn far exceeding in world-wide fame all others, is that TABARD INN in the Borough, whence five hundred years ago thirty merry pilgrims set forth on a spring-time morning on their three days' journey along the old Walting Street to Canterbury. The TABARD was a speculation of the Abbot of Hyde, Winchester, and no doubt a profitable one, for its landlords were always men of character and substance who would attract guests of good class. Harry Bailey, Chaucer's friend, represented Southwark in two successive Parliaments, and another landlord, William Rutton, sat in Parliament for East Grinstead in 1529. Built in 1307, together with a hotel for the clergy of the monastery, it remained in much the same condition as when Chaucer sang its praises until about 1602. The stone-colored wooden gallery, in front of which hung a picture of the Canterbury Pilgrimage, attributed to Blake, and the so-called "Pilgrim's room" were probably of this period. The rest was rebuilt after the great fire at Southwark, 1676.

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CRADLE OF THE TRADE UNION.

Only one refuge remained for the oppressed workmen—the inn, which for centuries was to be the place where he could hold these more or less illegal meetings with his comrades. In the houses of call for artisans, the workers discussed their grievances, hatched conspiracies and strikes, or devised less drastic methods for the betterment of their condition. At Kidderminster there is an inn called THE HOLD BLAISE, after the patron of weavers; another, BISHOP BLAISE, exists in the heart of the City of London, in New Inn Yard. The Boar's Head, by the way, was a commonly accepted emblem of St. Blaise. Many ST. CRISPINS or JOLLY CRISPINS survive to represent the shoemaker. St. Hugh was another patron of the shoe trade, and there was once a ST. HUGH'S BONES in Clare Market. SIMON THE TANNER is an old house in Long Lane, Bermondsey. A later age absurdly renamed inns frequented by the laboring class as THE WEAVERS' ARMS, CARPENTERS' ARMS, BRICKLAYERS' ARMS, etc., etc. These inns, a common occurrence in every large town, are often of old foundation, and incidentally commemorate the fact that in the public-house it was that the wage-earners first learnt the art of combination for their own betterment. Here the earliest trade unions found a welcome

and a home, with which many of their successors are still content. The club room at the inn was the cradle of the Friendly Societies. The Freemasons have given name to a whole series of taverns. All the numerous and generally well managed benefit societies on the pattern of the Foresters, Hearts of Oak and Odd Fellows owe their very existence to the public-house.

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BEER A STAFF OF LIFE.

We have shown how the old English inn grew up almost always under some local authority—either the lord of the manor, the monastery, or the parish—and its conduct was regulated by legal enactments from the reign of Henry II onwards. The ale-house, on the contrary, might conduct its business as its owner pleased, subject only to the natural laws of supply and demand. Every householder was free to brew either for his own consumption or for sale, the one condition being that his liquor was wholesome and good. Among the crimes that incurred the punishment of the ducking-stool in the city of Chester during the Saxon times was that of brewing bad beer.

In every manor there was held annually the assize of bread and ale, the two staple articles of diet which it was essential should be pure and of good quality. "Bread, the staff of life, and beer, life itself," not unknown as a motto on the sign-boards, is a saying that has come down to us from a prehistoric period. And modern science, as it seems, is inclined to endorse the maxim. Good old-fashioned wheaten and rye bread, made from the whole flour from which only the coarser brans had been sifted, built up the stamina of our forefathers. Their chief drink was ale brewed from barley or oaten malt. The small proportion of alcohol served as a vehicle for the organic phosphates necessary for the sustenance of strong nerves, while the ferment of the malt helped to digest the starch granules in the bread. Bread and ale are still the main diet of our laboring-classes—but alas! stale, finely-sifted flour contains a very poor allowance of gluten, and chemically produced saccharine is destitute of phosphates. O, that our modern legislators would revive the assize of bread and ale!

In *Arnold's Chronicle*, published by Pynson, about 1521, the following receipt for making beer is given: "Ten quarters of malt, two quarters of wheat, two quarters of oats, and eleven poundes of hoppys, to make eleven barrells of single beer." Hops only came into

use about the reign of Henry VII; previously, ivy berries, heath or spice had been used as a flavoring for ale. Leonard Maskall, of Plumpton, a writer on gardening in the reign of Henry VIII, has the credit of acclimatizing the hop-plant. He is also said to have first introduced carp in the moat at Plumpton Place. Hence the rhyme of which many versions are given:

*Hops, heresy, carp and beer,
Came into England, all in one year.*

However, hops are mentioned as an adulterant in ale in a statute of Henry VI; and about the same time mention of beer occurs in the accounts of Syon Nunnery, which were kept in English.

Every inn, large or small, once possessed its own brew-house, and although wholesale breweries were established about the time of the Flemish immigration, at the end of the fourteenth century, home-brewed ale was commonly on draught fifty or sixty years ago. The WHITE HORSE at Pleshy, that village that boasts of knowing neither a teetotaller nor a drunkard, relied entirely on its home-brewed liquors up to within the last ten years, and the apparatus wherein they were prepared remains for the student of old methods to examine.

Home-brewed ale is still more commonly to be met with in some districts than many suppose. Even in the neighborhood of the greatest brewery town in the world, Burton-on-Trent, there are small inns which rely upon their own brewing for the best of their ale.

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BETTER ERA DAWNING.

In Spain, as in Germany, the inn or the tavern is regarded as an essential element of civic life, not as a place to be discouraged and despised. A century or two ago all good and respectable Britons avoided the theatre, and the drama in England became a byword for immorality and licentiousness. A better spirit arose; churchmen and ladies of refinement interested themselves in the theatre; the ban was removed, and now we can take our sisters, cousins and aunts to see an English play without fear of incurring their reproaches. Perchance, also, a new era may await the public-house, and its value as an educative and steadying influence on the democracy will be understood.

We live in the midst of a period when great revolutionary changes are impending. Never before has a struggle for existence

among the masses been so keenly felt, or the cruel differences of opportunity of rich and poor so widely ventilated. Class privilege and hereditary endowment seem alike destined for the melting-pot. What will emerge none can tell. We have shown how in previous ages, whenever there were great political or social changes, the tavern played its part. Within the doors of the public-house all men are brethren. There alone class can meet class and discuss their difficulties freely and even dispassionately. Society has too long left the lower orders to estimate the advantage of culture opportunity. The venerable house of call, bequeathed to us by the ages, beckons all to come within its kindly shelter, out of the storms of class hatred and political prejudice. Churlish and short-sighted indeed will those be who reject the invitation.—From "*Old Country Inns*," by Maskell & Gregory, Pitman & Sons, London, England.

I believe that the motive which leads men to drink is one of the best and not of a lowly nature, as is the prevailing opinion. When a man takes alcoholic liquor he does not do so from a desire to satisfy his animal nature, but he wants an enlargement of his conscious self, he desires to live the larger life and to live a life that is at least a bit better, and one that is on a higher plane and above the ordinary cares of life, and to reach this plane they drink.—RABBI FINESHRIBER.

GOETHE remarked in his old age that he had consumed some tens of thousands bottles of wine during his lifetime—yet his mind did not seem to be impaired thereby.

DRESDEN'S GREAT EXHIBITION.

Beer, a Great Part of the International Hygiene Show.

THE recent Congress of the German Brewers' Association was held simultaneously with the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden. The Brewing Industry was represented in the Food Pavilion of the Exhibition, in spite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the German teetotalers to prevent this *official recognition of beer as a hygienic factor*. The exposition was partly technical, partly artistic. The science of beer manufacturing, the dietetic value and the history of beer as a national beverage were convincingly set forth in pictures and apparatus. There were machines and models, partly in action, as well as botanical, chemical and biological laboratories. Beer brewing, it seems, is not confined to man. There are beer brewing animals and beer brewing trees. And if we may trust the various tables calculated by expert mathematicians, beer brewing seems to be one of the healthiest of professions. Only smiths and butchers seem to enjoy a more robust health than workers in breweries. Thus, in a period of ten years the average number of deaths per thousand among members of the various trades insured against disease in Berlin was 24.33. The average among house painters was about 67, among weavers 62, whereas the brewers can point proudly to an average of only 14.33.

The hygienic value of beer was discussed at the Brewers' Congress and at the meetings of various chemical societies. Professor Dr. Rosemann, the distinguished chemist, declares that no proof has been brought forward so far that the moderate use of alcohol is harmful to adults. "Alcohol," he asserts, "is an extremely effective, and therefore dangerous, but if properly used, valuable agent." He calls attention to an important fact neglected by psychologists who condemn alcohol on the strength of experiments in the laboratory. The average man consumes this alcohol in a pleasing environment, which increases the pleasantly stimulating action. We take delight in the aroma and in the color of a beverage and in the company of those who participate with us. Our enjoyment in the most precious wine would be materially affected if we had to pour it from coffee cups. It is important to take these circumstances into consideration in order to realize the difficulty of measuring experimentally the

effect of alcohol as it is ordinarily consumed. There is a great difference, if one empties a bottle of Rhine wine with good companions in congenial surroundings, or when one swallows down the same amount of alcohol, diluted with water, with the possible addition of some artificial flavoring substance, in a chemical laboratory.

The chemist and the brewers likewise admit that practically the food value of alcohol and even of beer, in spite of its nourishing additions, is inconsiderable. The quantity necessary to nourish the system would be so large as to act as a poison. The same may, however, be said of other foods. Salt is recognized as a standard food. Yet we recently read of a girl who died after consuming half a pound of this valuable foodstuff. The conclusion seems to be generally accepted, however, that "alcohol inhibits disagreeable sensations of a purely psychical nature and emphasizes the pleasant sensations." This is called scientifically "Euphoria"—well being. "At the right time, and in the right measure," to quote Professor Rosemann again, "this characteristic action is conducive to bodily and mental recreation."

The Hygiene Exhibition was formally opened by the King of Saxony in person. At the opening meeting of the Brewers' Congress the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance were both represented. The Mayor of Dresden appeared in person to convey the good will of the city of Dresden to the assembled brewers. When, at the end of these sessions, the brewers chartered several boats to take them and their guests down the river Elbe, the entire shore for several miles was illuminated at night in their honor. There were Bengalic fires in various colors, salutes fired from guns, shadow dances and torches. Among the buildings thus festively arrayed was one of the royal castles. This would seem to prove that the small but virulent prohibition party has not yet been able to shake the faith of the German people and its statesmen in the beneficial effect of the traditional beverage.

LEARNED MEN DISCUSS BEER.

Privy Councilor Prof. Dr. M. Delbrueck, in a lecture delivered before the brewers, outlined the cultural as well as the hygienic mission of beer. The German national beverage, he maintained, is the healthiest of health drinks. He called attention to four dioramic pictures at the Hygiene Exhibition by Prof. Zeno Diemer, of Munich, illustrating the historical development of beer from the

days of Tacitus to the period of William II. He dwelt at length on the importance of the biological and chemical laboratory work to which we owe the possibility of obtaining in beer an absolutely pure natural product. We may speak to-day, not merely of a "technique" but of "a science of brewing." The processes involved in the fermentation of beer have been mastered and modified by such minds as Hermbstaedt, Schwann, Kuetzing and Liebig. The names of Pasteur, Brefeld, Hansen and Buchner also appear prominently in the history of beverages.

The beer that Tacitus knew was sour and kindred to wine. Beer in those days, as is shown in one of the pictures referred to above by Professor Zeno Diemer, was made by heating stones which were then thrown into the mash collected in pits dug into the ground. It is possible that the ancient Germans may have known the use of malt. It is not unlikely that they extracted yeast from the honey of bees. The old national epic of the Finns, "Kalewala," relates how honey was sought to bring about the fermentation of the golden brew of Gambrinus. In the old days the bard and the priest were, no doubt, the chief brewers. Subsequently, the church took the brewing of beer, with other pagan customs, into its all-embracing arms.

Professor Diemer's second picture shows an emperor receiving a stein of foaming beer out of the hands of a monk in front of a monastery. In the background are waving hops and barley fields. Malt has become the chief ingredient of beer, and hop has taken the place of acid. Beer has lost the sour taste that made it a humble relative of wine. In the celebrated White Beer of Berlin we still have, though transfigured, the beer of the ancient Germans. As early as 1071 a holy woman, Saint Hildegarde, speaks of hops as a necessary ingredient, and preservative of beer. Two hundred years later hops were already exported from Germany to other countries. Then followed a period of comparative decline, until Bavarian methods of fermentation and other modern discoveries made beer the most important drink on both sides of the ocean.

Germany spends to-day seventeen hundred million marks for beer, eleven hundred and seventy-five for milk, and five hundred and thirty for coffee. The consumption of beer per capita is annually 240 liters for Belgium, 150 for Great Great Britain, 120 for Germany, and 110 in the United States. As a general rule it may be deduced from statistics that those countries which drink the

largest amounts of beer consume the smallest amounts of alcohol. We must of course except countries where liquor equally shares the sway of beer. But obviously the only way of combating alcoholic excesses is to encourage the consumption of the healthier beverage. One of the chief beneficial factors in beer, according to Prof. Delbrueck, is the presence of carbonic acid. The present century has introduced gigantic machinery, by which beer is produced on a tremendous scale, but its essential nature has not been altered.

Prof. Diemer's third picture illustrates the harmless beer gardens of the so-called "Biedermeier" epoch, and the fourth diorama brings out the æsthetic features of a colossal modern brewery. We see the yard of a large modern brewery, hot vapors and glowing copper vessels, topped by a setting sun. The sky-scraper has found its singers and painters—why not the brewery?

HYGIENIC VALUE OF BEER.

The human body (to cite again our authority, Prof. Delbrueck) utilizes 99 per cent. of the energy contained in alcohol. The hygienic importance of beer is most evident, however, when it is necessary to find a substitute for drinking water which may be impure or otherwise chemically deleterious. The boiling process has destroyed all injurious germs in the water used by the brewer. Scientific fermentation prohibits the entry of new and harmful fungi. The yeast has absorbed the unstable carbohydrates and the albuminous matter subject to decomposition which are contained in the extract of barley, or has transformed them, chemically, into alcohol and carbonic acid. It is this transformation that makes the liquid barley extract possible as a drink, because barley extract as well as fruit juices in their original form contain too much unfermented sugar to be directly available for drinking purposes. Whereas water contains only salts of lime, magnesia, etc., often in an unfavorable ratio and sometimes even in a composition injurious to health, beer introduces into the organism these substances properly correlated, and, in addition, valuable potash and phosphorus—i.e., elements of nutritive value.

The yeast not only absorbs, but it also yields certain elements which increase the dietetic value of beer. Chief among the latter are the enzymes, the carriers of all metabolistic processes in the living organism. Malt also possesses enzymatic energies, but yeast is most powerfully endowed in this direction. The nourishing

powers of yeast, Prof. Delbrueck goes on to say, are equal to those of such artificial foods as Somatose and Sanatogen. Yeast moreover possesses certain healing powers, and it is not unlikely that these powers are transferred to the beer. Under certain circumstances beer may be regarded as possessing a distinctly medical value. It remains yet to be investigated what part must be attributed to the antiseptic qualities of the hop, in this connection.

Neither the chemist nor the biologist aims to produce artificial beer, a notion long since exploded. His one object is to assist and to regulate fermentation. His efforts have made it possible, however, to produce beer so cheaply, that as a popular drink it can never be replaced by expensive sparkling waters. "Beer," concludes the learned Councilor, "cannot be manufactured—it grows; there are no beer factories, there are only breweries. Beer is a truly popular hygienic drink. Such it has been and always will be, because it is a natural product."—From the *Rundschau-Zweier Welten*

(The German Current Literature.)

Let us become more hedonistic, learn to live and not imagine in our hideous rush after cash that we will be prepared to live when we get it. By that time we will have forgotten how. Contrary to popular impression, poets seldom become insane, while mathematicians and trust magnates frequently do. I am inclined to believe, with Prof. Munsterberg, that alcohol in small quantities constitutes a comparatively harmless antidote to the excitements and strain of our civilization and friction and pressure of our economic system.—DR. RALPH REED.

THOMAS A'KEMPIS: "*The business of life is to overcome self, and to daily obtain a greater mastery over self.*"

DRINK FOR THE NATIONS.

Production, Consumption and Revenue in this Country and in Europe.

INTO these three comprehensive categories is divided a mass of information and statistics relating to the drink trade of all the principal nations, which has been issued by order of the House of Commons, under the title, "Alcoholic Beverages, 1909." As a matter of fact, the return covers a much longer period than is indicated by the title, for in the majority of cases figures are given for the quinquennial period from 1905, from which one is enabled to make instructive comparisons and deductions. To the unwary, however, and those apt to pin their faith to statistics, we would utter a word of warning. Paradoxical as it may seem, there is nothing so convincing, and at the same time so misleading, as figures. Take, for instance, the consumption of beer per head in Germany and in England. In 1909, the figure for the former country is returned at 22.0 gallons and for the latter at 26.2 gallons, inviting the conclusion that the English are heavier beer drinkers than the Teutons. Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth. In parts of Germany the consumption per head is considerable more than twice the quantity given for the whole Empire, notably in Bavaria, where it is no less than 50.6 gallons, and in Baden and Wurtemberg, which each returns 32.1 gallons per head. We quote this merely as an instance of the misimpression that may arise from a too casual study of statistics of this character.

The principal producing countries are Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and in 1909 they were responsible respectively for 1,425, 1,456 and 1,184 million gallons. In the case of Germany and the United Kingdom, these figures are a decrease on those for 1905, when the respective totals were 1,509 and 1,219 million gallons. The United States, on the other hand, in the quinquennial period, increased her output by 177 million gallons, and at the present time it is unofficially estimated that she leads the world in beer production, Germany now taking second place, with the United Kingdom third. Austria, Belgium, France, and Russia follow in the order named. The British Colonies are far below the level of the other countries, though they are responsible for a very

respectable aggregate output, the Australian Commonwealth as a whole producing between 45 and 50 million gallons, Canada nearly 40 million, New Zealand about nine, and South Africa, so far as can be ascertained, some $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.

Perhaps the most interesting among the huge mass given are the figures relating to consumption. With the exception of Belgium, which in 1906 had a *per capita* consumption of no less than 50.4 gallons, reduced, however, in 1909, to 46.0 gallons, the United Kingdom leads the rest of the world with a consumption of 26.2 gallons, Germany coming next with 22.0 gallons; but, as we have said, this figure gives no idea of the large consumption of beer in particular portions of the German Empire, and from which the Germans have gained the reputation of being the heaviest beer drinkers in the world. Denmark has a consumption of nearly 20 gallons per head, and then follow the United States, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden, with an average consumption per head ranging from 12.8 to 16.8 gallons. The British self-governing Dominions, while producing the smallest quantity of beer, also have the distinction of being the smallest consumers. Australia is credited with 11 gallons per head, and New Zealand with under 10 gallons. In Canada the figure is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; and in the Union of South Africa it amounts to less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; but in this case, at any rate, we imagine the black population must have been included in the calculations, although, unfortunately the return gives no definite information on this point.

If we turn to spirits, we find the principal Colonies actually leading the Mother Country. In 1909, the consumption of spirits per head exceeded in New Zealand, in Australia, and in Canada that of the United Kingdom. The difference is quite small, the figure for this country being 0.70 gallons, for Canada 0.81 for Australia 0.78 and for New Zealand, 0.74 gallons. Nevertheless, one point at least is clear, that prohibition and local option, however much they may check the beer consumption (if at all), have no apparent diminishing effect on the consumption of spirits. On the contrary, it is extremely probable that the high spirit consumption in the Colonies is the direct product of the repressive legislation, spirits being at once the most convenient and the most potent form of secret drinking, and the temperate habits of the consumers suffer correspondingly. Moreover, in comparing the consumption of beer in the various countries, an accurate idea of their drinking habits can be obtained only if the size of the spirit consumption be also taken into account.

As an example of a large beer-drinking country, consuming comparatively little spirits, the United Kingdom stands out pre-eminently, her spirit consumption of 0.70 gallons being far below that of the principal Continental countries and the United States. Denmark is the largest consumer of spirits, with 2.29 gallons per head, and she also has the high beer rate of 20 gallons per head; while next in order are Hungary with 1.85; Germany, 1.48; Austria, 1.41; Netherlands, 1.39; France, 1.33; Sweden, 1.33; the States, 1.23; Russia, 1.15; and Belgium, 1.08 gallons per head. Only in three countries is the consumption of spirits lower than in the United Kingdom, viz., in Norway with 0.57, Italy with 0.43, and Bulgaria with 0.11 gallons per head. A tendency to increase her consumption of spirits is discernible in Germany, but in the majority of the countries given, notably in Belgium, the last quinquennial period has witnessed a marked falling off. In regard to Great Britain, it should be remembered that the figures quoted are unaffected by the increased duty on spirits, being in respect of 1909 and the four years prior to that year, but the enormously diminished consumption here during the past two years would probably send the United Kingdom to the bottom of the list in relation to other countries.

A good idea of the comparative extent to which the State relies on the much-maligned liquor trade for national revenue all over the world, is afforded by that part of the return dealing with the revenue from alcoholic beverages. In Great Britain the trade, if not the general public, is fully aware of its large contribution to the national exchequer. In this return for the quinquennial period 1905-1909 it is given at 23 per cent. of the whole, or 35 millions sterling. Russia takes even a higher percentage, viz., 26 per cent., this being equivalent to a total revenue from wine, beer and spirits in that country of no less than 77 millions; while the United States takes from the trade 25 per cent., the actual contribution there being 43 millions sterling. Of all the countries listed, Germany is the greatest surprise, for in that country a paternal Government derives only 4 per cent. of the total revenue from this source, although this figure is likely to be increased as the result of the new taxes on beer, spirits and sparkling wines imposed in 1909. In other countries, the respective contributions from alcoholic liquors range from 16 per cent. in the Netherlands, down to 2 per cent. in Italy and Servia. In the Colonies, Canada leads the way with 16 per cent., followed by Newfoundland with 9 per cent., and Australia and New Zealand with 8 per cent.

each. Compared with any other country than Russia and the United States, the revenue derived from alcoholic beverages in the United Kingdom is abnormally high, but other conditions being taken into consideration, it is claimed that in no country are the financial imposts on the trade so severe or so crushing in their application as in the British Isles.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF BEER IN 1910.

The production of beer throughout the world, according to the annual estimate published by "Gambrinus," the Austrian trade journal, increased about 2,085,120 hectoliters (1,747,330 U. S. barrels) in 1910, as compared to the production in 1909, the grand total being given as 302,977,046 hectoliters (253,894,764 U. S. barrels), a figure which is known to be too high, as the production in the countries outside of Europe and the United States is generally over-estimated by the statisticians of "Gambrinus." However, we give their figures for what they are worth:

United States: 72,226,607 hectoliters (61,535,896 U. S. barrels); Canada and South America, 26,000,000 hectoliters—and about 9,000,000 hectoliters for Australia, India, Africa, Japan, China, etc., or about 107,000,000 hectoliters (89,666,000 U. S. barrels) for all countries outside of Europe.

German Empire: 64,491,824 hectoliters (54,044,148 U. S. barrels), a decrease of 6,198,268 hectoliters (5,194,148 U. S. barrels) as compared to the preceding calendar year; the figures for the various states being as follows: German Beer-Tax Union, 38,363,121 hl.; Bavaria, 18,254,211 hl.; Wurttemberg, 3,397,900 hl.; Baden 3,186,197 hl.; Alsace-Lorain, 1,290,395 hl.

England: 56,486,000 hectoliters (47,320,240 U. S. barrels.)

Austria-Hungary: 23,048,239 hectoliters (19,314,424 U. S. barrels), an increase of 1,038,731 hectoliters; the production in the dependencies being: Bohemia, 9,783,700 hl.; Nether Austria, 3,574,333 hl.; Moravia, 1,805,460 hl.; Galicia, 1,437,419 hl.; Styria, 1,033,338 hl.; Upper Austria, 1,021,066 hl.; Silesia, 614,850 hl.; Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 526,996 hl.; Salzburg, 428,278 hl.; Bucowina, 125,831 hl.; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 116,996 hl.; Austrian Dalmatia and Trieste, 89,624 hl.; Carniola, 74,369 hl.; and Hungary, 2,185,402 hectoliters.

Belgium: 16,000,000 hectoliters (13,404,000 U. S. barrels).
France: 15,400,000 hectoliters (12,905,000 U. S. barrels).
Russia: 8,800,000 hectoliters (7,374,400 U. S. barrels).
Sweden: 2,800,000 hectoliters (2,346,400 U. S. barrels).
Switzerland: 2,600,000 hectoliters (2,178,800 U. S. barrels).
Denmark: 2,578,397 hectoliters (1,956,686 U. S. barrels).
Holland: 1,800,000 hectoliters (1,508,400 U. S. barrels).
Italy: 567,186 hectoliters (455,101 U. S. barrels).
Norway: 440,000 hectoliters (368,720 U. S. barrels).
Spain: 340,000 hectoliters (284,920 U. S. barrels).
Roumania: 190,400 hectoliters (159,555 U. S. barrels).
Bulgaria: 165,000 hectoliters (137,270 U. S. barrels).
Servia: 96,000 hectoliters (80,448 U. S. barrels).
Turkey: 92,000 hectoliters (77,096 U. S. barrels).
Greece: 88,000 hectoliters (73,744 U. S. barrels).

Number of breweries: Throughout the world, 29,292, as compared to 30,752 in 1909; in Germany, 13,186, a decrease of 1,684; America, Australia, etc., 2,090; England, 4,394; Belgium, 3,349; France, 3,263; Austria-Hungary, 1,267; a decrease of 22; Holland, 462; Denmark, 344; Russia, 320; Sweden, 220; Switzerland, 160; Italy, 93; Spain and Norway, 41 each; Roumania and Bulgaria, 18 each; Greece, 10; Servia, 9; Turkey, 3.

As far as the per capita of population consumption of beer is concerned, Bavaria still leads the parade with 283 liters per annum; then follow: Salzburg with 230 liters; Belgium, 220; Baden, 160; Wurttemberg, 153; Bohemia, 150; Upper Austria, 125; England, 119; Denmark, 105; Nether Austria, 99; German Beer-Tax Union, 91; America, etc., 77; Switzerland, 76; Moravia, 73; Styria, and Alsace-Lorain, 70 each; Carniola, 66; Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 56; Sweden, 51; France, 36; Holland, 29; Norway and Galicia, 19 each; Bucowina, 17; Hungary, 11; Austrian Dalmatia and Trieste, 7; Russia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 6 each; Bulgaria, 4; Greece, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Roumania and Servia, 3 each; Spain and Italy, 2 each, and Turkey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ liters per capita.

The grand total of taxes paid by the brewers throughout the world is estimated at 2,126,929,478 Austrian kroners (\$431,776,674); the various countries collecting taxes from brewers as follows: America, etc., 580,000,000 kroners; Germany, 182,172,032 kr., an

increase of 47,642,754 kr. as compared to the preceding year; Austria-Hungary, 89,677,730 kr., an increase of 4,497,675 kr.; Russia, 45,000,000 kr.; Belgium, 17,300,000 kr.; France, 14,379,180 kr.; Denmark, 8,390,396 kr.; Italy, 7,566,140 kr.; Roumania, 3,400,000 kr.; Holland, 2,400,000 kr.; Servia, 1,800,000 kr.; Spain, 1,500,000 kr.; Norway, 1,200,000 kr.; Sweden, 800,000 kr.; Bulgaria, 610,000 kr.; Greece, 400,000 kr.; Turkey, 200,000; and Switzerland is still the only happy and sensible country in this world where brewers are not taxed by their national government.

WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.

The *American Grocer* gives the subjoined table, showing the annual consumption of alcoholic liquors in this country for the last ten years:

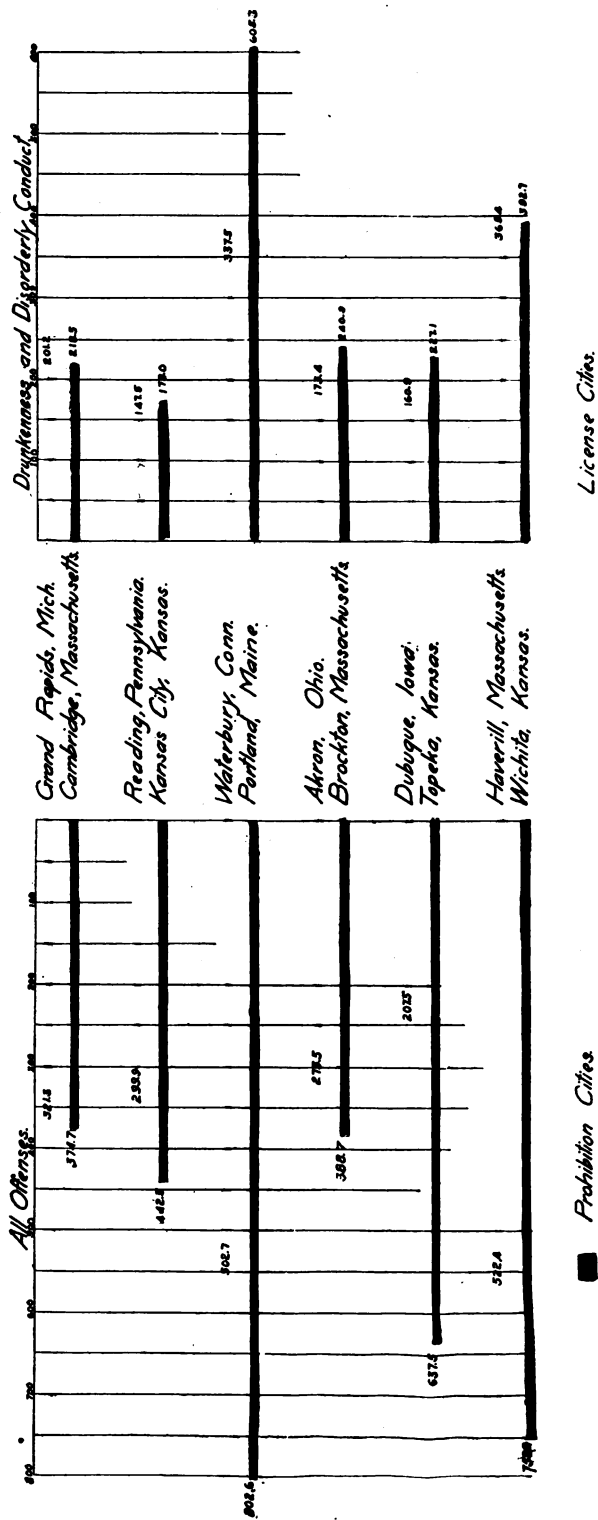
	Spirits	Wines	Beers	Total
1901	1.31	.36	15.98	17.65
1902	1.34	.61	17.18	19.14
1903	1.43	.47	17.67	19.57
1904	1.45	.52	17.91	19.87
1905	1.42	.41	18.02	19.85
1906	1.47	.53	19.54	21.55
1907	1.58	.65	20.56	22.79
1908	1.39	.58	20.26	22.22
1909	1.32	.67	19.07	21.06
1910	1.43	.65	19.79	21.86.

These figures plainly demonstrate that the America people are steadily increasing their consumption of alcoholic beverages and that the advance thus made can only be temporarily checked by financial disturbance, like that experienced in 1907, and subsequent economic retrenchment. But they also show that the civilizing mission of beer is proceeding in this country as it has been wherever brewing was introduced in other countries and, which is still more important, that the consumption of beer increases at a more rapid rate than the consumption of the stronger alcoholic beverages, a symptom which, as has been universally conceded, indicates that the masses among civilized nations are inclined to become temperate and gradually abandon those beverages which are less apt to produce beneficial economic, social and intellectual results.

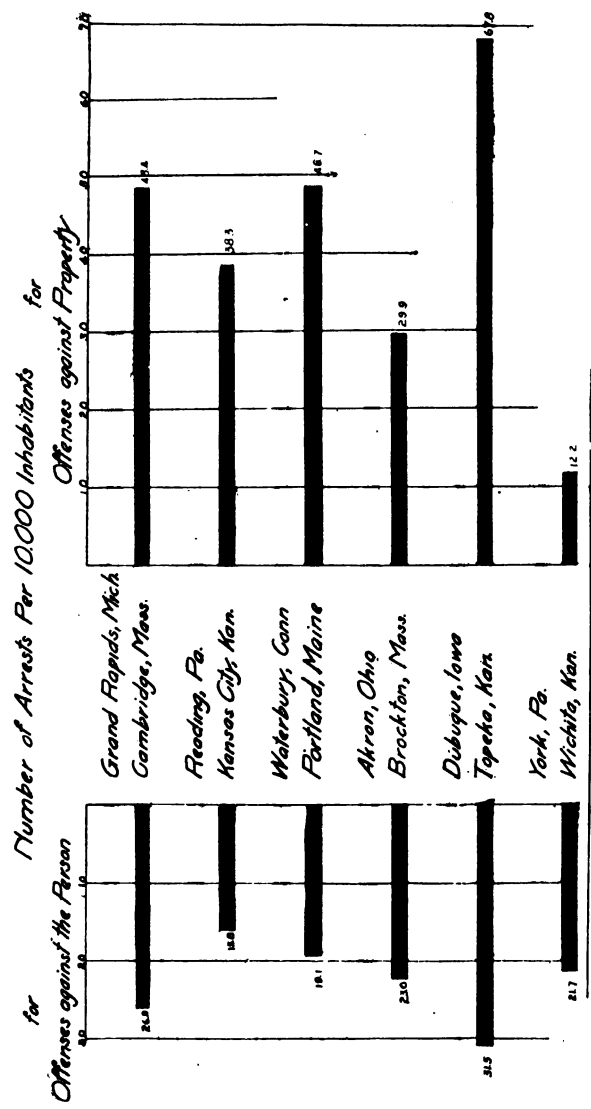
"Beer," says the "*American Grocer*," "is the most popular of American beverages. The per capita consumption in 1910 was

Arrests in Specified License and Prohibition Cities — 1907

Arrests Per 10,000 Inhabitants



Arrests in Specified License and Prohibition Cities: 1907



Estimated Population	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	101,832
Cambridge, Mass.	99,653
Reading, Pa.	93,171
Kansas City, Kan.	80,522
Waterbury, Conn.	63,696
Portland, Me.	56,003
Akron, Ohio	52,073
Brockton, Mass.	50,886
Dubuque, Iowa	44,199
Topeka, Kan.	42,792
York, Pa.	40,079
Wichita, Kan.	36,898

U.S. Census Report on Cities: 1907.

19.79 gallons, an increase from 1909 of 0.72 gallons. The consumption from 1871 to 1880 averaged 8.79 gallons annually, rising to 13.21 gallons per capita from 1881 to 1890, inclusive. It then leaped from 1891 to 1900 to 17.12 gallons, increasing to 20.55 gallons from 1901 to 1910, inclusive. The following table shows the annual consumption of imported and domestic beer for the last ten years:

	Per Capita Gallons	Total Gallons
1901	15.98	1,259,060,444
1902	17.18	1,382,369,176
1903	17.67	1,450,308,350
1904	17.91	1,499,378,215
1905	18.02	1,538,526,610
1906	19.54	1,700,421,221
1907	20.56	1,822,313,525
1908	20.26	1,828,732,448
1909	19.07	1,752,634,426
1910	19.79	1,851,340,256

I have never been of the opinion that the moderate use of pure and properly aged alcoholic beverages was injurious to health.—DR. H. W. WILEY.

The Saloon appeals to the men who go to it because of its good: not because of its bad. It has its place in human nature. It ministers to a distinct human instinct, and therein lie its strength and its hold. Men who have no inclination to go to the saloon will invariably be found to be provided with exactly the same social opportunities that the saloon provides: either they have comfortable homes, or they have their lodge, their society or their club.—LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE MUDDLE IN MAINE.

By HOLMAN DAY.

IN the matter of that singular battle of ballots recently pulled off in Maine, the question at issue being her prohibitory law, it is safe to say that no little Peterkin will ever be instructed by any partisan on either side that "it was a famous victory."

It simply has resulted in a clinch—opinions varying as to which side has the strangle-hold.

One-half of the voting voters are on one side, one-half on the other, a few scores of votes separating them. Those few votes have been the subject of protracted dispute. Now that the grimly humorons, decidedly aggravating teeter business of that fussy week, when "wets" and "drys" bobbed up and down in alternating defeat and victory—now that the details of the muddle are history, the question which way the few pivotal votes are to be counted is of minor importance. The point is, the fight in Maine is just fairly on at last. That sixty thousand voters of Maine are tamely going to allow the other sixty thousand to lead them by the ears either toward the saloon or away from it, is a preposterous notion. Outsiders, especially those ardent and trustful prohibitionists, who are informed that Maine has held the fort, don't understand the scraping capabilities of the Pine Tree State.

A few years ago a certain President of the United States informed me that the trouble in Maine consisted in the fact that the people were in a state of civil war over the issue. "The fanatics and radicals are so intensely occupied in fighting the liberals, and *vice versa*, that both sides are spending all their strength in war instead of in intelligent work for the betterment of conditions. Your folks ought to get together, stop fighting, and compromise on a system that is not based on hypocrisy and nullification," he said.

At that time the State's mouthpieces of prohibition were claiming that Maine's majority was overwhelmingly in favor of the Maine prohibition law, and no authoritative voice was raised in dispute.

Maine has recently declared herself on that proposition.

She declared herself after having had sixty years of prohibition

law, after reading tons of literature, after listening to uncounted cubic miles of heated air—if oratory is to be measured in that fashion—after thousands of dollars had been spent pro and con in the four months' campaign.

She split even!

If this result had marked the end of the régime of sixty years of license and of liquor traffic, prohibitionists would have had some tart things to say regarding the popular endorsement of the system. Prohibitionists ought not to show temper now when the world notes the ballot-commentary and questions the efficacy of their system as it has operated in Maine.

Gentlemen of the jury, on the strength of the evidence you must admit that there is something the matter with Maine!

JUST THE SAME AS BEFORE.

After all this bitter and disappointing struggle, the habits of the men of Maine remain the same; those who do not drink are going about their business in the usual teetotal fashion; those who do drink—well, on the day of this writing there were forty “drunks” before the court in the city of Portland. The bars in those localities where public opinion tolerates bars are doing their usual amount of business; the express companies are promptly and liberally stocking the toddy chests of the men who drink at home.

No honest man on either side of the question is satisfied with the result of the recent vote. The license advocates are readier than ever to start the fighting all over—and you can depend on the Maine prohibitionists to start something promptly whenever their pet theory is threatened.

Both sides are reading all manner of comfort in the returns as they stand. They are not doing so with the cold, clear, candid naked eye which searches for the verities; they are interposing the reading-glass of prejudice, and the glass is tinted in rosy hues.

For instance, the prohibitionists assert that the biggest vote for their side was thrown in those localities where the Maine law has been best enforced! This sounds good, and, on the theory that figures do not lie, might mean something. But consider a fact or two in connection with this apparent result.

When Sheriff Cram, of Cumberland County, strictly and impartially enforced the prohibition law during his first term, he

created so much resentment that his party managers were compelled to compromise with the liquor interests and allow an "opening-up" in order to insure his re-election, and even then he barely made goal the second time.

After Parson-Sheriff Cummings, of Androscoggin County, enforced the law during his first term, the county went Democratic for the first time in twenty years, in order to defeat him for re-election, and it has remained enthusiastically Democratic ever since. It has elected sheriffs whose platform has been toleration of the traffic.

Here and there all over Maine are down-and-out officers who took the people at their word expressed in the statutes and tried honestly to enforce the prohibition law.

When William T. Cobb was Governor of the State, he tested the people as no Governor ever had done before. He "gunned through" a new enforcement law, and had a State Commission appointed which took matters out of the hands of the delinquent sheriffs and made enforcement general in the State; and then he waited for the applause that should greet a man who has acted honestly and consistently. But what he did hear was that he was re-elected by the smallest plurality a Republican Governor had received in years, coupled with the sour assurance from the managers that he had wrecked the party, while his successor, who continued his policy, was defeated by the present Democratic incumbent of the office, whose party stands frankly for resubmission and high license of some sort or kind.

Therefore, observers of affairs insist that prohibition does not stand highest where it is best enforced, but that it is best enforced where it stands highest. This is in the rural counties and country towns of the State of Maine.

Here, of course, is the crux of the present distressing situation in Maine. It is perfectly obvious.

CITIES AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Every city in Maine, with one exception, voted to take the prohibition amendment out of the constitution. The one exception was Calais. One moment, please, prohibitionists! Don't applaud Calais. That city is separated from the New Brunswick town of St. Stephens by a short bridge—and the liquor shops of St. Stephens carry fine lines at very reasonable prices.

Even a cursory examination of the Maine returns from the recent vote shows that those sections in the State which are most populous and wealthiest voted to take the amendment out of the constitution.

But the so-called "country vote" in Maine is as about three to the two thrown by the cities and large villages. The prohibitionists of the cities made no vain appeal to these rural gentlemen. The folks don't want saloons in the country. The question whether Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, and other cities did want them failed to interest the sturdy countryman. He, acting by advice of the prohibitionist exhorters, voted first of all for his own locality.

The man who was bold enough to explain to him that giving the larger cities in the State a system of local option would relieve a situation which had become intolerable was met with a cold and fishy stare and the remark that if rumsellers were given a foothold they'd have a saloon at every cross-roads before they got done.

As a matter of fact, the countryman was not approached in very decided fashion on the question of license or local option. The appeal was made to him, as it was to the rest of the State, that the prohibition issue did not belong in the constitution. It was urged that the rum-condemning statutes would remain just as they were after the provision had been removed from the constitution. "Why not allow to a county or a city local self-government?" he was asked.

"So long as we have that law nailed into the constitution we've got the rum-fellows solid. Take down even the top bar of the fence and the first thing you know they'll be in, galloping over the whole field," retorted the cautious gentleman from the country.

THE BANGOR PLAN.

Bangor is the black sheep among Maine cities, according to prohibitionist tenets. Bangor is untamed, untamable; it wants liquor, wants it red and plenty of it, and isn't afraid to say so. Even in the liveliest days of Governor Cobb's State Enforcement Commission, Bangor was serving draught beer to the thirsty when other localities were glad to get secret half-pints of "hard stuff" out of the hip pockets of boot-leggers.

You see, years ago Bangor devised a plan. This system did not attract especial attention at the time, because nullification of the liquor laws was pretty general in Maine cities—and, it may

be added, Maine was in consequence pretty comfortable, politically, and in an easy state of mind, bibulously. It was only when certain gentlemen took Maine at its constitutional word and tried to enforce—but we must not dwell upon the sad exposure of our hypocrisy.

Now, this "Bangor Plan" was a scheme to make things easy for all concerned. Bangor decided that she wanted a hundred saloons or so. They were as open as the day—gilded bars and white-jacketed attendants. All the hotels had them. A grand jury needs certain evidence in order to convict a man of selling rum. In less polished and polite sections of Maine officers had a habit of rushing into a saloon, grabbing everything in sight—in case the rum-seller did not succeed in spilling the stuff down a sink-spout—seizing a lot of liquor which had to be condemned and destroyed. All wasteful and unnecessary, so Bangor decided!

Therefore came about a gentlemen's agreement between the county officers of Penobscot, in which Bangor is located, the liquor dealers, and the attorneys concerned. Before the sitting of the grand jury, a messenger went to the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district, copied off the names of those in the county who paid the United States retailers' tax, and the names were submitted to the grand jury. By the agreement, this evidence was accepted as proof of infraction of the Maine prohibition law, and the grand jury indicted and the presiding justice imposed the customary fine—one hundred dollars and costs—or, in case the county needed the money, adding a nuisance fine to bring up the amount to the necessary proportions.

So in this pleasant way, without friction, without waste of good liquor, without smashing in doors of saloons or arresting offenders, Penobscot County paid off all her bonds and built a fine new court-house and put money in the bank.

In those counties where public opinion favored the saloon, the "Bangor Plan" was adopted, and worked beautifully—until those afore-mentioned gentlemen went to taking Maine at its expressed word and tearing around the State and enforcing the law and stirring up all the fuss which finally resulted in Maine locking horns over the question at the recent plebiscite.

By the way, during the operation of the "Bangor Plan" in various counties sheriffs made comfortable fortunes for themselves as a side issue, by peddling out liquor-selling privileges to those

who were willing to show proper appreciation of kindness in those matters. But all that is an old and familiar story.

There are those who say that all this present tumult and shouting and pull-haul and tempest have been a needless expenditure of energy. Perhaps the prohibitionists think so; but the ones who say so are the old-line politicians who ascribe most of the blame of the upheaval to misled political zealots.

Here is a side of the question which deserves consideration by the candid man who seeks the true inwardness of the present condition of affairs in Maine:

The radical prohibitionist bases his contention on the allegation that liquor-selling is the "crime of crimes," and his war-cry is, "Will you license a crime?"

But on the face of the returns there are sixty thousand voters in Maine who are not inwardly convinced that the selling of liquor is a crime. There are many more thousands in Maine who do not proclaim their opinions, but are inwardly convinced that drinking liquor is no crime so long as the drinker does not abuse his family or go out and beat his neighbor about the ears. Therefore, the fact that Maine in its larger areas of population has quite generally and persistently nullified the liquor laws has not been considered a particularly heinous offense. Sheriffs who have nullified openly have not been ostracized, and rumsellers of the better class are not without standing in their communities. Does this attitude in Maine breed disrespect of other laws whose enforcement is demanded by society? It is truly a hardy apologist for present conditions in Maine who ventures to declare to the contrary.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH MAINE?

Some license-writers have come into Maine and insulted her citizenship by false statements regarding the prevalence of drunkenness. Fanatical prohibitionists have further insulted the State by insisting that the establishment of liquor-selling under regulation will plunge the State into the horrors of Sodom and Gomorrah. The allegation of the last-mentioned, that the men of Maine are not to be trusted to their own sense of manhood and decency if there is liquor in sight, but require guardianship by their rabid, teetotal neighbors led by certain self-asserting elderly ladies, is the more offensive. The citizenship of Maine is normal and of the average sort—we don't claim anything else. But for years

decent men of temperate habits have been put by the law on the same basis as the sot. For the sake of protecting a few drunkards in each community from the errors of appetite, thousands of self-respecting men find it impossible to buy liquors in their communities for medicinal use, and a citizen who regularly gives wine to his guests at his table may, in case of spite or desire for revenge, be indicted and fined for maintaining a liquor nuisance.

Furthermore, though the presence of liquors in the clubs of the wealthier men of the State is winked at, the workingman may not club with his fellows for the purpose of enjoying his beer. In countless instances in Maine an humble citizen on whose premises the officers have found a quart of whisky or a case of beer has been put to the expense of a trial in court to prove that he had the stuff for his individual use. There is no record in Maine of a well-to-do man's lavishly stocked cellar having been tampered with.

You see, without preaching temperance sermons at this time or advocating license, we must regretfully admit what is before our eyes. There is something the matter with Maine!

Consistent, impartial, fearless, non-partisan, thorough enforcement of our sumptuary laws is the most obvious solution. But the archangels seem to be fully occupied with other affairs just now. A good definition of an optimist is the person who, after sixty years of the mess we've called enforcement in Maine, still looks ahead, after this last vote, and opines that the future holds something better than the past has disclosed to us.

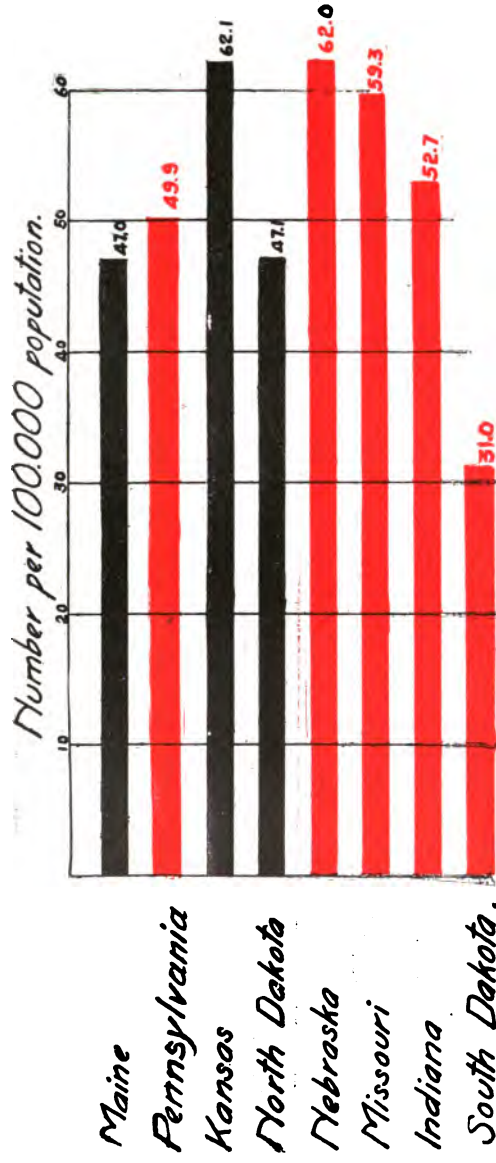
License? A system that shall give local option to those thirsty and restless cities now led by the nose in the grip of their horny-handed brethren of the country side—a license system which shall only apply to places of over five thousand inhabitants? Local self-government in the matter? Never, say the prohibitionists; but the advocates of the "new ideal" are again girding their loins for a fight to see whether sixty thousand men in Maine have not got something to say on a touchy topic; why the opinions and personal tastes of the other sixty thousand in the matter of what to drink shall any longer count in regulating the tastes of their neighbors. It gives promise of being a very pretty fight—and in the mean time, whatever the outcome, it may be depended on that the personal habits of the average man in Maine in the matter of drinking or not drinking will continue along in the same old, individual-election, what's-best-for-me fashion.

Number of Insane Per 100,000 of Population in Hospitals for the Insane in Specified Prohibition and License States, December 31, 1903.



U.S. Census Report, 1904.

Number of Persons Per 100,000 of Population, Committed to Hospitals for the Insane in Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904.



The average Maine man knows that his State will never be damned by her "rummies" nor saved by the professional prohibitionists.

In the mean time, now is the golden opportunity for apostles of modern progressiveness in matters of reform to come here to Maine and talk real temperance to the scattered few who are abusing themselves with liquor. We haven't had any real temperance talk or temperance revival in Maine for a long time. Our prohibitionists seem to be too busy with other matters to attend to that phase of the great question.—Condensed from *Harper's Weekly*.

CITIES MAY GET RELIEF.

Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, announces that the result of the September election shows the cities to have been united against prohibition, while the country districts generally favored the existing law. The Prohibition constitutional amendment was carried in 1884 by a majority of 45,000; in 1911 by only a few hundred votes. The Governor announces that he will call a special session of the Legislature in February (1912) at which a Constitutional amendment, giving local option to the cities of the State will be submitted in the form of a referendum. It is universally believed that this measure will pass the Legislature and be accepted by the people.—*Editor Year Book.*

ESTIMATE OF MODERATE DRINKERS.

The following appears in the Report of the British Inspector under the Inebriates Act, for the year 1909:

Every alcohol user belongs to one or another of three categories. He may be found amongst persons—

- (1) who are always strictly moderate in their indulgences;
- (2) who drink more freely than is consistent with strict moderation, or are occasionally drunken;
- (3) who are habitually drunken, or, being usually sober, are subject to occasional outbursts of uncontrollable drunkenness.

So far as members of the first section are concerned, there is little to be said; the harm they do to others is problematical, and the harm they do themselves still more so. The large majority take alcohol because it is customary, as an aid to social intercourse, to give relish to food, or for the bodily sense of well-being it engenders when swallowed in small quantities. This bodily sense of well-being is the only pharmaco-dynamic effect they desire to experience, and any sensation of more advanced alcoholisation is repugnant to them. There is no credit due to such persons for being sober, because they have no desire to be otherwise, and it is no trouble to them to keep sober because they are not called upon to exercise control over desires that do not exist.

Although this description applies to the large majority of strictly moderate alcohol users, there are a few members of the class who remain absolutely sober notwithstanding the existence of some measure of desire, and who, in consequence, deserve credit for their sobriety. Such persons, as a rule, have acquired a knowledge of, and liking for, the sensation associated with alcoholic excess during youth, and by the subsequent development of self-control have become able to regulate later life with ordinary prudence. Possessing a fair standard of psycho-neurotic integrity, it only became necessary for them to fortify by exercise an already existing self-control, in order to gain sufficient strength to counteract the influence of acquired desire.

A brief mention of this strictly moderate section seems necessary because of its magnitude, in order that a due sense of pro-

portion may be maintained when dealing with other smaller, but more important, classes. Otherwise the members of this section are of no interest to us; they require neither help nor pity, and may well be left to care for themselves.

No statistics are available from which any definite information as to proportionate number can be obtained; but, from general observation, and an extensive knowledge of habitual drunkenness and free drinking in all classes, one would be inclined to suggest as a figure for the strictly moderate, about 980 per 1,000 of all alcohol users.

TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE.

Some Opinions, Favorable and Otherwise, of Editors and Reviewers.

A NEW, revised and enlarged edition of the **TEXT-BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE** by Mr. M. Monahan was published early in 1911. It was received with even greater favor than the first edition, of which ten thousand copies had been demanded. A selection of review notices is here offered, and in order to keep the balance true, some unfavorable ones are included.

RIGHT USE—NOT ABUSE.

Galveston (Tex.) News:

This is an argument against prohibition and in favor of the moderate use of beer and light wines, with restrictive legislation in regard to heavier liquors. The book consists mainly of compilations of statistics, excerpts from newspapers and magazine articles, speeches and the opinions of various widely known people on the temperance question, by which the author seeks to prove that the use of light wines and beers is beneficial, citing the countries where such condition obtains as against those countries where prohibition is the practice, as Turkey, and countries where heavier liquors are given the preference. The author believes that right use, not abuse (in other words, temperance) holds the best solution of the drink problem, and is as compatible with regard to wine, beer and other fermented beverages as with any article of the daily diet. Mr. Monahan cites the following States as having abandoned prohibition after a more or less disastrous trial: Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. He says: "North, South, East and West, wherever prohibition gets a foothold, the immediate and certain results are increased taxes, stagnation of business and decline of local prosperity. * * * The tangible, material fruits of prohibition are loss of population, economic ruin and misery, pauperism, discontent and crime." Following are some of the heads of chapters: "Wine in History," "What Beer Is and How It Is Made," "What the World Drinks," "Foreign Regulation Systems," "Prohibition a Craze," "The Anti-Saloon League," "Local Option by Election," "Brewers for Reform," "False Science in the Schools," "The Drunkard's Children," "Blue Laws." This is a second edition of the book, it having been enlarged by about one hundred pages, revised and brought up to date.

TEMPERATE IN TONE.

Rochester *Post-Express*:

Of course, the brewers' association can scarcely be expected to be impartial witnesses on the question of drinking. However, the volume entitled, "A TEXT-BOOK OF TEMPERANCE" is certainly temperate in tone and shows at least an appearance of fairness toward the adversary.

There is much plausibility in the account of wine in history and in the so-called facts concerning beer. It may indeed be questioned whether wine, beer or any fermented beverages, are things which could not be dispensed with, and to suggest that "gluttonous indulgence in the solids of the table" has pernicious results is not an excuse for intoxication. All that is said about wine alleviating the lot of the wretched masses in the Middle Ages is little better than clever nonsense. Of course, a poor and half-starving man may feel exhilarated when he is drunk, but the reaction is terrible and the injury to his health cannot be questioned.

The lesser amount of alcohol in lager beer perhaps entitles it to be looked upon as what might be called a quasi-teetotal beverage. The popularity of beer in this country is also obvious, and only the most fanatical advocates of prohibitive legislation can fail to perceive that it is a step in the direction of temperance when the people turn from the strong alcoholic drinks to the light ones. It might be contended also that beer is a food-product, but its admixture of alcohol makes it liable to produce intoxication unless consumed in limited quantities, and certainly it is not necessary to take food in the form of beer.

We are gratified to read that the United States is a sober nation. The consumption of beer has nearly doubled since 1900. This may seem to some minds an evidence of sobriety. Sober statisticians will only see in it the plain fact that more beer is now drunk than formerly.

On the aspect of the question which involves personal liberty, we must in the abstract assent to the general principle that every man and woman has a right to drink.

RELIABLE AND COMPREHENSIVE.

American Brewers' Review (Chicago):

This admirable and handy little volume, containing 323 pp. and a serviceable index, is neatly bound, and it really amounts to just what its author modestly claims for it. It is, in other words, a reliable and yet quite comprehensive text-book on a complex and, in a sense, delicate problem, so skilfully blended and compounded that the general reader who is looking for an authoritative and at the same time interesting and exhaustive handling of the subject gets just enough of it. There is a short explanatory preface; a spirited

little sketch on "Wine in History;" a fine little chapter on "What Beer Is and How It Is Made;" another one on "What the World Drinks;" and so on through all the phases of the whole question. The author is never tedious. Even abstruse topics he presents invitingly; nay, statistics, dreaded more or less when picking up a book that must of necessity contain them, are here dished up in palatable style. And while the author correctly states that this book is largely a compilation, and while he honestly credits every writer from whom he has drawn ammunition, be it facts or arguments, he yet has shown such wise restraint, such fairness, and has woven out of his conglomerate material such a new whole, that it is not too much to say he has produced a slashing and powerfully convincing book of his own.

SHOULD EXERCISE GREAT INFLUENCE.

Freeman's Journal (New York):

"A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE," the second edition of which has just been issued from the press, presents a great many statistical facts upon the much-mooted liquor question. The author of it takes the broad view that people should be temperate in all things, in obedience to the injunction of the Apostle Paul. The failure of prohibition to accomplish desired results and, on the other hand, the entire abandonment of a community to licentious abuses in its indulgence in liquor, are heartily condemned, and the broad and liberal argument, backed by opinions of noted reformers and men of culture and refinement, is made that the medium ground of temperance is the most efficacious means of counteracting the abuses which prohibition seeks to cure. It is a hard matter to reform a drunkard by law, for habits are born in men and their reformation should start at birth. In the present day and generation there is altogether too much parental indulgence in the moral training of a child. He should be taught to be temperate in all things, but the trouble nowadays appears to be that there is too great an effort to substitute statutory enactments for home discipline and to throw the burden of moral training upon the legislatures and the courts rather than upon the family circle. In the TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE, Mr. Monahan has presented a series of arguments, backed by facts and figures, that are extremely convincing, and if those of the people to-day, who are so earnestly advocating the invasion of the home and the destruction of parental influence through the pernicious power of statutes framed not in accordance with the law of Moses or the teachings of the Apostles, but rather to coincide with their own peculiar views, would take the time to read this book in a spirit of fairness, they would have their eyes opened to a few facts that might benefit them. Mr. Monahan deals with the subject in a modest, convincing and inoffensive manner, and there is no reason why his work should not exercise a great deal of influence, even upon the minds of those whose ideas are along extremely Puritanical lines.

DISPASSIONATE TREATMENT.

Florida Times-Union:

A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE is a compilation of facts, opinions and statistics on the subject that should be valuable to any man who is seeking bottom facts on a subject of current interest to every voter and to the whole country. The treatment is dispassionate, the quotations correctly given and the references carefully made. The second edition has now been reached and the book is growing in popularity. It is easy to disagree with the editor, but it might be well to study the authorities cited whether the purpose be to oppose or to endorse the conclusions reached.

A BOOK OF VALUE.

Buffalo News:

Whether one agrees with the argument or not, there is a certain value in this book, which now appears very much enlarged and improved over any previous issue, in that there is a discussion of the place of wine in history, of what beer is and how it is made, of what the world drinks, of who pays taxes and how prohibition works, what the systems of foreign countries are with reference to excise and regulation of the sale of alcoholic drinks, etc.

In short, every phase of the question is discussed from the brewer's standpoint, with quotation from some of the foremost writers and thinkers in the world today and with an assemblage of books on the subject which adds very much to the value of this volume. An index of names and authorities further increases its worth and anyone who cares to look up the subject will find here a fuller statement than elsewhere of everything bearing upon the subject.

A BOOK FOR REFERENCE

Denver Republican:

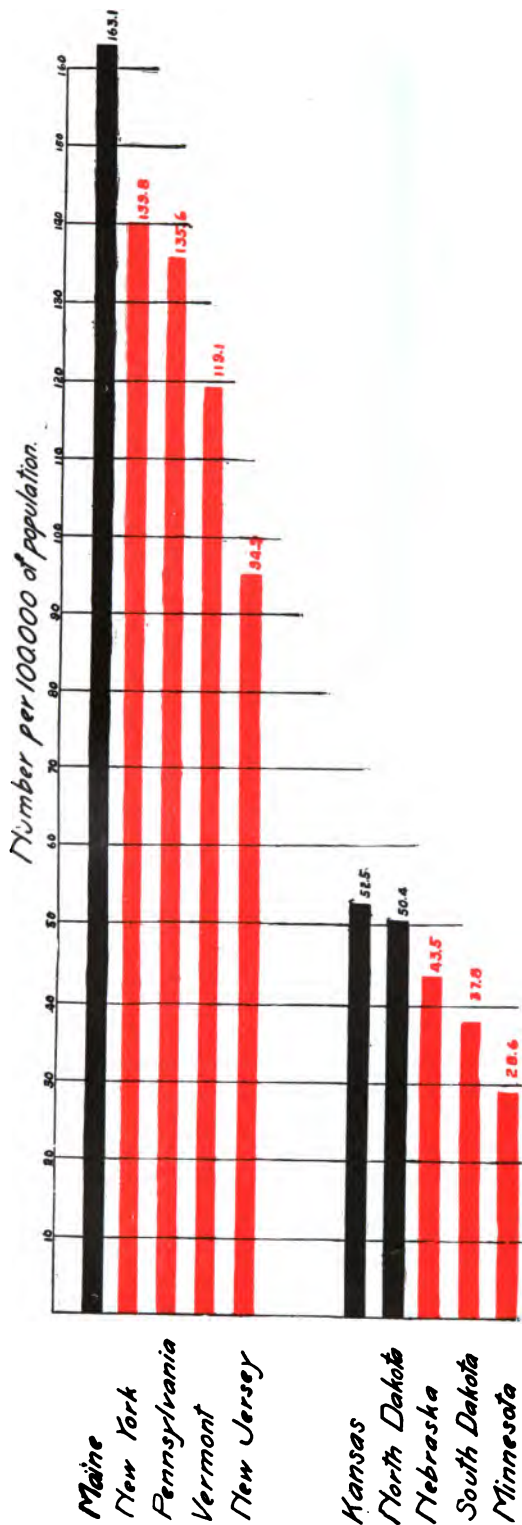
Into this volume have been gathered such arguments as the editor has been able to gather in support of moderate drinking and to prove that beer is neither injurious to the health nor calculated to demoralize the drinker. It will serve as a reference book for those who care to combat the arguments of temperance workers.

A BARRIER TO PROHIBITION.

Brewers' Journal (New York):

"TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE," edited and compiled by M. Monahan, head of the literary bureau of the United States Brewers' Association, has appeared in its second revised and enlarged edition, the first edition having been exhausted. The volume comprises 323 pages of highly interesting and enlightening literature,

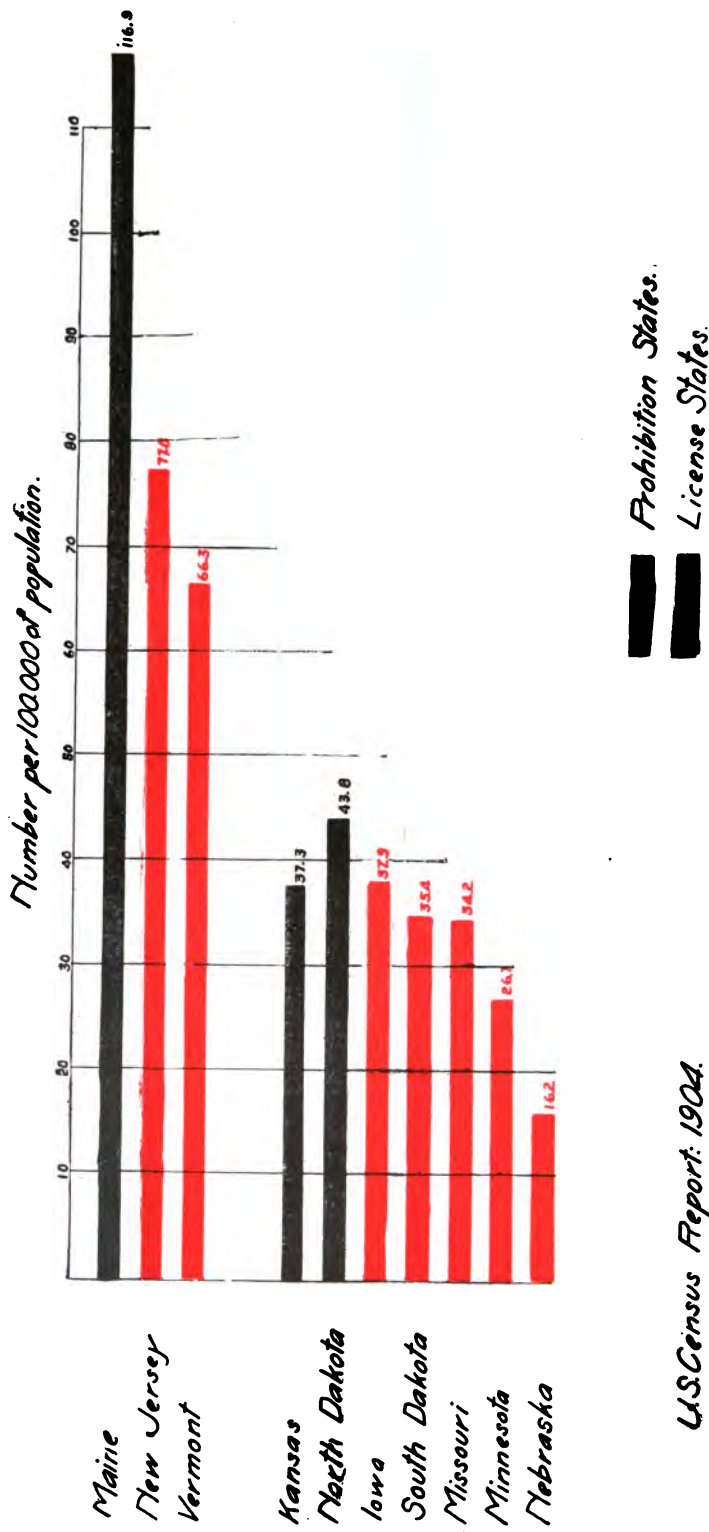
Number of Paupers Per 100,000 of Population in Almshouses in Specified Prohibition and License States, December 31, 1903.



■ Prohibition States.
■ License States.

U.S. Census Report, 1904.

*Number of Paupers Admitted to Almshouses Per 100,000 of Population
in Specified Prohibition and License States During 1904.*



U.S. Census Report: 1904.

official statistics, reports, quotations from the sayings and writings of eminent authorities, all of whom agree that beer is one of the most important factors of civilization and best means of bringing about true temperance among all nations. The TEXT BOOK should be distributed by the brewers of this country as widely as possible, as its contents, when universally known, will serve to erect an insurmountable barrier to the false teachings of total abstainers and prohibitionists.

WELL COMPILED AND EDITED.

Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Temperance against prohibition and the latter's failure and injustice are the subject-matter of this volume, which contains a number of statistics and articles worth reading. It is well compiled and edited, undoubtedly.

A HUMOROUS CRITIC.

Lowell Citizen:

The United States Brewers' Association has issued a new edition of its TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE. The price isn't stated, but we suspect that anybody who wants to bolster up his wavering belief that the indulgence in intoxicants is both health-giving and promotes a man's business prospects, will be furnished a copy free of charge, and perhaps gladly. The book is cleverly compiled, and will convince anybody who wants to be convinced. After all, it is not text books that are either upsetting or promoting the liquor traffic. A great many men have quit drinking from economic reasons: they can't afford both beer and beef.

TEMPERANCE IS SELF-CONTROL.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

A book containing over 300 pages of matter in favor of the use of alcoholic beverages has been issued by the United States Brewers' Association (New York). It is called A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE. The quotations in favor of such temperance, which is taken to mean not prohibition, but self-control, came from writers in all ages. Beginning with a sentence from Homer, "The weary find new strength in generous wine," quotations, facts and theories are marshalled until the close of the book. Every attempt is made to discourage prohibition, since prohibition neither prohibits nor is it calculated to make for backbone in a people. The editor has an opening and closing word in the book. In the closing word he shows that man is learning more and more to control his appetites. He concludes:

"The great change for the better in the habits of the people, this general perception and observance of the laws of true temper-

ance, which is in a large degree peculiar to our own time—is to be ascribed chiefly to the greatly increased use of the mild fermented beverages, lager beer, ale and wine.”

WORTH ANY MAN'S TIME.

Seattle Bulletin:

We are in receipt of a copy of A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE, edited and compiled by M. Monahan. It is a book of 323 pages, attractively bound in red, with gilt lettering. We were pleased to note that the work bore the union label of the allied crafts.

The book contains a mass of interesting matter, statistical besides other reading, of a most enjoyable nature. The book handles the prohibition question in a most comprehensive manner, giving the high value the ancients placed upon the juice of the grape and coming on down to latter days, likewise furnishing medical authorities' views regarding the use of stimulants, the opinions of many scholars upon the subject, and the difference between the legal sale of liquors and beers and prohibition.

A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE is worth any man's time to read.

STRONG ARGUMENT AGAINST PROHIBITION.

American Brewer (New York.)

The editor remarks in his preface that his part in making the book was chiefly one of selection, compilation and arrangement. "Fully believing as he does," he adds, "in the principles of true temperance herein set forth, he has yet endeavored, whenever possible, to speak through the mouths of others." And these others who are mentioned in an index of names and authorities embrace many of the greatest minds and most important publications in the world. That such eminent authorities should agree that true temperance means use and not abuse of food and drink, is a very strong argument against prohibition. But notwithstanding Mr. Monahan's modest declaration in reference to his part in the work, there are no clearer or more convincing presentations in it than the contributions of the editor.

SOMEWHAT SARCASTIC.

Worcester Gazette:

We are told that 10,000 copies of the first edition were demanded. The volume is a setting forth of the arguments in favor of beer-drinking by an association of men who furnish the beer at so much per. It is *ex parte*, as it has a right to be; the other side is found in thousands of books like the biographies of John B. Gough, John H. Wooley, Uniac, Jewett, and others who bear irrefutable evidence against the drink habit. As a specimen of book-making and for the purpose named, to help the brewers dispose of their products, the work is all right. There is a systematic arrangement

of data, comments, opinions, etc., in a series of chapters to the number of 25 or more. The person who wishes alleged facts for the support of this assumption, that the drinking of intoxicants is desirable, will find here just what he seeks. There is an index rendering accessible all the items, whether statistical or otherwise. In fine, the volume might be denominated, "The Drinking Man's Vade Mecum," his Sine Qua Non, his Thesaurus, his final refuge; as necessary for him who would argue in behalf of the drink-habit as is a text-book to a student, the Bible to a preacher, and a compass to the navigator.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE AND STATISTICS.

Boston Advertiser:

How prohibition does not prohibit is the burden of A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE, published by the United States Brewers' Association. The fact that the publication is one in the interest of liquor dealers does not affect the importance of statistics and miscellaneous evidence that alcohol's destructive influence is greatly overestimated. Most Americans will be surprised to learn that Belgium, the thriftiest of European countries, consumes more beer per capita than any other nation. As to State-wide prohibition, its advocates will find it difficult to extract any comfort from the fact that in Maine, the first of prohibition States, the death rate from alcoholism increased from 1.57 to 2.41 between 1880 and 1900, while in 17 license States it decreased from 2.47 to 1.62. The book contains many opinions more valuable than Col. Watterson's declaration that "religion and politics mix no more than oil and water."

THE TEMPERATE NATIONS.

Utica Observer:

This is a second edition, revised and enlarged, of a book put forward by the brewing interests. Naturally, it does not contain anything inimical to those interests. The contention is that the increased use of beer and light wines will promote temperance. It may be remarked that there should be some discretion in the use of even these beverages. At any rate, the brewers have a right to give their side of it, and it is true enough that the nations where light drinks are the popular ones show less of drunkenness than where this is not the case.

VALUABLE BOOK OF REFERENCE.

The Poultry-Breeder, (Hamburg, Wis.):

From the United States Brewers' Association we have received a handsomely bound work entitled, A TEXT BOOK OF TRUE TEMPERANCE. It is a second edition, greatly improved and enlarged. It is compiled by Mr. M. Monahan, and bears the dedication, "For

those who love liberty too well to abuse it." The author is thoroughly imbued with the idea of true moderation, but prefers to present the opinions of prominent scientists, statesmen and others, which he has gathered at home and abroad. This work should prove a valuable book of reference for all friends of true moderation and personal freedom.

A SCHOLARLY BREWER'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Percy Andreae of Chicago, Ill., one of the ablest and best informed men in the American brewing trade, writes as follows:

"Possibly there may be still more valuable contributions to the literature of the liquor problem. If so, I have not been privileged to read them.

I consider that this book should be in the hands of every man who works in the cause of true temperance, and, in fact, I know of no work more calculated to benefit anyone who thinks, writes, or talks on the subject it deals with."

THE BREWER AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

**Address by Mr. Percy Andreae at the Second International
Brewers' Congress, Chicago, Oct. 18, 1911.**

If there is one fact that impresses me more deeply than any other in connection with the honor that has fallen to me of presiding over this Second International Brewers' Congress, it is that the magnificent assembly which I am thus privileged to address from this chair is representative of one of the most ancient industries, if not perhaps *the* most ancient industry, in the world. The manufacture of fermented beverages can be traced back to the very dawn of history, its origin, in fact, being lost in those remote ages of which no records have been handed down to us. It is likely, moreover, to continue to live and flourish as long as the human race lasts, unless indeed the tastes and desires of man should undergo a very radical change, or unless perchance Nature herself should one day be compelled to confine her processes to only such as meet the approval of certain modern individuals, whose stupendous faculty of discerning the good in themselves and the evil in others renders it almost regrettable that the Creator should have failed to take cognizance of their superior wisdom and understanding of things when he made our world—a failure on his part which, I verily believe, they in their secret hearts hold against him. If pedigree, therefore, still counts for anything in these days of ultra-radicalism, we may reckon ourselves as belonging in the very forefront rank of the manufacturing industries of the world.

But, while we may, justly perhaps, pride ourselves on this fact, let us not forget, on the other hand, that pre-eminence of any kind, whether of position, or rank, or wealth, or mere human influence, brings with it correspondingly great responsibilities, and it is these responsibilities, and the best and most effective method of properly meeting them, which should form, in my humble opinion, the most important subject for discussion and deliberation at such a Congress as this.

To do this without touching upon what is known in most occidental countries to-day as the Temperance movement would be very much like attempting to discuss the play of Hamlet without reference to the titular hero of that drama himself. Now, strangely enough, there prevails at this day in the minds of many good and worthy people the notion that temperance is the natural enemy of

the manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, and the manufacturer of alcoholic beverages is, by consequence, the natural enemy of temperance. Whence this notion arises I do not know; unless it be from a widespread misconception of the true meaning of the term temperance; for, truly, if there is anything that can remotely compare with the indiscriminate abuse heaped upon the manufacturer of alcoholic beverages in these regenerate days, it is the shocking abuse to which the word temperance is subjected by many of its *soi-disant* votaries. It is strange that this should be so, but it is so, and perhaps no country affords a more striking illustration of the fact than our own.

Here, unfortunately, the so-called temperance movement has fallen into the hands of the most intemperate people in the nation, men suffering from what I can only describe as chronic moral inebriation, men utterly devoid of reasoning powers, largely lacking in even the most elementary knowledge and education, and, worse than all, in only too many cases prompted solely by the commercial benefits they derive from the cause they make a profession of championing.

I am not speaking at random when I make this statement. I have stood on platforms at public hearings before legislative bodies in debate with some of their choicest orators, listening to their illogical rantings, hearing their fierce and indiscriminate denunciation of everybody whose opinion differed from theirs, noting the invariable absence of truth and honesty and Christian charity in their utterances, and the almost incredible spirit of self-righteousness and the overbearing arrogance of superiority with which they cover their lack of reason and argument, and I have marvelled again and again that the leadership of a movement, so noble in its initial purpose, so eloquent in its appeal to the better qualities of man, should have been permitted to devolve upon individuals of this calibre, competent in nothing but the faculty of arousing the unreasoning passions of an emotional multitude and moulding them to their own, partly fanatical, partly political purposes. These people have succeeded in driving hundreds, if not thousands, of respectable and decent men out of the retail trade in this country. But they have never closed a dive or disreputable resort in their lives. On the contrary, they have created and are creating them by the hundreds and the thousands.

FAKERY AND FALSEHOOD.

And there is something, if possible, even worse than this. For if the end they attain is pernicious, the means they adopt to reach it are far more so. I need only point, among other notorious frauds and deceptions practised by these people, to the glaring falsehoods disseminated by them in school text books on the subject of alcohol, with the deliberate purpose of deceiving young children as to the scientific facts bearing thereon. You probably all know how, figuratively speaking, a small grain of truth is cunningly mixed there with a whole bushel of bare-faced untruths, and handed to the children for consumption; as if, forsooth, it made the truth any stronger to tell lies about it, or as if the child never grew up and found out that those who thus taught him were really unconscionable frauds and morally far worse than the class of people against whom they were trying to stir up his childish prejudices.

This species of fraud and deception is carried nowadays even into the sacred precincts of some of our churches. Under the auspices of the so-called Scientific Temperance Federation, lectures are today being held in a number of churches, where, among other "scientific" demonstrations, the following is of frequent occurrence: The lecturer, speaking from the pulpit, produces a phial containing what purports to be the alcohol extracted from one pint of beer, and telling his audience that he is going to demonstrate what an all-devouring fiend lurks in this substance, he orders the lights in the church to be turned out, and then proceeds to apply a match to the alcohol, whereupon, according to the veracious chronicler of this dramatic event, the flame from the alcohol extracted from one pint of beer lights up the entire church for a period of ten minutes.

Think of it. Less than one-half of one ounce of alcohol, a substance, which, as the merest tyro in chemistry knows, is practically non-luminous, burns, under the miraculous influence of the Scientific Temperance Federation, for ten minutes with the illuminating effect of several hundred candle-power! When, in the name of science and morality, and under the cloak of religion itself, such infamous frauds as these are perpetrated by the supposedly good and God-fearing people of this world, is it to be wondered at if the very dregs of humanity rise up from their depths in derision, saying: "Truth, and decency, and goodness are mere myths. Why try to reform us? Your pretended reformers are even worse than we!"

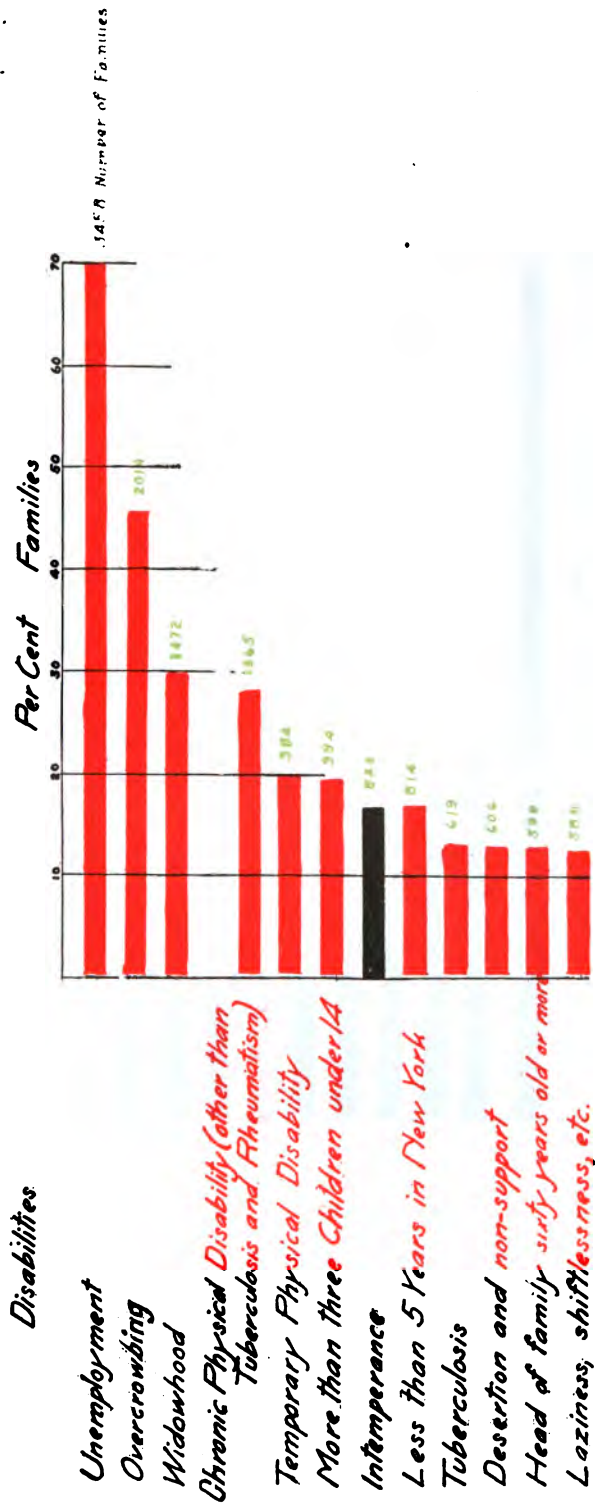
These are shocking facts, and still they are not the worst. If you gentlemen, who come from other countries, were to see, as we see here every day, thousands of women, young girls and boys actually encouraged by their spiritual advisers to attend so-called temperance meetings addressed by a certain notorious and unsavory evangelist, whose profanity and obscenity of speech and gesture, if perpetrated in the lowest vaudeville show in the New York Bowery, would probably cause the closing of the place by the authorities, and if you were to witness the raving enthusiasm aroused in them by this past-master in the practice of scurrility and indecency, you would not wonder at my saying that all the physical drunkenness caused in our world by excessive indulgence in liquor is but a trifle as compared with the moral drunkenness which is being produced throughout the nation by this money-making mountebank and his likes, who, under the pretense of pursuing a philanthropic end, cunningly appeal to what is worst and weakest in human nature, and who distort and twist the most beautiful religion the world has known into a grotesque caricature of the divine conception of its Founder. Yet this is typical of what goes by the name of the temperance movement in this country.

But—and I cannot emphasize this fact too strongly—it is *not* the real American temperance movement, though it overshadows, and hampers, and stifles it; nor are its leaders the true pioneers of American temperance, though they unhappily out-shout and out-rant those true ones and more than nullify their work.

Now, this true temperance work, and I say this advisedly, is of paramount interest to none more than to the manufacturer of alcoholic beverages, and those among us, if there are any, who are not alive to this fact are lacking in knowledge of the very rudiments of their trade. The men, therefore, who are performing this work—and, if it were not invidious, I could mention names well known to our fellow-brewers of Chicago and New York—should have not only our respect, but our assistance, and to the fullest extent to which that assistance can be given, for drunkenness, or even mere drinking combined with any kind or form of dissipation or vice, is the greatest enemy the brewing industry has to contend with.

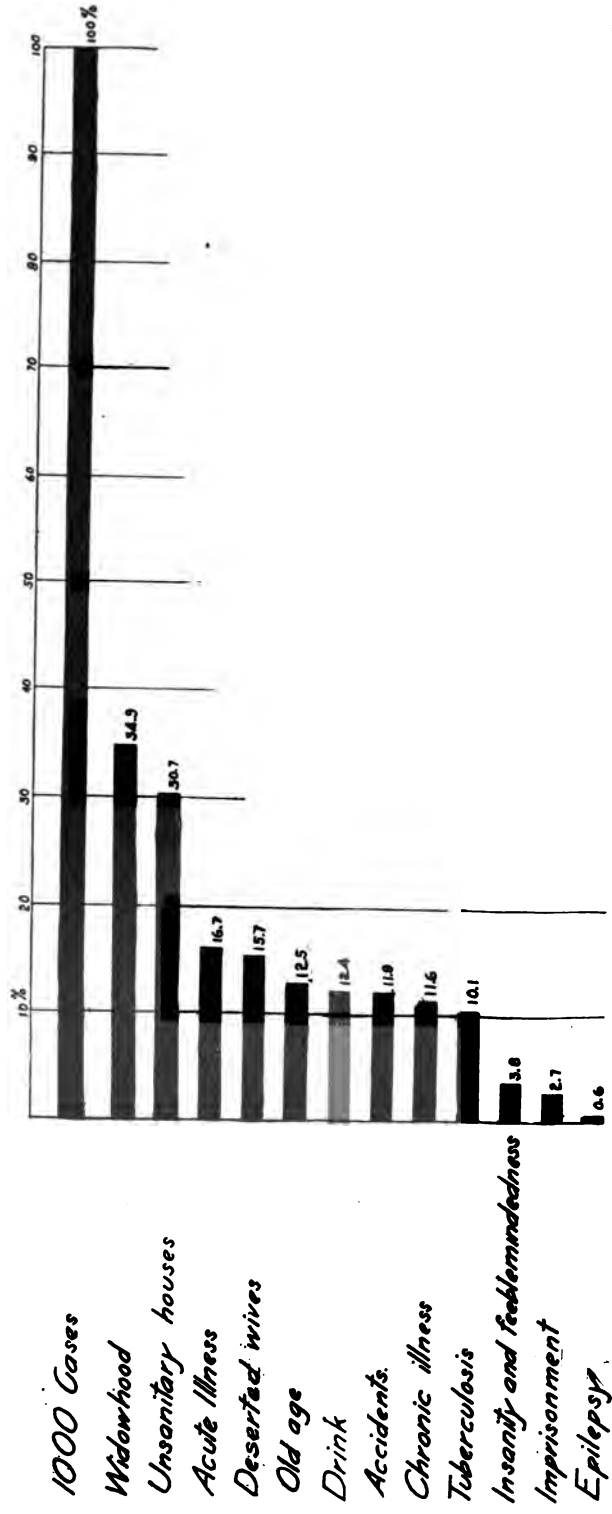
Unfortunately, as we know, and as the true advocate of temperance knows, there are, and probably always will be, men among us who suffer from that most unfortunate of all combinations, an abnormally strong appetite coupled with an abnormally weak

*Intemperance and Poverty:
Twelve Principal Disabilities Present in Five Thousand Dependent Families in New York City.*



*From Devine's
Misery and Its Causes: 1909*

Causes of Distress, Direct or Contributory in 1000 Families of Chicago in 1907.



digestion. Some people, I believe, look upon these men as a kind of living proof of the wickedness of the maker of pasties and other rich and delectable foods. But only the fool imagines that he can cure these unfortunate subjects of their want of gastric equilibrium by simply inhibiting the making and selling of all toothsome pies and pasties. It is true that pasties and pies are not absolute necessities of life, any more perhaps than beer is, but they contribute, when indulged in, as they are in the majority of cases, in moderation, not inconsiderably to the pleasure of living, and I hold that to be a virtue far surpassing that of the man who not only obeys the ten commandments, but passes his life in regretting that there are not a few more commandments to be obeyed. The wise philanthropist, then—to carry my metaphor to its logical finish—will devote his energies to putting educational and other wholesome curbs on the man with the abnormally strong appetite and the abnormally weak indigestion, rather than waste those energies in the futile endeavor to destroy the source of the pies and pasties in which he so foolishly over-indulges.

And if we recognize this obvious fact, are we not thereby recognizing in substance the very motive that actuates that class of true advocates of temperance to which I referred a moment ago? The purpose of the man of this class is to mend, not to destroy, to cure, not to kill, and though he is perhaps prone to see evil where we do not see it, he and we are in the main of one mind as to the more urgent necessities to be met, even if we differ as to the best method of meeting them. In short, I think I am correct in saying that the so-called much-debated liquor problem, as it presents itself to the man of this class, does not hinge upon the manufacture and the consumption of alcoholic drink as such, but turns around the manner in which it is sold or dispensed, and more especially therefore around the public drinking places, their character, their number, and their environment.

THE BREWER AND THE SALOON.

Let us, then, for a moment compare the attitude of the brewer towards the public drinking place with the attitude of the temperance advocate towards that much discussed institution. The temperance man—and I shall henceforth use the term in its true sense—admits, though regretfully perhaps from his standpoint, that the saloon, as we call it in this country, or the public house,

cabaret, or wirthschaft, as it is known respectively in England, France and Germany, supplies a practical need on the part of millions and millions of decent, well-behaved, and honorable people, which no theorizing can eradicate; namely, the need of a means of social intercourse and physical and mental recreation. It is, of course, obvious to him, as it must be to every one else, that, like all human institutions, without exception, the saloon, as a means of satisfying that need, has its drawbacks as well as its advantages, is subject to evil uses as well as good uses, and in consequence is fraught with certain temptations, to which the weak and the foolish are liable to succumb. But if he is really conversant with saloon life in all its aspects and phases, he also recognizes the equally obvious fact that those who do succumb to the temptations of the saloon are very few as compared with the many who derive only comfort and benefit and profit from it. Hence he has set himself, as a rational and practical being, the task of remedying what he believes to be the defects of the institution as it exists, rather than attempting to destroy it root and branch, without offering the millions to whose needs it ministers any substitute for it, or perhaps insisting upon replacing it with some substitute of his own devising, which those millions will not accept.

This, I believe, fairly describes the attitude of the present-day true advocate of temperance towards the public drinking place.

Now wherein does that attitude differ from that of the brewer? The peculiar character of the brewer's product, more especially perhaps of lager beer, and the conditions under which it must be stored and served to the consumer, render the public drinking place the natural and almost indispensable market for it. It may be conceded, then, without further argument, that the destruction of that market would reduce the consumption of beer throughout the world to a mere fraction of what it is today. This is the brewer's commercial reason for defending the public drinking place. But has he no other reason? Would, for instance, its destruction, even if it were possible, reduce the consumption of alcoholic drink in the aggregate, or lessen by one whit the tendency to abuse or excess, to which some individuals are unhappily prone? If any answer were needed to that question, our American so-called prohibition States would supply one which is far more conclusive than any which I could suggest, for it is notorious that the increase in the consumption of

ardent spirits in those States is out of all proportion greater than the decline in the consumption of beer there. Moreover, it is a well established fact that drunkenness, immorality and all other evils which are supposed to arise from, merely because they happen to be often co-existent with, excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquor, have increased there in the same ratio. Nor is this all. The public drinking place, far from having been destroyed in those States, has merely been driven into secret places, multiplied in number, deprived of all its good features, and reduced to the lowest level which the human imagination can conceive. Can there, then, be any stronger proof than that which prohibition itself has afforded, that the true solution of the liquor problem, so far as it is humanly possible to solve it, lies not in the elimination, or the attempted elimination, of the public drinking place, but in raising its standard, and encouraging its good uses and discouraging its evil uses?

And, let me ask, is there a brewer, worthy of the name, on this or any other continent, who is not interested, both as a business man and a citizen, in seeing that standard raised?

THE BREWER AND TRUE TEMPERANCE.

There is no need in this connection to analyze the accusation so indiscriminately launched against the brewer that he is in part, if not wholly, responsible for the condition of his market, the public drinking place. Whatever the evil effects of his alleged past negligence or willful indifference in this regard may be, they are nothing as compared with the vitiating influence which has been wrought upon that market by the criminal stupidity of that ubiquitous modern pest, the pseudo temperance reformer, more particularly in his semi-religious character as a prohibitionist, anti-alcoholist, or whatever other name he may use to parade his fanciful, and often hypocritical, doctrine in. I say most emphatically that he is the common enemy both of the brewer and the real temperance man, and is largely the cause why the two have not long ago come together and joined hands in accomplishing that which, in spite of their minor differences of thought and purpose, it is their common interest and wish to see accomplished. For there is and can be no real difference in their view of what is right and desirable. The only question with both is: how can it be accomplished?

And how, indeed, can it be accomplished?

The brewer has the expert trade knowledge, the practical ex-

perience, the insight into the causes of conditions and circumstances which tend to lower or vitiate the character of the public drinking place. But in his efforts to correct those conditions and remove their causes—and I speak with the knowledge of actual experience when I say that earnest efforts of this kind have been made by him—he has met with practically insurmountable obstacles. Foolish laws, lax law enforcement, oppressive taxation, public indifference or scepticism, and, last but not least, the machinations of grafting officeholders and corrupt politicians, have all combined to oppose an effective barrier to the success of those efforts. On the other hand, the philanthropic worker, recruited mostly from the higher planes of society, intellectually speaking, wields a public influence and commands a public following, which, if properly directed, could override the stoutest of such barriers; only, unfortunately, while he is fully conversant with all phases of the evil he would remove, he is lacking in that knowledge, experience and insight which make the man in the trade itself a competent judge both of the possibilities of correcting it and the dangers of aggravating it.

Now here are two forces, which, if intelligently moulded into one, as I believe they can be, would each supply that in which the other is lacking and make of them one homogeneous whole, whose power for good would be formidable, if not irresistible.

And why have these forces never been joined? I think there are two main reasons. Firstly, because, until quite recently, neither of them has trusted the other's sincerity and good intentions, and secondly, and perhaps chiefly, because the rabid fanatic, with his fierce and blatant battle-cry of "death to all tolerance," has always been as viciously denunciatory of the temperance man as he is of the brewer, and is in consequence as much dreaded by the former as he is despised by the latter. He does not want the decent saloon, because he knows it to be his most powerful adversary, just as the dive and the low resort are his most precious allies. His ungodly doctrine that to increase an evil is the best means of eventually destroying it is made manifest in his every thought and his every act, and his venom is ready for all and any who question its soundness.

MAINE AN OBJECT LESSON.

Don't imagine that I exaggerate. I have spoken here perhaps in unusually strong and forcible language. But has not the time

come for some one to proclaim the truth in plain and unmistakable terms, to the shame of the many cowards who are dodging it and the confusion of the many hypocrites who are dissembling it? Look at Maine, that pretended show-piece of the prohibitionist's achievement. By what means did he recently prevent that State from ridding itself of the curse of prohibition, to which he has subjected it for nearly fifty years? Not by the votes of those of his own misguided dupes, for he had no longer enough of these left to support him. No, prohibition was retained in Maine, as everyone knows, by the thousands and thousands of votes cast for prohibition by those grinning henchmen of the prohibitionist, the bootlegger, the dive-owner, the tough and criminal element, and the grafting city officials who fatten on the mass of corruption which the prohibitionist provides for them. And what is the result of this unholy alliance between him and the evil elements of society, which he makes no endeavor to conceal? Prohibition Maine, a whited sepulchre, reeking within of foulness and putrescence, but which the prohibitionist brazenly presents to a credulous world as a golden palace redolent of sweet perfume and ideal delights.

The true worker in the cause of temperance sees the lie and the infamy of it all, and is beginning to raise his voice in timid protest against the perpetrators of this gigantic modern fraud. This is a healthy sign, but there is a better and more promising sign still. There are indications of late that the attitude of distrust, which the advocate of temperance has hitherto maintained towards the brewing industry, is undergoing a change, and I see in this change the best augury of future successful progress in the direction towards which both are striving. At the last meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held in Boston, comment was made upon the recent statement of the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Fourteen of New York, to the effect that the efforts of the Committee to eliminate the evil elements in the saloon business of that city had proved practically fruitless until the Committee invited the co-operation of the brewing industry in its work. The statement then goes on to emphasize, not only the readiness with which that co-operation had been extended to it, but the eminently satisfactory results that had immediately followed it. Professor John Graham Brooks then took up the parable and expressed the opinion that, after years and years of utterly ineffective effort on the part of the temperance man to lessen or

correct certain existing evils, the time had come for him to seek the co-operation of the best men in the liquor business, and enlist their knowledge and experience in accomplishing this work.

Now I believe there is no intelligent man in our ranks who can doubt the wisdom of that conclusion, and if nothing more were done by this Congress than to approve and ratify that conclusion and suggest the means of making it practical in effect, its work would not prove in vain. This should not be done, however, by merely passing resolutions embodying intangible generalities, but by offering those who ask our assistance a specific well-defined policy, which can be adopted as a common starting-ground of mutual endeavor.

A WORKING POLICY DEFINED.

Speaking for myself, my experience has led me to certain fundamental conclusions in regard to the public drinking-place, on the correctness of which I think few among us are likely to differ in opinion.

I believe, of course, first and foremost, that the character of persons licensed to conduct a retail liquor business should be subject to careful scrutiny, and only those whose record is clean and above reproach should be permitted to engage in such business.

This may sound almost like an altruism; yet bear in mind that most of our laws, and certainly all the so-called successes of the unthinking reformers, have tended, and are tending, to drive the decent, respectable man out of the business and the unscrupulous and irresponsible man into it.

I believe that public drinking places in the haunts of vice are dangerous, and they should be eliminated.

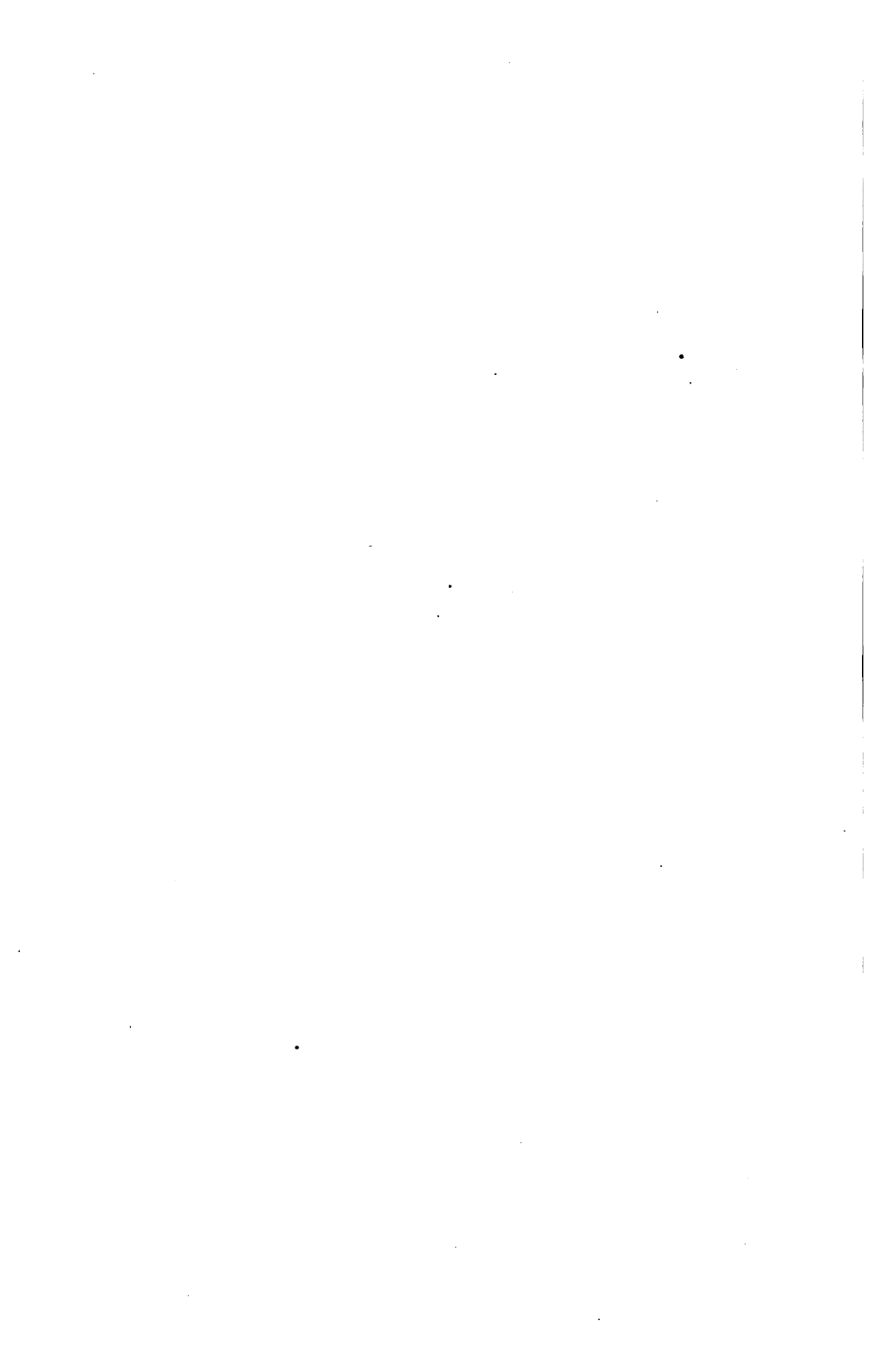
I believe that public drinking places in communities where the legal machinery does not exist to properly control and regulate them are undesirable and should be discountenanced.

I believe that any urban community, whether large or small, should have the right, properly controlled by the State, to limit the number, or, by the vote of a really substantial majority of its citizens, to entirely prohibit the establishment of public drinking places in its midst; provided, however, that where public drinking places have already been established, with the consent, tacit or otherwise, of such communities, their owners shall be properly compensated for the loss entailed upon them by such limitation or prohibition. The

public, I hold, is entitled at all times, whether wisely or unwisely, to change its opinion on matters of public policy or general expediency, but only at its own cost, not at the cost of the individual whose vested interests are affected by that change of opinion. Strangely enough, this is accepted as an almost sacred axiom by practically every civilized nation except our own.

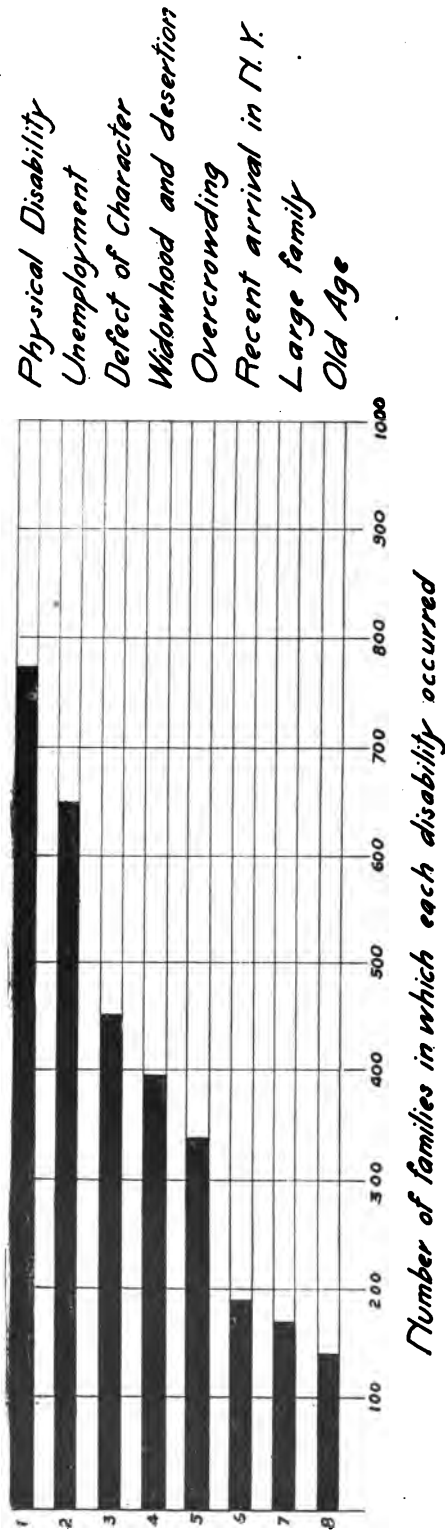
Now, I respectfully submit that there is nothing transcendently ideal or Utopian in this outline of what, in my humble opinion, it should be the joint aim of the brewer and the true temperance man to bring about, nor is there anything in it to which either the true temperance man or the honest manufacturer of alcoholic beverages can reasonably demur or object. Why, then, should it not prove capable of accomplishment? No scheme devised by the human mind has ever proved perfect in its effect, nor ever will. It is in fact those that believe, or pretend to believe, that perfection is attainable in this world who are the greatest obstacles in the way of human progress. Even man's religious faith merely sets him a standard towards which to strive, without hope or prospect of ever attaining it in this life. We shall, therefore, I apprehend, never cure ourselves of all our faults and shortcomings, nor succeed in relieving mankind in general of all its foibles and frailties, but we can by our actions at least inculcate one truth in the obtuse minds of certain fanatical friends of ours, which they are badly in need of learning; namely, that to correct ourselves is the surest way to correct others.

There is no blessing that providence has vouchsafed to mankind which individual man, in his blindness, his folly, or his weakness, has not proved capable of turning into a curse to himself, and to pretend that alcoholic stimulant is alone exempt from that universal rule would be as foolish as it is to assert that the rule applies to alcoholic stimulant only. To lessen the possibilities of the evil use of that stimulant, therefore, and increase its profitable and beneficial possibilities should be the prime aid and object of intelligent men like ourselves, and we can assuredly apply ourselves to this task with all the more cheerfulness, because not the least happy consequence of our efforts in this direction may be to rid the world of that greatest of all evils for which I am afraid alcoholic liquor must be held answerable—that is, the existence of that latter-day monument of human folly, human ignorance and human hypocrisy, the prohibitionist.



Causes of Poverty

*Principal Disabilities Present in 1000 Families Applying for Aid in New York City
for the First Time During the Year 1906-1907.*

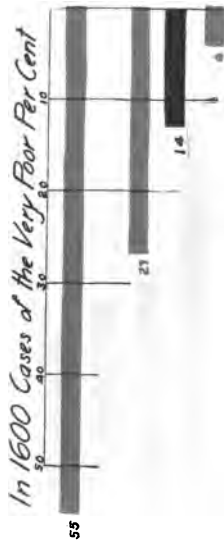


From Devine's "Misery and Causes" 1909.

Intemperance and Poverty

Poverty Due to

*Questions of Employment
Questions of Circumstance,
(Large families, illness, etc.)
Drink and Thriftlessness.
Loafing*



*From Charles Booth's
Life and Labour of the People in London*

APPENDIX

TABLES OF STATISTICS INTERNAL REVENUE

A.—Receipts from tax on beer by the United States Treasury, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910:—

	1909	1910
From barrel tax on beer.....	\$56,303,496.68	\$59,485,116.82
Brewers' special tax.....	157,997.59	155,556.40
Dealers in malt liquors.....	994,917.15	931,615.32
Total.....	\$57,456,411.42	\$60,572,288.54
which shows on		
Barrel tax.....		Increase \$3,181,620.14
Brewers' special tax.....		Decrease \$2,441.19
and on		
Dealers in malt liquors.....		63,301.83
Total.....		Net Increase \$3,115,877.12

The quantity of fermented liquors manufactured during the last two fiscal years on which tax was paid, is as follows:—

	1909	1910
Number of barrels.....	56,303,497	59,485,117

Receipts for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910:—

FERMENTED LIQUORS.	Year ended June 30, 1909	Year ended June 30, 1910	Increase	Decrease
Fermented Liquors, tax of \$1.00 per barrel.....	\$56,303,496.68	\$59,485,116.82	\$3,181,620.54	....
Brewers (special tax).....	157,997.59	155,556.40	....	\$ 2,441.19
Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors (special tax).....	402,801.66	364,804.42	....	37,997.24
Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors (special tax).....	592,115.49	566,810.90	....	25,304.59
Total.....	\$57,456,411.42	\$60,572,288.54	Net Increase \$3,115,877.12	....

A1.—Receipts for first three months, current fiscal year.

The following table shows the receipts from fermented liquors for the first three months of the fiscal years ended June 30, 1910 and ending June 30, 1911. A comparison of the receipts for the two periods is also given.

FERMENTED LIQUORS	Amount of tax paid during first three months of fiscal year—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1910.	1911.		
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors...	\$17,466,826.91	\$18,814,027.89	\$1,347,200.98	
Brewers (special tax).....	78,200.02	68,220.84		\$ 9,979.18
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	214,824.64	192,566.69		22,257.95
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	282,093.57	281,670.21		443.36
Total.....	\$18,041,945.14	\$19,356,485.63	\$1,347,200.98	\$32,684.99

Net Increase \$1,314,515.99

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from MALT LIQUORS for the Nine Months ended March 31, 1910 and 1911.

Months	Fiscal Year 1910	Fiscal Year 1911	Increase	Decrease.
1909-1910				
July	\$ 6,204,896.52	\$ 6,745,406.43	\$540,509.91	\$
August	6,020,847.02	6,421,194.14	400,347.12	.....
September ..	5,241,083.37	5,647,427.32	406,343.95	.....
October.....	4,481,396.36	5,057,406.06	576,009.70	.....
November...	4,452,539.72	4,344,500.23	.....	108,039.49
December...	4,210,041.98	4,457,780.22	247,738.24	.....
1910-1911				
January	3,558,062.28	3,856,778.46	298,716.18	.....
February ...	3,530,174.41	3,888,358.77	358,184.36	.....
March.....	4,993,793.48	4,716,499.91	.....	277,293.57
	\$42,692,835.14	\$45,135,351.54	\$2,827,849.46	\$385,333.06

Net Increase \$2,442,516.40

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (TAX PAID PRODUCTIONS) from DISTILLED SPIRITS for the Nine Months ended March 31, 1910 and 1911.

Months	Fiscal Year 1910	Fiscal Year 1911	Increase	Decrease
1909-1910				
July	\$ 8,774,958.33	\$ 9,091,164.44	\$ 316,206.11	.....
August	9,079,197.24	10,321,331.19	1,242,133.95	.....
September . .	11,537,235.20	13,215,099.93	1,677,864.73	.....
October	14,227,290.97	14,481,095.42	253,804.45	.....
November.. . .	14,549,852.35	16,229,368.14	1,679,515.79	.....
December.. . .	15,143,769.10	16,254,507.09	1,110,737.99	.....
1910-1911				
January.... .	12,433,800.36	12,556,742.76	122,942.40	.....
February... .	11,259,643.92	11,489,982.12	230,338.20	.....
March	12,061,902.97	12,792,942.72	731,039.75	.....
	\$109,067,650.44	\$116,432,233.81	\$7,364,583.37	.....

RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS BY FISCAL YEARS.

B.—*STATEMENT showing the INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS from FERMENTED LIQUORS at SIXTY CENTS, ONE DOLLAR, ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS and TWO DOLLARS per BARREL of THIRTY-ONE GALLONS, the TAX-PAID QUANTITIES, THE AGGREGATE COLLECTIONS, AMOUNTS REFUNDED, and the AGGREGATE PRODUCTION, from September 1, 1862, to June 30, 1910.*

Fiscal years ended June 30	Rates of Tax	Collections at each Rate	Quantities in Barrels	Aggregate Collections	Refunded	Aggregate Production in Barrels
1863..	\$1 00	\$385,271 88	885,272	\$1,628,933 82	\$	2,006,625
1864..	60	672,811 53	1,121,353	2,290,009 14	.....	3,141,381
1865..	1 00	1,376,491 12	2,294,152	.....	.....	.....
1866..	1 00	847,228 61	847,229	.....	.....	.....
1867..	1 00	3,657,181 06	3,657,181	3,734,928 06	.....	3,657,181
1868..	1 00	5,115,140 49	5,115,140	5,220,552 72	.....	5,115,140
1869..	1 00	5,819,345 49	6,207,402	6,057,600 63	.....	6,207,402
1870..	1 00	5,685,663 70	6,146,663	5,955,868 92	.....	6,146,663
1871..	1 00	5,866,400 98	6,342,055	6,099,879 54	24,060 61	6,342,055
1872..	1 00	6,081,520 54	6,574,617	6,319,126 90	800 00	6,574,617
1873..	1 00	7,159,740 20	7,740,260	7,389,601 82	4,288 80	7,740,260
1874..	1 00	8,009,969 72	8,659,427	8,258,498 46	1,365 82	8,659,427
1875..	1 00	8,910,823 83	9,633,323	9,324,937 84	1,747 11	9,633,323
1876..	1 00	8,880,829 68	9,600,897	9,304,679 72	1,122 42	9,600,897
1877..	1 00	8,743,744 62	9,452,697	9,144,004 41	849 12	9,452,697
1878..	1 00	9,159,875 95	9,902,352	9,571,280 66	8,860 54	9,902,352
1879..	1 00	9,074,305 93	9,810,060	9,480,789 17	21,107 84	9,810,060
1880..	1 00	9,473,360 70	10,241,471	9,937,051 78	3,098 69	10,241,471
1881..	1 00	10,270,352 83	11,103,084	10,729,320 08	1,291 55	11,103,084
1882..	1 00	12,346,077 26	13,347,111	12,829,802 84	30 75	13,347,111
1883..	1 00	13,237,700 63	14,311,028	13,700,241 21	.....	14,311,028
1884..	1 00	15,680,878 54	16,952,085	16,153,920 42	.....	16,952,085
1885..	1 00	16,426,050 11	17,757,892	16,900,615 81	243,033 20	17,757,892
1886..	1 00	17,573,722 88	18,998,619	18,084,954 11	.....	18,998,619
1887..	1 00	17,747,006 11	19,185,953	18,230,782 03	7,382 78	19,185,953
1888..	1 00	19,157,612 87	20,710,933	19,667,731 29	133 33	20,710,933
1889..	1 00	21,387,411 79	23,121,526	21,922,187 49	3,974 59	23,121,526
1890..	1 00	22,829,202 90	24,680,219	23,324,218 48	.....	24,680,219
1891..	1 00	23,235,863 94	25,119,853	23,723,835 26	.....	25,119,853
1892..	1 00	25,494,798 50	27,561,944	26,008,534 74	.....	27,561,944
1893..	1 00	28,192,327 69	30,478,192	28,565,129 92	31 67	30,497,209
1894..	1 00	29,431,498 06	31,817,836	30,037,452 77	20 00	31,856,626
1895..	1 00	31,962,743 15	34,554,317	32,548,983 07	21,559 23	34,591,179
1896..	1 00	30,834,674 01	33,334,783	31,414,788 04	24,577 62	33,362,373
1897..	1 00	31,044,304 84	33,561,411	31,640,617 54	188 20	33,589,784
1898..	1 00	33,139,141 10	35,826,098	33,784,235 26	4,993 90	33,859,250
1899..	1 00	31,841,362 40	34,423,094	32,472,162 07	.....	34,462,822
1900..	1 00	34,480,524 23	35,112,426	.....	.....	.....
1901..	2 00	4,404,627 40	2,350,880	39,515,421 14	.....	37,529,339
1902..	1 00	2,070 31	2,070	.....	.....	.....
1903..	2 00	67,671,231 00	36,579,044	68,644,558 45	1,106 90	36,697,634
1904..	2 00	72,782,070 58	39,330,849	73,550,754 49	117,559 91	39,471,593
1905..	2 00	74,956,593 87	40,517,078	5,689,907 65	83,539 58	40,614,258
1906..	1 60	71,166,711 65	44,478,832	71,988,902 39	9,177 69	44,550,127
1907..	1 00	46,652,577 14	46,650,730	47,547,856 08	20,538 81	46,720,179
1908..	1 00	48,208,132 56	48,208,133	49,083,458 77	44,396 35	48,265,168
1909..	1 00	49,459,639 93	49,459,540	50,360,553 18	8,934 26	49,522,029
1910..	1 00	54,651,636 63	54,651,637	55,641,858 56	20,261 45	54,724,553
1911..	1 00	58,546,110 69	58,546,111	59,567,818 18	7,488 11	58,622,002
1912..	1 00	58,747,680 14	58,747,680	59,807,616 81	7,002 28	58,814,033
1913..	1 00	56,303,496 83	56,303,497	57,456,411 42	9,937 87	56,364,360
1914..	1 00	59,485,118 82	59,485,117	60,572,288 54	7,649 76	59,544,775
†Total.	.....	\$1,294,750,155 25	1,211,531,153	\$1,320,873,461 68	\$712,140 74	1,212,741,091

NOTE.—Prior to September 1, 1866, the tax on fermented liquors was paid in currency, and the full amount of tax was returned by collectors. From and after that date the tax was paid by stamps, on which a deduction of 7½ per cent. was allowed to brewers using them.*

*The Act of July 24, 1897, repealed the 7½ per cent. discount. The Act of June 13, 1898, restored the 7½ per cent. discount.

Under the Acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, no provision is made for any discount.

The difference in quantities beginning with 1891 is to be accounted for as exported.

†Includes \$4,924.85, at \$1.60 per barrel.

Of the \$712,140.74 refunded, \$380,075.67 was refunded from Fermented Liquors to Brewers and \$332,065.07 to others than Brewers

RETURNS OF FERMENTED LIQUORS UNDER EACH ACT OF LEGISLATION.

C.—*STATEMENT, showing the amount of Internal Revenue derived from Fermented Liquors at One Dollar and Two Dollars per Barrel, and at One Dollar and Sixty Cents, and Sixty Cents per Barrel, under the enactments imposing those rates, the quantities on which the Tax was paid, the date when each rate was imposed and when it ended, and the length of time each rate was in force, from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1910.*

Articles.	Rates of tax per barrel.	Dates of Acts.		Length of time rates were in force. Months	Collections at each rate.	Quantities in Barrels.
		First Imposing the tax.	Limiting tax.			
Ale, beer, lager-beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors.	\$1 00	July 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863 (Limiting to) Mar. 31, 1864)	6	\$385,271 88	885,272
Ditto.....	60	Mar. 3, 1863	.....	13	2,049,302 65	3,415,504
Ditto.....	1 00	July 1, 1862	.....	410½	568,800,055 65	611,891,249
Ditto.....	2 00	June 13, 1898	.....	36½	219,794,522 83	118,807,851
Ditto.....	1 60	Mar 2, 1901	.....	.....	71,166,711 65	44,478,832
Ditto.....	1 00	Apr. 12, 1902	.....	96	432,054,290 59	432,052,445
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,294,750,155 25	1,211,531,153

NOTE.—The act of July 1, 1862, went into operation September 1, 1862. The act of March 3, 1863, provided that the tax on fermented liquors should be 60 cents per barrel from the date of the passage of that act to April 1, 1864. Hence the tax of 60 cents per barrel having expired by limitation April 1, 1864, the tax of \$1 per barrel under act of July 1, 1862, was again revived, and this rate under different acts continued in force from and including that date until the passage of the act of June 13, 1898, when the tax was increased to \$2 per barrel. The Act of March 2, 1901, reduced the tax to \$1.60 per barrel to take effect July 1, 1901. The Act of April 12, 1902, restored the tax to the original tax of \$1.00 per barrel, to take effect July 1, 1902.

D.—Stamps for fermented liquors and brewers' permits issued to collectors for purchasers during the ten fiscal years ended June 30, 1910.

1901.....	Number, 87,302,120	Value, \$81,070,513.00
1902.....	" 106,813,400	" 77,195,853.00
1903.....	" 97,224,400	" 47,718,950.00
1904.....	" 95,805,300	" 48,241,025.00
1905.....	" 97,478,200	" 50,818,591.67
1906.....	" 107,784,000	" 55,320,100.00
1907.....	" 114,585,600	" 59,827,950.00
1908.....	" 110,205,300	" 58,587,900.00
1909.....	" 104,622,100	" 56,527,204.17
1910.....	" 106,504,320	" 58,128,570.00

Total.....1,028,324,740 \$593,436,656.84

E.—Statement of Fermented Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond, Free of Tax, from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910, under Act of June 18, 1910.

	1909 Gallons	1910 Gallons
Removed for export and unaccounted for July 1, 1909 and 1910, respectively.....	183,479	227,097
Removed for direct exportation.....	248,842	265,509
Removed in original packages, to be bottled for export.....	163,924	137,086
Removed by pipe line, to be bottled for export....	1,473,985	1,446,809
Excess reported by bottlers.....	6,365	6,136
Total.....	2,076,595	2,082,637

E.—*Continued.*—Statement of Fermented Liquors Removed from Breweries in Bond, Free of Tax, from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910, under Act of June 18, 1890.

	1909 Gallons	1910 Gallons
Exported in original packages, proofs received.....	239,719	293,845
Exported in bottles, proofs received.....	1,567,337	1,572,278
Removed for export, unaccounted for, tax paid....	10,025	4,857
Excess reported by bottlers.....	32,417	28,864
Removed for export, uaccounted for, June 30, 1906 and 1907, respectively.....	227,097	182,796
Total.....	2,076,595	2,082,637

NOTE.—The last drawback amounting to \$378.09, was paid in 1892, and none since.

E½.—Fermented Liquors removed from Breweries in Bond for Export during the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910, by Districts.

DISTRICT	1909 Gallons	1910 Gallons
Alabama.....	3,596	1,015
California, first.....	4,805	.....
" fourth.....	975	1,100
Colorado.....	2,205	1,827
Hawaii.....	930	465
Indiana, sixth.....	5,890	4,061
" seventh.....	27,096	26,381
Kentucky, fifth.....	6,200	2,480
" sixth.....	1,178	1,116
Lousiana.....	74,539	108,695
Maryland.....	.....	5,890
Massachusetts, third.....	775	.....
Minnesota.....	15,533	14,292
Missouri, first.....	420,842	416,577
New Jersey, fifth.....	7,115	9,315
New York, first.....	33,542	43,890
" second.....	6,386	5,984
" third.....	11,617	10,614
" twenty-eighth.....	2,100	1,116
Ohio, first.....	73,191	123,535
" eleventh.....	28,861	30,721
Texas, third.....	25,296	23,459
Virginia, sixth.....	806	868
Washington.....	172,586	222,705
Wisconsin, first.....	906,717	780,402
" second.....	53,970	12,896
TOTAL.....	1,886,751	1,849,404

E4.—*STATEMENT Showing, by States and Territories, the Production of Fermented Liquors in the Fiscal Year 1911.*

States and Territories.	Barrels.	States and Territories.	Barrels.
Alabama.....	13,290	Nebraska.....	436,268
Alaska.....	6,283	Nevada.....	18,740
Arizona.....	15,147	New Hampshire.....	260,395
Arkansas.....	10,025	New Jersey.....	3,418,162
California.....	1,215,405	New Mexico.....	8,777
Colorado.....	435,072	New York.....	13,732,743
Connecticut.....	736,146	North Carolina.....	.....
Delaware.....	142,017	North Dakota.....	.....
District of Columbia..	286,721	Ohio.....	4,573,275
Florida.....	18,350	Oklahoma.....	.....
Georgia.....	129,455	Oregon.....	245,002
Hawaii.....	16,683	Pennsylvania.....	7,811,731
Idaho.....	32,780	Rhode Island.....	649,171
Illinois.....	6,630,254	South Carolina.....	5,258
Indiana.....	1,469,030	South Dakota.....	52,345
Iowa.....	511,536	Tennessee.....	256,395
Kansas.....	.....	Texas.....	678,796
Kentucky.....	822,555	Utah.....	140,123
Louisiana.....	471,560	Vermont.....	.....
Maine.....	532	Virginia.....	190,473
Maryland.....	1,077,884	Washington.....	875,028
Massachusetts.....	2,381,435	West Virginia.....	363,330
Michigan.....	1,724,156	Wisconsin.....	5,287,347
Minnesota.....	1,652,184	Wyoming.....	16,110
Mississippi.....	.....	
Missouri.....	4,223,769	Total.....	163,283,123
Montana.....	241,385		

¹ Includes 66,272 barrels removed from breweries for export free of tax. See p. — for number of barrels of fermented liquors tax paid.

F.—Table showing by States and Territories the production and the collections, also the per centum of each of total collections from fermented liquors for the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1909.				1910.			
	Permented Liquors, of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	TOTAL COLLECTIONS ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all sources of Int. Rev.	Permented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	TOTAL COLLECTIONS ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.	Per Cent. of Total Collections from all sources of Int. Rev.	Permented Liquors, per Barrel, of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	TOTAL COLLECTIONS ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.
1 Alabama (d).....	\$ 57,204.36	73,009.85	.030	11,520.00	23,238.70	.01	11,520.00	23,238.70
2 Arkansas.....	10,425.00	15,937.10	.007	12,700.00	21,001.53	.01	12,700.00	21,001.53
3 California.....	1,188,694.63	1,231,354.92	.500	1,255,095.25	1,304,890.34	.45	1,255,095.25	1,304,890.34
4 Colorado.....	411,398.88	431,349.68	.175	450,817.00	467,583.89	.16	450,817.00	467,583.89
5 Connecticut.....	1,211,588.00	1,237,985.74	.503	1,311,365.00	1,333,702.51	.46	1,311,365.00	1,333,702.51
6 Delaware (a).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Florida.....	15,750.00	20,724.09	.008	19,425.00	24,699.61	.01	19,425.00	24,699.61
8 Georgia.....	115,155.00	152,205.05	.062	128,750.00	144,062.57	.05	128,750.00	144,062.57
9 Idaho (b).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Illinois.....	5,525,473.50	5,611,524.36	2.279	6,024,883.50	6,115,183.05	2.11	6,024,883.50	6,115,183.05
11 Indiana.....	1,272,016.85	1,310,597.39	.532	1,303,166.34	1,332,950.38	.46	1,303,166.34	1,332,950.38
12 Iowa.....	437,177.28	485,010.31	.197	482,668.41	519,064.21	.18	482,668.41	519,064.21
13 Kansas.....	5,871.50	21,618.97	.009	510.00	9,412.16	.00	510.00	9,412.16
14 Kentucky.....	704,710.25	726,039.78	.295	756,325.00	773,013.98	.27	756,325.00	773,013.98
15 Louisiana.....	473,026.52	488,188.92	.198	462,795.35	479,475.07	.16	462,795.35	479,475.07
16 Maine (c).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Maryland.....	1,376,609.75	1,396,780.18	.567	1,434,329.00	1,453,342.14	.50	1,434,329.00	1,453,342.14
18 Massachusetts.....	2,042,992.80	2,070,590.80	.841	2,112,006.00	2,138,769.65	.74	2,112,006.00	2,138,769.65
19 Michigan.....	1,483,207.25	1,524,486.58	.619	1,538,663.00	1,584,807.99	.55	1,538,663.00	1,584,807.99
20 Minnesota.....	1,411,570.14	1,468,003.77	.596	1,578,705.90	1,638,846.68	.57	1,578,705.90	1,638,846.68
21 Mississippi (d).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Missouri.....	3,704,978.65	3,741,686.56	1.520	3,890,146.99	3,926,142.58	1.35	3,890,146.99	3,926,142.58
23 Montana.....	460,528.00	486,015.17	.197	476,054.25	498,745.96	.17	476,054.25	498,745.96
24 Nebraska.....	389,820.25	420,767.88	.171	414,518.75	448,681.76	.15	414,518.75	448,681.76
25 Nevada (e).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 New Hampshire.....	274,733.00	294,518.78	.120	268,167.50	287,361.52	.10	268,167.50	287,361.52
27 New Jersey.....	3,114,712.50	3,145,725.84	1.278	3,260,914.00	3,295,561.61	1.14	3,260,914.00	3,295,561.61
28 New York.....	12,572,042.12	12,638,733.83	5.133	12,095,353.45	13,162,846.40	4.54	12,095,353.45	13,162,846.40

F (continued).—Table showing by States and Territories the production and the collections, also the per centum of each of total collections from fermented liquors for the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1909.				1910.			
	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS	Per Cent. of Total Collections ON FERMMENTED LIQUORS
	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.	of not more than 31 galls., \$1.00.
29 North Carolina.....	\$ 44,940.00	\$ 13,514.96	.006	.006	\$ 16,700.86	.01		
30 North Dakota.....	4,058,437.87	80,796.12	.033	.033	78,709.76	.03		
31 Ohio.....		4,097,116.36	1.664	1.664	4,292,295.90	1.48		
32 Oklahoma (l).....								
33 Oregon.....	194,230.50	204,759.72	.083	.083	236,529.88	.08		
34 Pennsylvania.....	7,050,261.25	7,145,918.76	2.902	2.902	7,755,728.86	2.67		
35 Rhode Island (g).....								
36 South Carolina.....	5,157.50	8,166.73	.003	.003	5,781.12	.00		
37 South Dakota (f).....								
38 Tennessee.....	255,200.00	272,129.90	.111	.111	247,802.43	.09		
39 Texas.....	552,976.46	630,526.98	.256	.256	671,872.36	.23		
40 Utah (b).....								
41 Vermont (c).....								
42 Virginia.....	164,266.68	177,732.57	.072	.072	184,765.36	.06		
43 Washington.....	816,666.68	843,188.02	.342	.342	879,204.40	.30		
44 West Virginia.....	293,188.75	306,869.35	.125	.125	319,565.21	.11		
45 Wisconsin.....	4,569,940.91	4,634,766.34	1.882	1.882	4,852,392.31	1.67		
46 Wyoming (i).....								
1 Alaska (h).....								
2 Arizona (k).....								
3 Dist. of Col'bia (a).....								
4 New Mexico.....	24,525.50	31,668.63	.013	.013	31,956.78	.01		
5 Hawaii.....	14,018.35	16,401.43	.007	.007	15,599.02	.01		
6 Philippine Islands.....								
7 Porto Rico.....								
Total.....	\$56,303,496.68	\$57,456,411.42	23.336	23.336	\$60,572,288.54	20.89		

NOTE.—The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1910, amounted to \$289,957,220.16. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$60,572,288.54, or 20.89 per centum of the above \$289,957,220.16. The total receipts from all sources of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1909, amounted to \$246,212,719.22. The total collections from fermented liquors for the same period amounted to \$57,456,411.42, or 23.336 per centum of the above \$246,212,719.22.

G.—Table showing the number of persons who paid special taxes as brewers, retail and wholesale dealers in malt liquors, and retail and wholesale liquor dealers, for the fiscal years ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910:—

STATES AND TERRITORIES	BREWERS.		Retail Dealers in Malt Liquors.		Wholesale Dealers in Malt Liquors.		Retail Liquor Dealers.		Wholesale Liquor Dealers.	
	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910	1909	1910
1 Alabama.....	3	2	587	246	59	37	1,147	846	59	18
2 Arkansas.....	1	1	140	178	65	70	949	878	61	74
3 California.....	105	91	532	549	468	518	15,747	17,418	778	764
4 Colorado.....	12	12	205	327	148	157	3,190	2,727	121	104
5 Connecticut.....	21	23	157	136	314	311	3,496	3,458	78	76
6 Delaware.....	6	6	23	20	15	14	335	352	7	7
7 Florida.....	1	1	164	175	44	49	712	706	79	98
8 Georgia.....	4	4	1,521	652	105	47	1,091	1,185	18	36
9 Idaho.....	15	12	65	134	58	40	1,140	1,021	13	12
10 Illinois.....	117	116	1,506	1,469	875	1,082	20,477	20,871	434	520
11 Indiana.....	43	40	612	603	466	351	7,746	7,039	104	81
12 Iowa.....	22	20	564	335	625	561	4,258	3,617	72	67
13 Kansas.....	2	...	493	113	72	27	1,899	993	10	11
14 Kentucky.....	22	22	412	609	165	90	3,213	3,222	222	237
15 Louisiana.....	11	11	296	332	140	136	4,289	3,552	196	198
16 Maine.....	4	4	506	476	47	46	657	556	4	2
*17 Maryland.....	30	25	267	195	190	195	3,917	3,764	151	124
18 Massachusetts.....	40	39	230	265	436	455	4,722	4,664	219	238
19 Michigan.....	89	80	578	524	455	532	8,871	7,688	79	82
20 Minnesota.....	75	72	1,405	1,481	549	549	6,381	6,077	120	121
21 Mississippi.....	...	...	223	394	14	13	424	477	15	7
22 Missouri.....	52	48	598	544	425	427	8,028	8,182	248	273
23 Montana.....	18	24	157	186	167	179	2,432	2,608	48	62
24 Nebraska.....	14	14	348	332	526	563	2,410	2,276	43	47
25 Nevada.....	5	6	9	8	68	62	1,674	1,522	28	29
26 New Hampshire.....	6	4	72	93	82	74	845	763	26	17
27 New Jersey.....	53	41	268	258	526	505	10,509	10,603	187	206
28 New York.....	197	194	463	510	756	813	34,066	34,374	1,277	1,350
29 North Carolina.....	...	...	930	791	38	34	618	411	24	4
30 North Dakota.....	...	...	1,003	721	64	36	827	749	1	4
31 Ohio.....	119	122	199	339	522	418	12,523	11,630	362	317
32 Oklahoma.....	1	1	179	142	38	54	1,509	1,622	22	24
33 Oregon.....	20	20	287	361	93	96	2,167	2,188	50	49
34 Pennsylvania.....	248	252	706	708	1,020	1,067	18,682	18,536	652	610
35 Rhode Island.....	7	7	21	21	63	46	1,790	1,497	48	52
36 South Carolina.....	1	1	146	108	10	13	642	663	15	10
37 South Dakota.....	4	...	197	163	165	188	1,321	1,311	25	25
38 Tennessee.....	10	5	758	1,008	64	56	1,289	2,066	105	100
39 Texas.....	15	13	2,781	1,930	393	361	3,194	2,748	78	74
40 Utah.....	5	5	56	80	55	72	967	1,062	22	22
41 Vermont.....	...	...	68	65	29	30	232	230	3	3
42 Virginia.....	6	6	553	431	71	55	1,470	1,281	55	61
43 Washington.....	36	41	195	284	231	209	3,988	3,824	125	117
44 West Virginia.....	15	14	207	352	192	191	1,332	1,225	27	20
45 Wisconsin.....	145	146	830	832	619	615	11,738	11,115	116	134
46 Wyoming.....	3	3	40	40	73	65	738	553	19	8
1 Alaska.....	6	5	5	6	12	8	519	425	8	7
2 Arizona.....	2	2	12	14	39	44	919	907	27	27
3 Dist. of Col.....	5	6	37	40	13	24	921	916	20	27
4 New Mexico.....	3	3	27	23	71	52	1,123	1,009	18	24
5 Hawaii.....	3	4	43	52	22	8	370	406	80	72
6 Philippine Isl.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Porto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,622	1,568	21,681	19,655	11,757	11,645	223,504	217,813	6,599	6,652

*Includes Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia.

U. S. B. A. YEAR BOOK

H.—Table showing Tax paid Fermented and Distilled Liquors, corresponding Quantities, estimated increase of Population, and Quantity per Capita for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, by States and Territories, also number of Retail Dealers, and Population to each Dealer.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.		DISTILLED SPIRITS.		Population 13th Census 1910	Per Capita Quantity		Number of Retail Dealers	Population per Dealer
	Tax paid at \$1.00 per Barrel of 31 Gallons.	Quantities in Gallons.	Tax Paid at \$1.10 per Gallon.	Quantities in Gallons.		Liquors	Ferm. Dist. Gallons.		
1 Alabama.....	\$ 11,520.00	357,120	\$ 12,276.14	11,160	2,138,093	.09	.00	1,092	1,958
2 Arkansas.....	12,700.00	393,700	32,791.46	29,810	1,574,449	.25	.02	1,056	1,491
3 California.....	1,255,095.25	38,907,945	4,956,852.54	4,506,229	2,377,549	15.82	1.83	17,967	132
4 Colorado.....	450,817.00	13,975,327	130,903.30	119,003	799,024	14.79	.13	3,054	262
5 Connecticut.....	1,311,365.00	40,652,315	158,440.13	144,040	1,114,756	24.53	.09	3,594	310
6 Delaware.....					202,322	24.31	2.25	372	544
7 Florida.....	19,425.00	602,175	231,530.47	210,482	752,619	.80	.28	881	854
8 Georgia.....	128,750.00	3,991,250	47,901.81	43,547	2,609,121	1.53	.02	1,837	1,420
9 Idaho.....					325,594	13.73	.00	1,155	282
10 Illinois.....	6,024,883.50	186,771,404	37,248,198.81	33,861,999	5,638,591	33.12	6.01	22,340	252
11 Indiana.....	1,303,166.34	40,398,146	26,528,178.91	24,116,526	2,700,876	14.96	8.93	7,642	353
12 Iowa.....	482,668.41	14,962,708	299.31	272	2,224,771	6.73	.00	3,952	363
13 Kansas.....	510.00	15,810	3,699.30	3,363	1,690,949	.00	.00	1,106	1,529
14 Kentucky.....	756,325.00	23,446,075	27,773,353.07	25,248,503	2,289,905	10.24	11.03	3,831	598
15 Louisiana.....	462,795.35	14,946,645	2,704,272.94	2,458,430	1,656,388	8.66	1.48	3,884	426
16 Maine.....					742,371	5.44	.01	1,032	719
17 Maryland.....	1,434,329.00	44,464,199	4,532,884.39	4,120,804	1,295,346	24.31	2.25	3,959	327
18 Massachusetts.....	2,112,006.00	65,472,186	1,993,446.73	1,812,224	3,366,416	19.45	.54	4,924	683
19 Michigan.....	1,538,663.00	47,698,553	2,185,086.53	1,986,442	2,810,173	16.97	.71	8,212	342
20 Minnesota.....	1,578,705.90	48,939,886			2,075,708	23.58	—	7,558	275
21 Mississippi.....					1,797,114	.09	.00	871	2,063
22 Missouri.....	3,890,146.99	120,594,557	1,101,290.97	1,001,173	3,293,335	36.62	.30	8,726	377
23 Montana.....	476,054.25	14,757,674	252.91	230	376,053	13.73	.00	2,794	135
24 Nebraska.....	414,518.75	12,850,089	2,029,797.33	1,845,270	1,192,214	10.78	1.55	2,608	457
25 Nevada.....					81,875	15.82	1.83	1,530	53
26 New Hampshire.....	268,167.50	8,313,208	11,385.66	10,351	430,572	5.44	.01	856	503
27 New Jersey.....	3,260,914.00	101,088,334	84,447.15	76,770	2,537,167	39.84	.03	10,861	234
28 New York.....	13,095,353.45	405,955,943	7,758,777.70	7,053,434	9,113,614	44.54	.77	34,884	261
29 N. Carolina.....			36,119.90	32,836	2,206,287		.01	1,202	1,836
30 N. Dakota.....	50,605.00	1,568,755			577,056	1.35	—	1,470	393
31 Ohio.....	4,252,076.53	131,814,387	9,419,370.52	8,563,064	4,787,121	27.65	1.80	11,969	398
32 Oklahoma.....					1,657,155	.00	.00	1,764	939
33 Oregon.....	307,209.32	6,966,382	307,209.32	279,281	672,765	10.35	.42	2,649	264
34 Pennsylvania.....	7,664,141.00	237,588,371	7,677,515.80	6,979,560	7,665,111	31.00	.91	19,244	398
35 Rhode Island.....					542,610	24.53	.09	1,518	357
36 S. Carolina.....	2,942.50	91,202	327.69	298	1,515,400	.06	.00	771	1,965
37 S. Dakota.....					583,888	1.35	—	1,474	396
38 Tennessee.....	221,849.50	6,877,350	1,121,952.12	1,019,956	2,184,789	3.15	.47	3,074	711
39 Texas.....	611,398.75	18,953,369	182.71	166	3,896,542	4.86	.00	4,678	833
40 Utah.....					373,351	13.73	.00	1,142	327
41 Vermont.....					355,956	5.44	.01	295	1,207
42 Virginia.....	174,451.45	5,407,981	874,141.25	794,674	2,061,612	2.62	.39	1,712	1,204
43 Washington.....	859,881.37	26,656,311	221.99	202	1,141,990	22.10	.00	4,108	278
44 W. Virginia.....	302,780.00	9,396,180	263,818.56	239,835	1,221,119	7.69	.20	1,577	774
45 Wisconsin.....	4,790,797.03	148,514,707	2,256,807.41	2,051,643	2,333,880	63.63	.88	11,947	195
46 Wyoming.....					145,965	14.79	.13	593	246
In mil. and naval ser.					55,608	19.74*	1.38*		
1 Alaska.....					64,356	22.10	.00	431	149
2 Arizona.....					204,354	1.57	.00	921	222
3 Dist. of Col.....					331,069	24.31	2.25	956	346
4 New Mexico.....	26,975.00	836,225	113.41	103	327,301	1.57	.00	1,032	317
5 Hawaii.....	13,617.50	422,158	39,705.82	36,096	191,909	2.20	.19	458	419
6 Philippine Is.....									
7 Porto Rico.....									
Total.....	\$59,485,116.82	1,844,038,627	\$141,523,554.06	128,657,776	93,402,151	..	..	237,468	..

*Per capita of population of U. S.

†Average of population per Dealer, 393.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

—OF—

MALT LIQUORS, HOPS, BARLEY-MALT, AND RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR, AND BROKEN RICE

DURING THE FISCAL YEARS BELOW ENUMERATED

A.—Import of foreign beer, ale, porter and other malt liquors for the last ten fiscal years:—

	IN BOTTLES OR JUGS.		IN OTHER COVERINGS	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
1901....	1,151,891	\$1,166,123	2,447,555	\$719,092
1902....	1,198,406	1,161,965	2,553,105	718,383
1903....	1,292,475	1,252,047	2,966,343	835,694
1904....	1,467,756	1,385,818	3,197,955	927,507
1905....	1,362,089	1,285,576	3,836,487	1,119,768
1906....	1,582,619	1,466,228	4,395,032	1,272,627
1907....	2,041,688	1,902,655	5,165,929	1,506,108
1908....	1,960,333	1,829,917	5,564,773	1,634,754
1909....	1,801,043	1,695,747	5,105,062	1,519,660
1910....	1,727,541	1,605,919	5,560,491	1,658,034
Total....	41,585,841	\$14,751,995	40,792,732	\$11,911,627

Of the foreign beer, etc., imported in 1910, there were received:

	Gallons.	Value	Gallons	Value
From Austria-Hungary..	3,134	\$ 2,072	2,723,361	\$ 867,936
Denmark.....	3,453	2,014	....	....
Belgium.....	....	....	1,442	483
Germany.....	39,453	29,392	2,027,878	481,402
Norway.....	7,862	5,621	....	....
Sweden.....	33,188	23,516	....	....
England.....	984,688	900,323	576,907	225,893
Scotland.....	15,359	15,481	5,457	2,322
Ireland.....	633,846	621,717	221,278	78,452
Canada.....	4,333	3,759	3,782	1,307
Mexico.....	1,036	1,122	....	....
All other countries, less than 1,000 galls.	1,189	902	392	239

Total..... 1,727,541 \$1,605,919 5,560,491 \$1,658,034

A½.—Export of foreign beer, ale, porter and other malt liquors for the last ten fiscal years:—

	Gallons	Value
1901.....	8,155	\$6,454
1902.....	5,147	4,705
1903.....	9,499	7,693
1904.....	5,591	6,074
1905.....	4,972	5,253
1906.....	6,970	5,139
1907.....	13,475	9,557
1908.....	15,269	13,684
1909.....	1,147	955
1910.....	8,962	4,655
Total.....	80,187	\$64,167

B.—Export of beer and ale of domestic produce for the last ten fiscal years:—

	IN BOTTLES.		NOT IN BOTTLES.	
	Dozens	Value	Gallons	Value
1901....	1,351,772	\$1,643,502	333,673	\$79,523
1902....	822,899	1,199,293	417,025	90,769
1903....	759,027	1,082,982	400,072	95,758
1904....	540,301	769,432	382,346	84,687
1905....	626,400	932,372	354,097	80,436
1906....	727,731	1,059,584	256,575	57,192
1907....	743,163	1,128,226	356,788	87,114
1908....	643,230	964,207	272,949	55,965
1909....	635,361	964,992	246,525	45,795
1910....	596,883	877,324	390,477	73,859
Total....	7,446,767	\$10,621,914	3,410,527	\$751,098

C.—Export of beer, ale and porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910..

IN BOTTLES.

COUNTRIES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		TOTAL.	
	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.
Europe: Austr. Hungary	30	\$40	851	\$1,207	51	\$65	1,036	\$1,532	5	\$13	611	\$746	86	\$118
Azores & Madeira Is.	850	1,190	12	20	1,061	1,440	.....	.....	431	602	10	14	4,840	6,717
Belgium.....	31	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	74	24	30	108	161
Denmark.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....	36	50
France.....	47	80	165	249	498	612	363	505	246	354	392	679	1,711	2,479
Germany.....	350	590	376	520	781	1,044	504	674	983	1,707	1,090	1,584	4,084	6,119
Gibraltar.....	520	961	.....	611	.....	335	120	215	75	132	.....	.....	1,050	1,919
Italy.....	1,883	2,228	4,665	5,638	5,890	6,895	4,232	5,143	3,252	3,875	2,596	3,132	22,518	26,911
Malta, Gozo, etc.	125	195	16	24	130	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	404
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	12	11	90	105	12	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	131
Norway.....	3	5	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15
Portugal.....	405	549	252	399	75	107	100	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	832	1,199
Russia in Europe.....	.....	.....	12	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20
Spain.....	96	180	158	253	1,180	1,450	60	77	3	5	15	21	1,512	1,986
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	22	30	66	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	188
Turkey in Europe.....	.....	.....	1,145	1,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	63	.....	.....	1,199	1,382
United Kingdom.....	3,372	4,210	1,707	2,522	1,885	2,712	594	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,558	10,504
England.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,792	4,349	1,342	2,142	4,134	6,491
Scotland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	8	10
America, Bermuda.....	2,196	2,950	2,077	2,887	1,676	2,499	1,810	2,677	2,557	3,652	2,571	3,722	12,887	18,387
British Honduras.....	3,151	5,799	5,291	9,257	9,213	16,481	10,787	19,312	7,334	12,851	5,708	8,711	41,484	72,411
New South, New Brunswick, &c.	6,285	8,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,285	8,337
Quebec, Ontario, etc.	73,850	104,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,850	104,925
British Columbia.....	25,728	31,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,728	31,268
Canada.....	.....	.....	146,012	205,121	211,811	312,016	217,264	301,742	197,987	280,428	221,295	324,659	994,369	1,423,966
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,395	2,760	505	860	1,070	1,848	1,331	2,390	3,035	4,173	2,545	3,577	9,881	15,908
Central American States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	8,401	14,183	9,645	16,399	8,457	14,559	9,670	17,593	9,063	15,537	8,777	13,549	54,013	91,820
Guatemala.....	1,821	3,321	4,035	7,010	6,367	10,277	7,065	12,898	6,050	10,667	7,049	11,177	32,387	55,350
Honduras.....	5,275	8,866	4,842	8,204	5,015	8,317	6,360	10,257	3,766	6,155	3,518	5,735	28,776	47,534
Nicaragua.....	9,563	15,601	11,992	19,117	7,615	13,414	5,163	9,053	3,988	6,672	3,423	5,402	41,744	69,259
Panama.....	31,291	54,997	75,795	135,903	110,863	204,431	135,789	236,709	167,810	280,334	149,371	232,553	670,919	1,143,927
Salvador.....	7,294	10,559	3,820	5,390	949	1,288	550	973	1,463	2,474	234	351	14,230	21,035

C (continued).—Export of beer, ale and porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

IN BOTTLES.

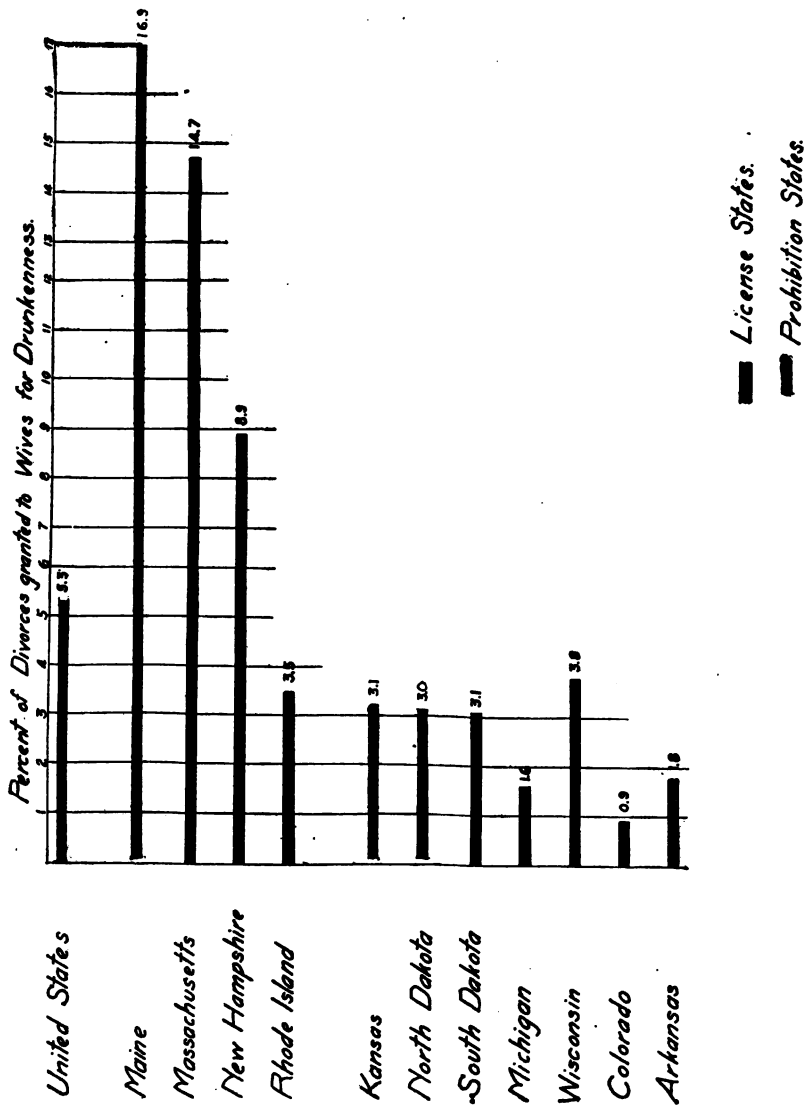
COUNTRIES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		TOTAL.	
	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.
Mexico.....	20,723	\$39,905	14,198	\$21,532	15,263	\$25,362	19,594	\$27,620	14,913	\$21,357	8,779	\$21,455	93,470	\$148,231
Miquelon, Langley, etc..	181	204	80	82	...	...	65	69	...	...	65	79	391	434
West Indies: British.....	26,389	44,179	24,107	39,333	30,158	49,185	34,906	58,337	31,484	47,447	30,445	42,322	177,489	280,803
Danish.....	243	335	445	549	200	245	5	8	6	9	27	28	926	1,174
Dutch.....	267	382	280	404	80	104	50	73	24	30	108	120	809	1,113
French.....	996	1,274	694	911	792	969	468	545	407	493	378	504	3,735	4,996
Haiti.....	934	1,467	1,192	1,866	818	1,457	1,032	1,666	1,306	2,036	2,533	3,504	7,815	11,996
Santo Domingo.....	2,814	3,951	6,577	9,623	7,301	11,219	3,164	5,022	4,878	7,403	5,898	8,376	30,632	45,594
Cuba.....	112,484	171,488	157,245	235,520	165,200	240,403	100,665	137,703	78,486	116,713	58,467	84,452	672,547	986,279
South America: Argentina.....	.....	.....	202	236	1,650	2,180	4,622	5,866	5,858	7,165	1,621	2,106	13,953	17,553
Bolivia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	248	.....	.....	60	83	237	355	477	686
Brazil.....	989	1,406	13,782	18,454	11,288	15,050	118	158	60	78	70	73	26,307	35,219
Chile.....	245	487	450	685	869	1,214	1,746	2,386	550	879	481	704	4,341	6,355
Colombia.....	9,528	15,006	6,007	8,961	5,156	7,730	2,965	4,850	2,092	3,161	3,310	4,544	29,058	44,252
Ecuador.....	4,266	5,682	1,467	2,014	1,772	2,478	5,064	8,728	3,218	5,415	1,940	2,997	17,727	27,314
Guianas: British.....	235	380	325	532	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	78	840	1,428	1,450	2,418
Dutch.....	123	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	364	.....	.....	100	129	468	728
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	108	85	108
Peru.....	7,888	10,674	15,543	20,756	19,241	25,281	9,943	12,646	4,336	5,814	4,288	5,520	61,239	80,691
Uruguay.....	15	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,070	3,780	288	409	68	84	3,441	4,298
Venezuela.....	98	150	171	279	155	254	60	79	36	45	30	38	550	845
Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China: Chinese Empire.....	71,398	109,068	60,041	74,484	24,256	32,316	3,786	5,267	7,090	11,031	1,048	1,251	167,619	233,417
Japanese.....	.....	.....	2,138	2,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,138	2,264
(Leased Territory.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indies: British.....	487	705	160	180	195	238	55	76	439	601	1,000	1,329	2,336	3,129
Dutch.....	290	450	2,780	3,564	699	994	779	1,381	757	911	865	1,094	6,170	8,394
French.....	5,735	7,313	720	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,455	8,401
Straits Settlements.....	313	576	195	360	.....	.....	295	450	.....	.....	63	105	866	1,491

C (continued).—Export of beer, ale and porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

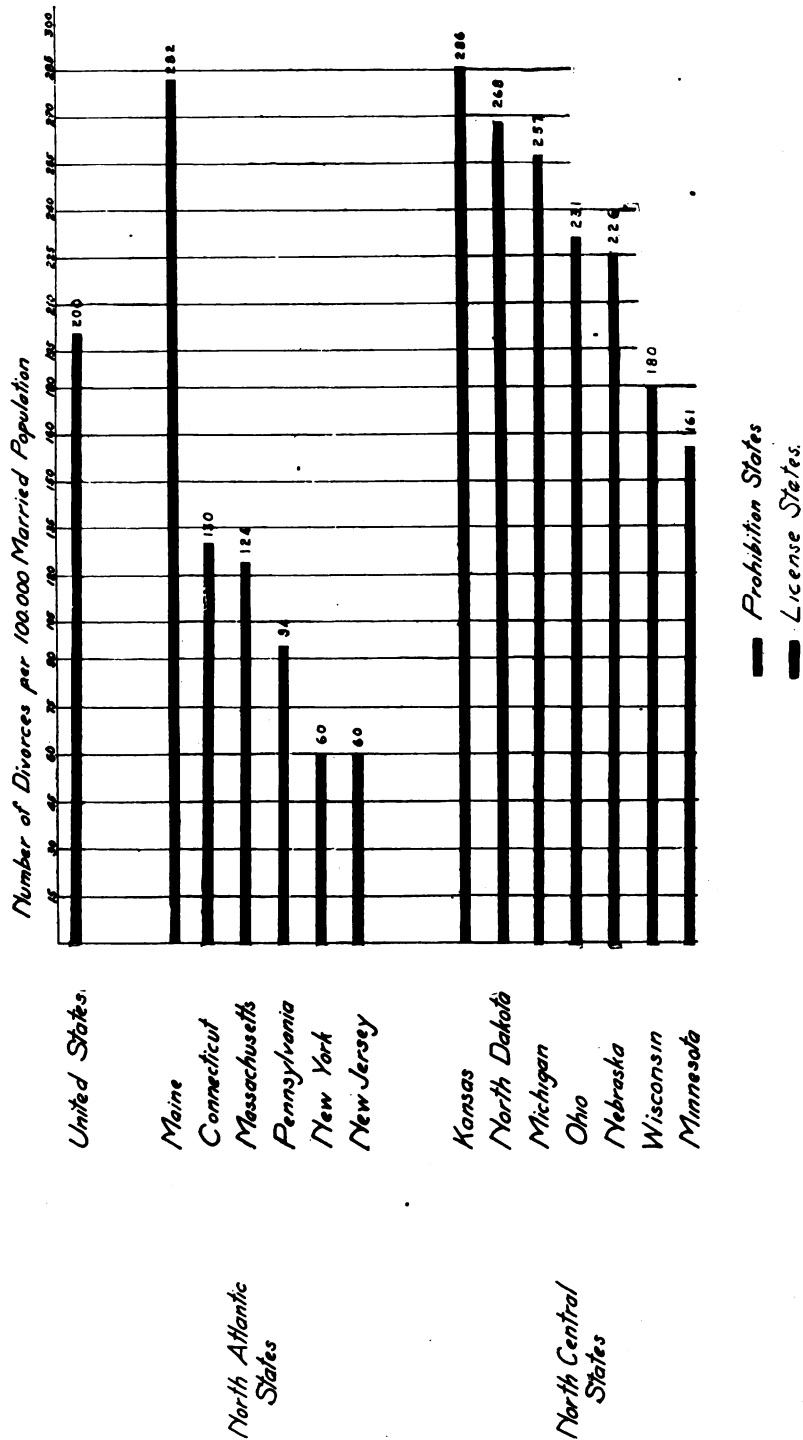
IN BOTTLES.

COUNTRIES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		TOTAL.	
	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.	Dozens.	Value.
Hong Kong.....	16,060	\$24,153	20,549	\$27,515	9,525	\$11,666	9,715	\$13,401	5,586	\$8,638	3,680	\$4,458	65,115	\$89,831
Japan.....	2,056	3,225	4,466	6,046	1,834	2,124	1,140	1,460	726	1,509	180	300	10,404	14,664
Korea.....	3,246	3,532	2,176	3,122	12	25	30	40	1,195	2,148	750	1,488	7,409	10,355
Russia, Asiatic.....	3,184	4,691	40,286	57,534	23,672	36,215	664	870	.....	.....	42	85	67,848	99,395
Turkey in Asia.....	2,273	3,006	4,065	4,728	4,793	6,089	3,146	5,076	4,512	5,296	2,639	3,106	21,428	27,301
Oceania: Australia, Tas- mania, New Zealand..	564	1,162	1,924	2,836	454	652	1,129	1,698	.....	.....	155	238	4,226	6,586
Australia & Tasmania..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372	561	.....	.....	372	561
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	260	160	242	320	502
All other British Oceania.....	526	735	1,641	1,959	570	675	917	1,151	935	1,205	892	1,135	5,481	6,860
French Oceania.....	1,195	1,867	948	1,444	658	937	516	763	428	630	620	886	4,365	6,527
German Oceania.....	619	886	250	368	164	247	280	427	168	263	.....	.....	1,481	2,191
Philippine Islands.....	137,920	188,941	64,179	81,349	37,866	47,977	26,256	35,046	49,960	74,280	51,020	69,614	367,201	497,207
Africa: British West.....	365	509	1,200	1,650	1,620	2,400	1,510	1,957	1,624	1,979	2,017	2,557	8,336	11,052
South.....	2,040	2,803	36	57	32	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,108	2,910
East.....	1,615	2,042	415	519	.....	.....	680	1,015	608	859	46	57	3,364	4,492
Canary Islands.....	150	160	607	719	486	599	340	413	150	160	115	143	1,848	2,194
Portuguese Africa.....	2,150	2,602	780	940	.....	.....	10	16	3	5	.....	.....	2,943	3,563
Turkey in Africa: Egypt	1,908	2,859	1,660	2,140	1,461	1,810	1,390	1,831	1,633	1,904	1,250	1,526	9,302	12,070
Total.....	626,400	\$932,372	727,731	\$1,059,584	743,163	\$1,128,226	643,230	\$961,207	635,361	\$954,992	596,883	\$877,324	3,972,768	\$5,926,705

Drunkenness As A Cause Of Divorce In License and Prohibition States: 1887 to 1906.



Divorce Rates In License And Prohibition States: 1900.



U.S. Census Report
on Marriages & Divorces
1906

C4 (continued).—Export of beer, ale and porter to the principal foreign countries during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910.
NOT IN BOTTLES.

COUNTRIES.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.		TOTAL.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
Colombia.....	940	\$ 204	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....	150	\$ 60	.....	\$.....	1,090	\$ 264
Argentina.....	.....	.....	1,450	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	169	2,150	494
Guianas: British.....	198	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	75
Dutch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	.....	.....	50	15
French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	85	250	85
Peru.....	.....	.....	400	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	96
Venezuela.....	60	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	18	110	39
Russia: Asiatic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Oceania: Brit. all other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	16	.....	.....	29	16
French.....	100	28	90	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	210	63
German.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	11	25	11
Egypt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	15
Total.....	354,097	\$80,436	256,575	\$57,192	356,788	\$87,114	272,949	\$55,965	246,525	\$45,795	390,477	73,859	1,877,411	\$400,361

H O P S.

D.—Imports of Foreign Hops for the last 10 fiscal years.

	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem rate of duty
1901.....	2,806,708	\$851,008	\$312,805	36.75%
1902.....	2,805,293	833,702	336,635	40.39%
1903.....	6,012,510	1,808,491	721,501	39.89%
1904.....	2,758,163	1,374,327	330,980	24.08%
1905.....	4,339,379	1,980,804	520,725	26.28%
1906.....	10,113,989	2,326,982	1,213,679	52.15%
1907.....	6,211,893	1,974,900	745,427	37.74%
1908.....	8,493,265	1,989,261	1,019,191	51.23%
1909.....	7,386,574	1,337,099	886,389	66.29%
1910.....	3,200,560	1,499,354	505,457	33.71%
Total.....	53,908,334	\$16,775,928	\$6,592,789	

Of the Foreign Hops imported in 1910, there were received:

	Pounds	Value
From Austria-Hungary.....	1,004,017	\$482,777
From Belgium.....	113,061	56,411
From Germany.....	2,059,484	956,564
From United Kingdom (England).....	23,949	3,584
From Canada.....	49	18
Total.....	3,200,560	\$1,499,354

E.—Exports of Domestic Hops for the last 10 fiscal years.

	Pounds	Value
1901.....	14,963,676	\$2,466,515
1902.....	10,715,151	1,550,657
1903.....	7,794,705	1,909,951
1904.....	10,985,988	2,116,180
1905.....	14,858,612	4,480,666
1906.....	13,026,904	3,125,843
1907.....	16,809,534	3,531,972
1908.....	22,920,480	2,963,167
1909.....	10,446,884	1,271,629
1910.....	10,589,254	2,062,140
Total.....	133,111,188	\$25,478,720

Of the Domestic Hops exported in 1910, there were shipped:

	Pounds	Value
To the United Kingdom: { England.....	9,448,592	\$1,814,949
{ Scotland.....	80,969	12,914
To Canada.....	634,247	141,589
To Australia and Tasmania.....	293,404	63,963
To British India.....	28,433	6,311
To New Zealand.....	24,853	6,934
To Belgium.....	20,474	4,290
To Mexico.....	15,332	3,007
To Hong Kong.....	8,605	1,807
To British West Indies.....	4,605	927
To Panama.....	3,192	563
To Venezuela.....	3,094	663
To British South Africa.....	2,850	260
To Costa Rica.....	2,793	524
To Haiti.....	2,527	548
To Japan.....	2,040	410
To Newfoundland and Labrador.....	2,100	237
To the Chinese Empire.....	1,560	305
To Cuba.....	1,468	261
To Guatemala.....	1,412	255
To Colombia.....	1,112	234
To all other countries, less than 1,000 pounds each.....	5,592	1,189
Total.....	10,589,254	\$2,062,140

BARLEY.

F.—Importation of Foreign Barley for the last 10 fiscal years.

	Bushels	Value	Duty	Ad valorem rate of duty
1901.....	171,004	\$84,073	\$51,301	61.02%
1902.....	57,406	33,221	17,222	51.84%
1903.....	56,462	30,201	16,939	56.08%
1904.....	90,708	45,245	27,212	60.14%
1905.....	81,020	39,546	24,306	61.46%
1906.....	18,049	9,803	5,415	55.23%
1907.....	38,319	14,033	11,496	81.92%
1908.....	199,741	143,407	59,922	41.78%
1909.....	2,644	1,440	793	55.08%
1910* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total..... 715,353 \$400,969 \$214,606

*After 1909, included in "All Other Breadstuffs."

G.—Exportation of Domestic Barley for the last 10 fiscal years.

	Bushels	Value
1901.....	6,293,207	\$2,883,565
1902.....	8,714,268	3,995,303
1903.....	8,429,141	4,662,544
1904.....	10,881,627	6,292,914
1905.....	10,661,655	5,585,544
1906.....	17,729,360	8,653,231
1907.....	8,238,842	4,556,295
1908.....	4,349,078	3,205,528
1909.....	6,580,393	4,672,166
1910.....	4,311,566	3,052,527
Total.....	86,189,137	\$47,559,617

Of the Domestic Barley exported in 1910, there were shipped:

	Bushels	Value
To the United Kingdom: { England	2,356,708	\$1,694,933
{ Scotland.....	139,775	101,644
{ Ireland	1,265,644	916,226
To the Netherlands	159,979	91,122
To Canada.....	143,160	83,575
To Mexico.....	139,837	107,174
To the Canary Islands	80,943	42,000
To Belgium.....	20,020	12,012
To French Oceania.....	4,252	3,010
To the Philippine Islands	1,042	674
To all other countries, less than 1,000 bushels	206	157
Total.....	4,311,566	\$3,052,527

H.—BARLEY-MALT—IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN, FOR THE LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS.

	Bushels	Value	Ad valorem rate of duty
1901.....	4,580	\$4,635	44.46%
1902.....	3,019	2,929	46.38%
1903.....	2,468	3,029	36.66%
1904.....	3,465	3,250	47.97%
1905.....	3,298	3,580	41.45%
1906.....	2,458	2,711	40.80%
1907.....	3,362	3,917	38.62%
1908.....	2,625	3,000	39.03%
1909.....	1,592	1,992	35.96%
1910* .....	.....	.....	.....

Total..... 26,894 \$29,043

*After 1909, included "In all other Articles" dutiable.

The importation, owing to the high duty, has decreased since 1891 to such an extent that it has almost disappeared as a factor in the brewing interest.

I.—RICE—IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN, FOR THE LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS.

RICE MEAL, RICE FLOUR AND BROKEN RICE.

	Pounds	Value	Duty	Ad valorem rate of duty
1901.....	42,601,649	\$736,854	\$106,504	14.45%
1902.....	81,984,118	1,330,711	204,960	15.40%
1903.....	91,338,974	1,329,235	228,347	17.17%
1904.....	78,898,615	1,204,092	197,247	16.38%
1905.....	63,075,006	913,867	157,688	17.25%
1906.....	108,079,166	1,616,716	270,198	16.71%
1907.....	138,316,029	2,273,999	345,790	15.20%
1908.....	125,164,190	2,255,136	312,910	13.43%
1909.....	134,119,980	2,336,723	335,300	14.34%
1910.....	142,738,383	2,249,205	356,845	15.86%

Total..... 1,006,316,110 \$16,246,538 \$2,515,789

Of the Foreign Rice Meal, etc., imported in 1910, there were received:

	Pounds	Value
From Austria-Hungary.....	742,948	\$12,425
From France.....	30,311	969
From Germany.....	69,268,867	1,101,155
From the Netherlands.....	38,698,109	603,554
From England.....	14,714,865	223,833
From Scotland.....	40	2
From Canada.....	1,902,429	32,178
From Chinese Empire.....	4,867,030	75,734
From Hong Kong.....	4,438,459	76,750
From Japan.....	631,221	12,090
From Siam.....	7,421,704	110,320
From British Australia and Tasmania.....	22,400	195
Total.....	142,738,383	\$2,249,205

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—Amounts of Drawback paid by the U. S. on imported Articles withdrawn from warehouses and presumably used in the manufacture of Malt Liquors exported during the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	Unit of Quantity.	1909.					1910.				
		Quantities.	Value.	Drawback	Retention.	Drawback Paid.	Quantities.	Value.	Drawback	Retention.	Drawback Paid.
Barley.			\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Louis, Mo.	Bushels.	11,367	....	3,410.38	34.11	3,376.27	13,852.77	....	4,156.18	41.67	4,114.51
Total.....		11,367	....	3,410.38	34.11	3,376.27	13,852.77	....	4,156.18	41.67	4,114.61
Hops.			\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
New York, N. Y.	Pounds.	188.00	....	22.56	.23	22.33	144.00	....	17.28	.18	17.10
St. Louis, Mo.	"	14,193.63	....	1,703.13	17.23	1,685.90	14,780.83	....	1,782.77	17.92	1,764.85
Total.....		14,381.63	....	1,725.69	17.46	1,708.23	14,924.83	....	1,800.05	18.10	1,781.95
Rice.			\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
St. Louis, Mo.	Pounds.	140,212	....	351.12	3.62	347.50	178,352.00	....	446.16	4.55	441.61
Total.....		140,212	....	351.12	3.62	347.50	178,352.00	....	446.16	4.55	441.61

B.—Malt Liquors, exported from the United States, which were manufactured from imported Materials on which Drawback was paid during the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1910.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Unit of Quantity	1909.			1910.		
		Quantities.	Drawback Paid.		Quantities.	Drawback Paid.	
Malt Liquors.			\$	\$		\$	\$
New York, N. Y.	Doz. Qts.	2,349.00	22.33	22.33	2,225.33	17.10	17.10
St. Louis, Mo.	"	133,998.00	5,409.65	5,409.65	153,185.00	6,320.97	6,320.97
Total		136,347.00	\$5,431.98	\$5,431.98	155,410.33	\$6,338.07	\$6,338.07

C.—RATES OF DUTIES UNDER VARIOUS TARIFFS ON SUNDRY ARTICLES.

ARTICLES.	UNDER TARIFF OF					
	Old Tariff Chap. XXXIII. Revised Statutes.	March 3, 1883. (Commission a.)	October 1, 1890. (McKinley a.)	August 24, 1894. (Wilson a.)	July 27, 1897. (Dingley a.)	August 5, 1909
Barley.....	15c. per bushel	10c. per bushel	30c. per bushel	30%	30c. per bushel	30c. per bushel
Barley-Malt.....	20%	20c. "	45c. "	40%	45c. "	45c. "
Hops.....	5c. per pound	8c. per pound	15c. per pound	8c. per pound	12c. per pound	16c. per pound
Rice (Flour, Meal and broken).....	20%	20%	1c. "	1c. "	1c. "	1c. "
Beer in Bottles.....	35c. per gal.	35c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Beer not in bottles.....	20c. "	20c. "	20c. "	15c. "	20c. "	23c. "
Distilled Liquors.....	30% on the bottles	30% on the bottles	No separate or additional duty on the bottles.	15c.	the bottles.	No sep. or add'l duty, etc.
Tobacco, etc.....	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.00 per proof gal.	\$2.50 per proof gal.	\$1.80 per proof gal.	\$2.25 per proof gal.	\$2.60 per proof gal.
	15c., 35c., 50c.,	15c., 35c., 40c., 50c.	35c., 40c., 50c.	35c., 40c., 50c.	35c., 50c., 55c.	35c., 50c., 55c.
	per pound.	75c., \$1.00 per lb.	\$2.00, \$2.75 per lb.	\$1.50, \$2.25 per lb.	\$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.	\$1.85, \$2.50 per lb.
	30%	30%				
Cigars, Cheroots, etc.	\$2.50 per lb. & 25%	\$2.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.00 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%	\$4.50 per lb. & 25%
Wines, sparkling.....	\$6.00 per doz. qts.	\$7.00 per doz. qts.	\$8.00 per doz. qts.	\$8.00 per doz. qts.	\$8.00 per doz. qts.	\$9.60 per doz. qts.
	\$3.00 " pts.	\$3.50 " pts.	\$4.00 " pts.	\$4.00 " pts.	\$4.00 " pts.	\$4.80 " pts.
	\$1.50 " pts.	\$1.75 " pts.	\$2.00 " pts.	\$2.00 " pts.	\$2.00 " pts.	\$2.40 " pts.
Bottles.....	3c each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines in cases.....	25c., 60c. per gal.	\$1.60 per case of 1 doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	\$1.60 per case of 1 doz. q. or 2 doz. p.	\$1.80 per case of 1 doz. q. or 2 doz. p.
	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3c. each	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bottles.....	25c., 60c. per gal.	.....	50c. per gal.	30c. per gal.	40c. per gal.	45c. per gal.
Wines in casks.....	\$1.00 p. g. & 25%	.....	.....	50c.	50c.	60c.

NOTE.—Under the Act approved March 8, 1902, the duties on articles and merchandise from the Philippine Islands are 70% of the Dingley Tariff. Section 5 of the Act of August 5, 1909, permits the free importation of Sugar, Tobacco, and Cigars within certain limits, and imposes duty on all above the limit and on all other dutiable merchandise from those Islands at the rates in the Act, and under the convention entered into with Cuba, proclaimed by the President December 17, 1903, a reduction of 20% from the Dingley duties is allowable on articles and merchandise from Cuba.

A LIST OF BREWERS' ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

December, 1911.

Note.—This list has been compiled from data furnished by the Secretaries of local associations, and is supposed to be fairly correct.

1.—THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized November 12th, 1862; Incorporated 1877.

Offices: 109-111 East 15th St., New York City, N. Y.

Officers;

President, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., 1639 Third Ave., New York City.

1st Vice-Pres., William Hamm, Greenbrier and Minnehaha Aves., St. Paul, Minn.

2nd Vice-Pres., Edw. A. Schmidt, 127 Edward St., Philadelphia, Pa.

3rd Vice-Pres., Gustave Pabst, 917 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer, Anton C. G. Hupfel, 229 E. 38th St., New York City.

Secretary, Hugh F. Fox, 109-111 E. 15th St., New York City.

Editor Literary Bureau, Michael Monahan, 109 E. 15th St., New York City.

Financial Secretary, Charles A. Schultz, 109 E. 15th St., New York City.

General Counsel, Robert Crain, 809 Calvert Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Mgr. Organization Bureau—John A. McDermott, 109 E. 15th St., New York City.

Number of members, 703.

Date of Meeting: Annual Meeting in October of each year.

2.—SOUTHERN BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Organized March, 1905.

Office: Jefferson and Decatur Sts., New Orleans, La.

Officers;

President, L. Fabacher, Jefferson and Decatur Sts., New Orleans, La.

Vice-Pres., J. M. Wilzin, Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary-Treasurer, Miss M. R. Cook, Jefferson and Decatur Sts., New Orleans, La.

Number of members, 23.

Date of Meeting: Not stated.

3.—BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTH WEST, TACOMA, WASH.

Organized———

Office: 320 Berlin Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Officers;

President, vacant.

Vice-Pres., Wm. Verges, Tacoma, Wash.

Secretary, G. W. H. Davis, 320 Berlin Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

Treasurer, Leopold Schmidt.

Number of members———

4.—WESTERN SHIPPING BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Organized (about) 1896.

Offices: 906 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Officers:

President, Henry Vahlkamp, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-Pres., John Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Treasurer, G. Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary, L. L. Caufy, 906 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Number of members, 18.

Date of Meeting: Second Thursday after first Monday each month.

CALIFORNIA.**5.—CALIFORNIA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized November 18th, 1909.

Office: 318 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

Officers:

President, Thomas Alton, 240 Second St., San Francisco.

1st Vice-Pres., H. I. Seymour, Buffalo Brewing Co., Sacramento.

2nd Vice-Pres., J. Henry Zitt, San Diego Consolidated Brewing Co., San Diego.

Treasurer, H. Thode, The Union Brewing & Malting Co., San Francisco

Secretary, William Schuldt, 318 Humboldt Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

Attorney, John W. Bourdette, Call Bldg., San Francisco.

Number of members, 50.

Date of Meetings: Twenty-fifth day of September of each year.

6.—BREWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

Organized September 14th, 1874.

Office: 318 Humbolt Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

Officers:

President, Henry M. Wreden, Lombard and Taylor Streets, San Francisco.

Vice-Pres., Thomas M. Alton, 240 Second Street, San Francisco.

Treasurer, W. A. Fredericks, Jackson Brewing Co., San Francisco.

Secretary, William Schuldt, 318 Humbolt Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

Number of members, 25.

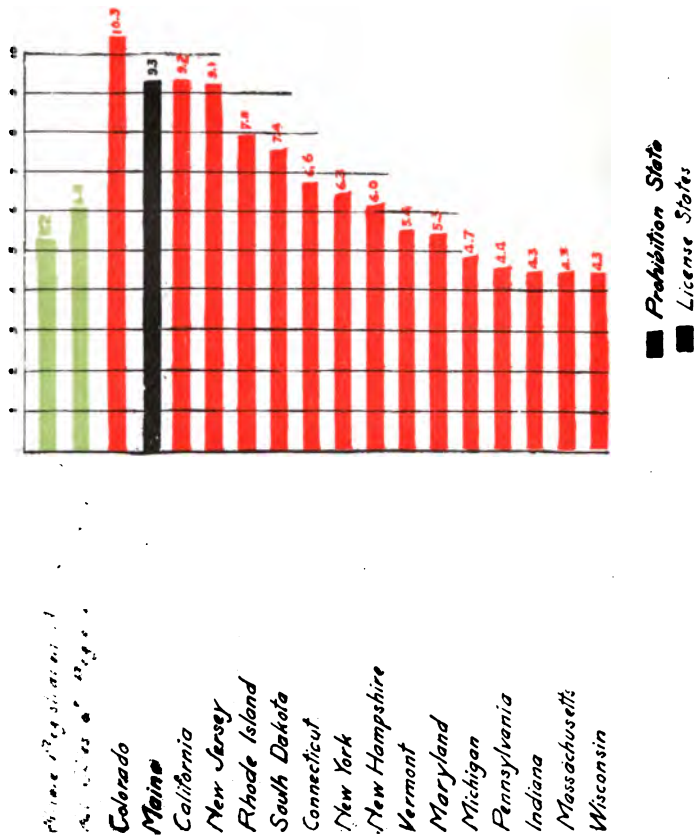
Dates of Meetings: Every Friday.

Death Rates Per 100,000 Population in Ten Registration States from ALL CAUSES.
1908.



Mortality Report U.S. Census 1908

Death Rates Per 100,000 of Population in Cities of Registration States,
from ALCOHOLISM in 1908.



COLORADO.**7.—COLORADO BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, DENVER.**

Organized February 20th, 1892.

Address: 320 Majestic Bldg., Denver.

Officers:

President, Wm. Burghardt, c/o Tivoli-Union Brewing Co., Denver.

Vice-Pres., Adolf Coors, Golden.

Treasurer, A. J. Zang, 7th and Water Streets, Denver.

Secretary, Geo. H. Kaub, c/o Ph. Zang Brewing Co., Denver.

Number of members, 5.

Date of Meeting: Second Thursday of each month.

8.—BREWERS' AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO.

Organized January, 1908.

Office: 320 Majestic Bldg. Denver.

Officers:

President, Adolf Coors, Golden.

Vice-Pres., A. J. Zang, 7th and Water Sts., Denver.

Treasurer, Fritz Thies, Thies Merc. Co., Denver.

Secretary, A. M. Eppstein, 320 Majestic Bldg., Denver.

Attorney, E. Morris, Kittredge Bldg., Denver.

Number of members, 76.

Date of Meeting: First Saturday in January.

Executive Meetings: Weekly. General Meeting Annually or by special call.

CONNECTICUT.**9.—CONNECTICUT BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, NEW HAVEN.**

Organized April 12th, 1888.

Office: Room 12, 840 Chapel St., New Haven.

Officers:

President, N. W. Kendall, Ferry, River and E. Pearl Sts., New Haven.

Vice-Pres., E. L. Ropkins, Hartford, c/o Ropkins & Company.

Treasurer, Wm. Hull, New Haven.

Secretary, Frederick W. Orr, 248 Division St., New Haven.

Attorney, Jacob B. Klein, Bridgeport, Conn.

Number of members, 16.

Date of Meeting: At the call of the President.

IDAHO**10.—IDAHO STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized, September 5, 1908.

Office: Boise, Idaho.

Officers:

President, Jacob Lockman, Crescent Brewing Co., Nampa.

Sec.-Treas., William Stoeck, 202 Overland Bldg., Boise.

Annual Meeting: First Tuesday after First Monday in January.

ILLINOIS.**11.—ILLINOIS STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO.**

Organized April 16th, 1898.

Office: 1021 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

Officers:

President, Ernest Fecker, Jr., Danville.

1st Vice-Pres., George Reisch, Herndon and Rutledge Sts., Springfield.

2nd Vice-Pres., Edward Leisy, Peoria.

Treasurer, Joseph Theurer, Canalport Avenue and 18th Street, Chicago.

Secretary, William Legner, 1021 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

Number of members, 90.

Date of Meeting: First Wednesday after New Year's Day.

12.—COOK COUNTY BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized, May, 1911.

Office: 1021 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

Officers:

President, William H. Rehm, c/o National Brewing Co.

Vice-Pres., Charles J. Vopicka, c/o Atlas Brewing Co.

Treasurer, William Legner, c/o West Side Brewery.

Secretary, Peter S. Theurer, c/o Schoenhofen Brewery.

Attorneys, Mayer, Meyer, Austman & Platt, Chicago.

Number of members, 50.

Date of Meeting: Third Thursday of each month.

13.—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS BREWERS' EXCHANGE, EAST ST. LOUIS.

Organized January 25th, 1908.

Office: 17 North Main St., East St. Louis.

Officers:

President, Robert Bethmann, 1000 Illinois Ave., E. St. Louis.

Vice-Pres., H. L. Griesedeck, 1800 E. Broadway, E. St. Louis.

Treasurer, Geo. C. Probst, 17 No. Main St., E. St. Louis.

Secretary, Geo. C. Probst, 17 No. Main St., E. St. Louis.

Attorney, C. B. Carroll, 17 No. Main St., E. St. Louis.

Number of members, 17.

Date of Meeting: First Monday in month.

INDIANA.**14.—ASSOCIATION OF INDIANA BREWERS, INDIANAPOLIS.**

Organized July, 1909.

Office: 306 Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

Officers:

President, S. B. Fleming, Berghoff Brewing Co., Fort Wayne.

1st Vice-Pres., Michael Doussman, Evansville.

Treasurer, J. C. Schof, Indianapolis.

Secretary, T. M. Hoban, South Bend.

Attorney, J. E. Bell.

Number of members, 24.

Dates of Meetings: General Meetings quarterly. Executive

Committee: 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

IOWA.**15.—IOWA BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, IOWA CITY.**

Organized March 5th, 1903.

Office: Davenport.

Officers:

President, A. F. Heeb, Dubuque B. & M. Co., Dubuque.

Vice-Pres., John Kingsbury, Sioux City.

Treasurer, Charles Lage, Magnus Brewing Co., Cedar Rapids.

Secretary, F. W. Kemmerle, Iowa City.

Attorney, Henry Thuenen, Jr., Davenport.

Number of members, 25.

Date of Meeting: Annually in October.

KENTUCKY.**16.—KENTUCKY BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized November 22nd, 1900.

Office: 311 Louisville Trust Co. Bldg., Louisville.

Officers:

President, John Gund, Jr., Lexington, Ky.

Vice-Pres., Chas. G. Vahlkamp, Paducah, Ky.

Treasurer, Frank P. Senn, Louisville.

Secretary, Lawrence Reichert, Louisville.

Asst. Secretary, Ben J. Johnson.

Attorneys: Messrs. Kohn, Baird, Sloss & Kohn.

Number of members, 26.

Date of Meeting: At call of President

17.—BREWERS' EXCHANGE OF LOUISVILLE.

Organized July 18th, 1900.

Office: Rooms 311-312 Louisville Trust Co. Bldg., 5th and Market Sts.,
Louisville.*Officers:*

President, Frank Fehr, 412 E. Fehr Ave., Louisville.

Vice-Pres., Henry L. Meinhart, New Albany, Ind.

Treasurer, Charles A. Weber, 506 Baxter Avenue, Louisville.

Secretary, Ben J. Johnson, Louisville.

Attorneys, Messrs. Kohn, Baird, Sloss & Kohn.

Number of members, 7.

Dates of meetings: Second and Fourth Thursday.

MASSACHUSETTS.**18.—BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

Organized June 13, 1909.

Office: 26 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Officers:

President, James R. Nicholson, 45 Commercial Wharf, Boston.

Vice-Pres., August Stiegler, Lawrence, Mass.

Treasurer, Arthur H. Alley, 38 Hawley St., Boston.

Secretary, Henry V. Huse, 26 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Number of members, 21.

Date of Meeting: Annual Meeting last Wednesday of May.

19.—BOSTON BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 25th, 1897.

Office: 26 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Officers:

President, Charles Pfaff, 38 Hawley St., Boston.

Vice-Pres., Henry A. Reuter, Terrace St., Roxbury, Mass.

Treasurer, George B. Smith, Suffolk Brewing Co., Boston.

Secretary, Henry V. Huse, 26 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Number of members, 4.

Date of Meeting: First Tuesday in October.

MICHIGAN.**20.—MICHIGAN STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, DETROIT.**

Organized Dec. 4, 1907.

Office: 1002-4 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

Officers:

President, Lawrence Price, Lansing Brewery, Lansing.

1st Vice-Pres., Louis W. Hine, Bay City, Mich.

Treasurer, A. Goebel, Jr., Detroit.

Secretary, A. E. Gordon, 1002 Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Attorney, Wm. C. Manchester, Detroit.

Number of members, 37.

Date of Meeting: Third Wednesday in January.

21.—UPPER PENINSULA BREWERS' ASSN., LAKE LINDEN.

Organized March, 1904.

Office: Houghton.

Officers:

President, Frank Erdlitz, Menominee.

Vice-President, A. F. Heidkamp, Lake Linden.

Secretary and Treasurer, William F. Miller, Houghton.

Number of members, 17.

Date of Meeting: On call of President.

22.—GREEN BAY DISTRICT BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MENOMINEE

Organized June, 1902.

Office: Menominee.

Officers:

President, Frank Erdlitz, Menominee.

Vice-President, Hy. F. Hagemeister.

Secretary and Treasurer, John Henes.

Number of members, 9.

Date of Meeting: When called by Secretary.

MINNESOTA.**23.—MINNESOTA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.**

Organized August 2, 1898.

Office: 719 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Officers:

President, William Hamm, Greenbriar Ave. and Minnehaha St., St. Paul.

Vice-Pres., Charles Hauenstein, New Ulm, Minn.

Treasurer, Charles Gluek, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary, Titus Mareck, 315 1st Ave., So. Minneapolis.

Assistant Secretary and Counsel, F. W. Zollman, 719 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Number of members, 50.

Date of Meeting: When called.

MISSOURI.**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ST. LOUIS.**

Chairman, Chas. A. Lemp, St. Louis.

E. A. Faust, St. Louis.

Henry Nicholas, St. Louis.

Hugo Koehler, St. Louis.

J. J. Heim, Kansas City.

F. L. Goetz, St. Joseph.

Secretary, Philip Stock, 702 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Attorneys, Messrs. Kehr & Tittmann.

MONTANA.**24.—MONTANA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, HELENA.**

Office: 51 South Main Street, Helena.

Organized April 17th, 1902.

Officers:

President, vacant.

Vice-Pres., T. J. Nerny, Butte.

Treasurer, Edward A. Reichel, Great Falls.

Secretary, Charles N. Kessler, 51 So. Main St., Helena.

Number of members, 23.

Date of Meeting: April Annually.

NEBRASKA.**25.—NEBRASKA BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, OMAHA.**

Organized February 14th, 1902.

Office: Karbach Block, Omaha.

Officers:

President, William Krug, Omaha. (Deceased.)

Vice-Pres., John Mattes, Nebraska City.

Treasurer, John Gumb, Fremont.

Secretary, Joseph Crow, 47 Karbach Block.

Number of members, 5.

Date of Meeting: No regular date.

NEW HAMPSHIRE**26.—NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Office; 841 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.

Officers:

President, H. F. Eldredge, Eldredge Brewing Co., Portsmouth.

Vice-Pres., P. M. Robinson, True Jones Brewing Co., Manchester, N. H.

Treasurer, William F. Harrington, Portsmouth Brewing Co., Portsmouth.

Secretary, George H. Steele, Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.**27.—NEW JERSEY STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, NEWARK.**

Organized October 27th, 1905.

Office: 776 Broad St., Newark.

Officers:

President, Gottfried Krueger, 75 Belmont Ave., Newark.

1st Vice-Pres., John Hinchliffe, Paterson Brg. & Mltg. Co., Paterson.

2nd Vice-Pres., Charles Schutte, 13 Lewis St., Newark.

Treasurer, F. A. Hahn, % Trefz Brewery, Newark.

Secretary, James M. Reilly, 764 Broad St., Newark.

Attorney, Hon. Michael T. Barrett, 788 Broad St., Newark.

Number of members, 25.

Date of Meeting: First Friday of each month.

NEW YORK.**28.—NEW YORK STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.**

Organized 1880.

Re-Organized January 20th, 1904.

Office: 109-111 East 15th Street, New York City.

Officers:

President, Rudolph J. Schaefer, 114 East 51st St., New York City.
1st Vice-Pres., Jacob Ruppert, Jr., 1639 Third Ave., New York City.
and Vice-Pres., John Bradley, Rochester, N. Y.
Treasurer, John C. Heintz, 169th St. and Third Ave., New York City.
Secretary, Charles J. Warner, 109-111 East 15th St., New York City.
Attorney, William H. Hirsh, 15 William St., New York City.

Number of members, 110.

Date of Meeting: Annually, in December.

29.—BUFFALO BREWERS' EXCHANGE, BUFFALO.

Organized March 1st, 1900.

Office: 401 German-American Bank Bldg., Main and Court Sts., Buffalo.

Officers:

President, Jos. G. Schaff, 127 Emslie St., Buffalo.
Vice-Pres., John Honecker, High and Michigan Sts., Buffalo.
Treasurer, Charles W. Belzer, 815 Broadway, Buffalo.
Secretary, Christian Trapp, 401 German-American Bank Bldg., Buffalo.
Attorney, Robert F. Schelling, German Insurance Bldg., Buffalo.

Number of members, 15.

Date of Meeting: First Friday of each month.

30.—THE LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, NEW YORK CITY

Incorporated 1881.

(The first N. Y. Association of Lager Beer Brewers was organized in 1862. This body passed through various changes until the present organization was effected. A change of name and re-incorporation took place in 1887.)

Office: 109-111 East 15th St., New York City.

Officers:

President, William Hoffmann, 211 East 55th St., New York City.
Vice-Pres., John C. Heintz, New York City.
Treasurer, F. W. Woerz, 295 West 10th St., New York City.
Secretary, Charles J. Warner, 109-111 E. 15th St., New York City.
Attorneys, Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, New York City.

Number of Members, 55.

Date of Meeting: Second Wednesday of the month.

31.—THE ALE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK CITY.

Organized in 1830.

(Authentic evidence of this early date of organization could not be obtained.)

Office: 109-111 East 15th St., New York City.

Officers:

President, John Hinchliffe, Paterson, N. J.

Vice-Pres., C. H. R. Woodward, 262 10th Ave., New York City.

Treasurer, D. D. Caulkins, 518 W. 33rd St., New York City.

Secretary, Charles J. Warner, 109-111 E. 15th St., New York City.

Number of members, 21.

Date of Meeting: Annual, January.

32.—THE BREWERS' INDEMNITY FUND ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY.

Organized January 1st, 1884.

Office: 109-111 East 15th St., New York City.

Officers:

President, John B. Hasslocher, 235 E. 92nd St., New York City.

Vice-Pres., Peter Doelger, Jr., 417 E. 55th St., New York City.

Treasurer, Wm. Hoffmann, 213 East 55th St., New York City.

Secretary, Charles A. Schultz, 109-111 E. 15th St., New York City.

Attorneys, Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

Number of members, 49.

Date of Meeting: Annually in January.

33.—THE BOTTLING BREWERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

Organized February 17th, 1900.

Office: East 132nd St., near Brown Place, New York City.

Officers:

President, Ed. H. Avery, Jay and Front Sts., Brooklyn.

Vice-Pres., Jos. Obermeyer, Bremen and Forrest Sts., Brooklyn.

Treasurer, Herman Petersen, Sheffield and Liberty Aves., Brooklyn.

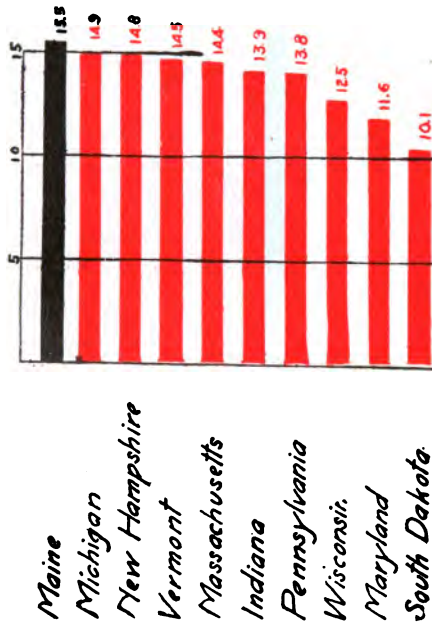
Secretary, Jos. A. Bill, East 132nd St., near Brown Place, New York City.

Attorneys, Paskus, Cohen & Gordon, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Number of members, 37.

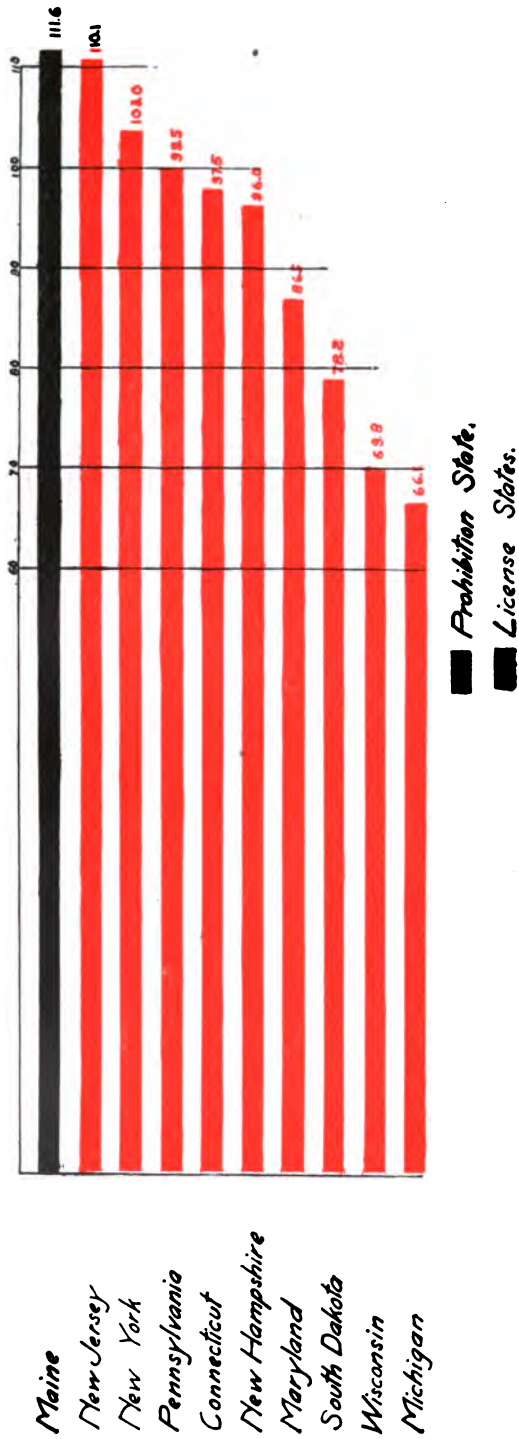
Date of Meeting: Last Thursdays of April, June, Aug., Oct. and Dec.

Death Rates Per 100,000 Population in Ten Registration States, from SUICIDE
1908.



■ Prohibition State.
■ License States.

Death Rates Per 100,000 Population in the Ten Registration States, from PNEUMONIA (labor and unqualified).
1908.



34.—UNION BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Organized December 4th, 1901.

Meeting-Room at Reisenweber's, The Circle, New York City.

Officers:

President, Jacob Loewer, 526 West 42nd St., New York City.

Vice-Pres., John Reisenweber, Brooklyn.

Treasurer, Theo. Eppig, Grove St. and Central Ave., Brooklyn.

Secretary, Theo. Haebler, 760 St. Ann's Ave., New York City.

Attorney, Henry L. Cohn.

Number of members, 18.

Date of Meeting. Not Stated.

35.—BREWERS' EXCHANGE OF ROCHESTER, ROCHESTER.

Organized April, 1903.

Office: 307 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg.

Officers:

President, S. B. Foster. Bartholomay Brewery, Rochester.

Vice-Pres., Chas. W. Voshall, Standard Brewing Co., Rochester.

Treasurer, Louis F. Kolb, American Brewing Co., Rochester.

Secretary, James Malley, Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester.

Number of members, 6.

Date of Regular Meeting: Second Thursday of each month.

OHIO.**36.—THE OHIO BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI.**

Organized December 19th, 1895.

Office: 22 Garfield Place Cincinnati.

Officers:

President, Jas. C. Wolf, Cleveland.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. F. Hess, 22 Garfield Place, Cincinnati.

Attorney, O. J. Renner, Provident Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.

Number of members, 56.

Date of Meeting: Second Thursday each month.

37.—SUMMIT COUNTY BREWERS' AND BOTTLERS' EXCHANGE, AKRON.

Office: 308 Hamilton Bldg., Akron.

Officers:

President, G. F. Burkhardt.

Vice-Pres., E. C. Deible.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Fuchs.

Asst. Secretary, J. D. Palmer.

Number of members, 6.

Date of Meeting: Every Friday.

38.—BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE, CINCINNATI.

Organized February 1st, 1897.

Office: 22 Garfield Place, Cincinnati.

Officers:

President, Louis J. Hauck, Cincinnati.

Vice-Pres., Wm. C. Geis, Cincinnati.

Treasurer, Geo. H. Osterfeld, Cincinnati.

Secretary, William F. Hess, 22 Garfield Place, Cincinnati.

Number of members, 14.

Dates of Meetings: First and Third Friday of each month.

39.—BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE OF CLEVELAND.

Organized February, 1903.

Office: 603 American Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Officers:*

President, Geo. F. Gund.

Vice-Pres., A. J. Diebolt.

Treasurer, Ernst Mueller.

Secretary, James C. Wolf, P. O. Box 113.

Number of members, 8.

Date of Meeting: Subject to call of President.

OREGON.**40.—BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND, OREGON.**

Organized September, 1906.

Officers:

President, Paul Wessinger, Weinhard Brewery, Portland.

Vice-Pres., Geo. Leithof, Gambrinus Brewing Co., Portland.

Treasurer, Adam Mueller, Star Brewery, Portland.

Secretary, Wm. E. Schimpff, Astoria.

Acting Secretary and Manager, George E. Farewell.

Number of members, 11.

Date of Meeting: Trustees meet every Tuesday.

PENNSYLVANIA.**41.—PENNSYLVANIA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized January, 1902.

Office: 1504 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

Officers:

President, John Gardiner, 2100 Washington Ave., Philadelphia.

Vice-Pres., F. W. Mueller, 428 5th Ave., Pittsburg.

Treasurer, E. A. Schmidt, 127 Edward St., Philadelphia.

Secretary, C. F. Ettla, 1504 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

Attorney, B. Gordon Bromley, Arcade Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Number of members, 143.

Date of Meeting: Subject to call of President.

42.—LEHIGH VALLEY BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, ALLENTOWN

Organized, 1906.

Offices: 311 Gordon St., Allentown.

Officers:

President, William Kübler, Easton, Pa.

Vice-Pres., Peter Laubach, Northampton, Pa.

Treasurer, Julius Dietrich, Bethlehem, Pa.

Secretary, F. H. Horlacher, Allentown, Pa.

Number of members, 15.

Date of Meeting: Fifteenth of the month.

43.—THE PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1862.

Office: Room 1505 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

Officers:

President, Julius C. Nachod, 1729 Mervine St., Philadelphia.

Vice-Pres., Joseph Medicus, 31st and Master Sts., Philadelphia.

Treasurer, H. A. Poth, 31st and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia.

Secretary, Charles F. Ettla, 1504 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

Number of members, 38.

Date of Meeting: Third Thursday of each month.

44.—BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURG.

Organized February, 1911.

Office: 304 Malden Bldg., Pittsburg.

Officers:

President, Chas. F. Kirschler, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburg.

Vice-Pres., Morris Kelly, Jeannette, Pa.

Treasurer, Chas. F. Fischer, Wallington Ave., Pittsburg.

Secretary, B. A. Mason, 304 Malden Bldg., Pittsburg.

Number of members, 21.

Date of Meeting: First and third Wednesdays of the month.

RHODE ISLAND.**45.—RHODE ISLAND BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, PROVIDENCE.**

Organized March 1902.

Office: 42 Hanley Bldg., Providence.

Officers:

President, Emile Shierholz, Narragansett Brewing Co.

Sec.-Treas., Spencer H. Over, 35 Jackson St., Providence.

Number of members, 6.

Date of Meeting: Annually in April.

TEXAS.**46.—TEXAS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, DALLAS AND GALVESTON.**

Organized 1904.

Office: 2114 Mechanic St., Galveston.

Officers:

Chairman and Treasurer, vacant.

Secretary, S. T. Morgan, Dallas.

Number of members, 9.

Date of Meeting: On call of President.

VIRGINIA.**47.—VIRGINIA BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.**

Organized June 10th, 1909.

Office: Richmond.

President, A. von N. Rosenegk, Richmond.

Vice-Pres., P. Mck. Baldwin, Alexandria.

Treasurer, John F. O'Connell, c/o Consumers Brewing Co., Norfolk.

Secretary, E. R. Fuller, P. O. Box 418, Richmond, Virginia.

Date of Meeting: Subject to call.

Number of members, 4.

WEST VIRGINIA.**48.—WEST VIRGINIA BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, WHEELING.**

Organized December 11th, 1900.

Office: Box 103, Wheeling.

Officers:

Pres., Chas. Horstman, c/o Schmulbach Brewing Co., Wheeling.

Vice-Pres., Henry Bieberson, Martin's Ferry.

Treasurer, A. A. Schramm, Wheeling.

Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Thoner, Box 103, Wheeling.

Attorney, J. B. Handlan, Wheeling.

Number of members, 16.

Date of Meeting: Second Tuesday in December.

WISCONSIN.**49.—EAST'N WISCONSIN BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, APPLETON.**

Organized October 5th, 1904.

Discontinued 1907.

Reorganized November 12, 1907.

Officers:

President, Christian Walter, Menasha, Wis.

Vice-Pres., William Glatz, Oshkosh, Wis.

Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Schmitz, Appleton, Wis.

Number of members, 20.

Date of Meeting: Subject to call.

50.—SOUTHERN WISCONSIN BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MONROE.

Organized November 19th, 1907.

Office: Monroe, Wis.

Officers:

President, Charles Ruhland, Baraboo.

Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. J. Blumer, Monroe.

Number of members, 21.

Date of Meeting: At call of officers.

51.—MILWAUKEE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE.

Organized August 7th 1907.

Office: 905-906 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Officers:

President, Gustav Becherer, 494 13th St., Milwaukee.

Treasurer, A. C. Blatz, 609 Broadway, Milwaukee.

Secretary, Albert Wallber, 905 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Attorney, William Austin, 904 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Number of members, 11.

Dates of Meetings: Irregular.

52.—WISCONSIN AND UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, MILWAUKEE.

Organized March 29th, 1899.

Office: 904 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Officers:

President, A. S. Lindemann, P. O. Box 194, Milwaukee.

Vice-Pres., Carl Kurtenacker, John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse.

Secretary and Treasurer, L. L. Caufy, 904 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Attorney, William Austin, 904 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee.

Number of members, 85.

Date of Meeting: Annually, Second Tuesday in March.

THE UNITED STATES MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Organized 1898.

Office: Room 801, 230 La Salle St., Chicago.

Officers:

President. F. J. Egerer, Chilton Malting Co., Chilton, Wis.

Vice-Pres., Joseph Kam, Kam Malting Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Treasurer, Clarence E. Remer, Pettit Malting Co., Kenosha, Wis.

Secretary, R. W. Caldwell, Chicago.

Number of members, 55.

Date of Meetings: When called by President. Annual Meeting
July 7th.

**THE UNITED STATES BREWMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO,
ILL.**

Organized March 21st, 1887.

Office: 2440 West 21st Place, Chicago.

Officers:

President, Chas. F. Russert, 1250 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

1st Vice-Pres., Otto Rosenbusch, Stroh Brewery, Detroit, Mich.

2nd Vice-Pres., Louis Suess, 1866 Lawndale Ave., Chicago.

Treasurer, Fritz Schoeller, 4516 Colorado Ave., Chicago.

Secretary, George L. Graebner, 2440 W. 21st Place, Chicago.

Number of members, 800.

Date of Meeting: In September of each year.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Corrected up to and including December 1st, 1911.)

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

	Appointed by the 44th Convention, 1904, at St. Louis, Mo.
H. B. SCHARMANN, New York City.....	"
T. J. LEFENS, Chicago, Ill.....	"
ROBERT PORTNER, Alexandria, Va., Deceased	"
LEO EBERT, Ironton, O.....	"
FREDERICK LAUER, Reading, Pa.....	"
N. W. KENDALL, New Haven, Conn.....	Appointed by the 23d Convention, 1883, at Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE J. OBERMANN, New York, N. Y.....	Appointed by the 48th Convention, at Milwaukee, Wis.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	Appointed by the 17th Convention, 1877, at Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE KLOTTER, Cincinnati, O.....	"
RUDOLPH REIMOLDT, Cincinnati, O. Deceased	"
MICHAEL KUNTZ, New York, N. Y....	"
ADOLPH SCHALK, Newark, N. J.....	"
JOHN BAIER, Newark, N. J.....	"
AUGUSTUS RICHARDSON, Boston, Mass.	"
JOHN A. HUCK, Chicago, Ill.....	"
FREDERICK COLLINS, Philadelphia, Pa.	"
PETER AMERMAN, New York, N. Y..	"
ANTON HUPFEL, " ..	"
AUGUST SCHMID, " ..	"
SEBASTIAN SOMMER, " ..	"
FRANZ RUPPERT, " ..	"
MATTHEW P. READ, " ..	"
GEORGE METZ, Chicago, Ill.....	"
	Appointed by the 18th Convention, 1878, at Baltimore, Md.
AUGUST RICHTER, High Hill, Tex.....	"
CARL FRITZ, St. Louis, Mo.....	"
JOHN BECHTEL, Staten Island, N. Y., Deceased	"
CHARLES WOLF, Philadelphia, Pa....	"
PETER AHLES, New York, N. Y.....	"
GEORGE GERST, Allegheny, Pa.....	"
GEORGE HOFFMAN, Baltimore, Md....	"
	Appointed by the 19th Convention, 1879, at St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM STUMPF, St. Louis, Mo.....Deceased	"
FERDINAND SIMON, St. Louis, Mo....	"
GEO. SCHWEICKHARDT, Milwaukee, Wis.....	"
EMANUEL BERNHEIMER, New York.. Deceased	"
JOSEPH SCHMID, New York, N. Y....	"
H. F. SCHIMPER, Newark, N. J.....	"

	Appointed by the 20th Convention, 1880, at Buffalo, N. Y.
ALBERT ZIEGELE, Buffalo, N. Y.....Deceased	"
	Appointed by the 23d Convention, 1883, at Detroit, Mich.
JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE.....Deceased	"
	Appointed by the 25th Convention, 1885, at New York, N. Y.
HERMANN SCHALK, Newark, N. J....Deceased	"
JACOB SCHUB, Buffalo, N. Y.....	"
HENRY KALVELAGE, Erie, Pa.....	"
	Appointed by the 27th Convention, 1887, at Baltimore, Md.
ANTON SCHWARZ, New York.....Deceased	"
	Appointed by the 31st Convention, 1891, at Cleveland, Ohio
HON. CHARLES A. STADLER, New York, N. Y.	"
DR. FRANCIS WYATT, .	"
	Appointed by the 33d Convention, 1893, at Chicago, Ill.
JACOB F. KUHN, Buffalo, N. Y.....	"
	Appointed by the 34th Convention, 1894, at Syracuse, N. Y.
HON. ASHBEL P. FITCH, New York...Deceased	"
EDWARD W. STIEFEL, Baltimore, Md.	"
	Appointed by the 36th Convention, 1896, at Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES ENGEL, Philadelphia, Pa...Deceased	"
MAX SCHAEFER, New York, N. Y....	"
JACOB HOFFMANN, " ..	"
A. E. J. TOVBY, "	"
MAX SCHWARZ, " ..Deceased	"
THIES J. LEFENS, Chicago, Ill.....	"
WILLIAM C. SEIPP, "	"
K. G. SCHMIDT, "Deceased	"
ANDREW E. LEICHT, "	"
DR. ROBERT WAHL, "	"
HENRY BARTHOLOMAY, Rochester, N. Y. Deceased	"
WM. T. VAN NOSTRAND, Boston, Mass.	"
FREDERICK SCHAEFER, New York, N. Y.	"
MICHAEL BRAND, Chicago, Ill.....	"
	Appointed by the 38th Convention, 1898, at Atlantic City, N. J.
GEO. J. OBERMANN, Milwaukee, Wis.....	"
DR. JOHN E. SIEBEL, Chicago, Ill.....	"
	Appointed by the 43d Convention, 1903, at Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. C. G. HUPFEL, New York, N. Y.....	"
JOHN W. BROWN, Brooklyn, N. Y...Deceased	"
	Appointed by the 44th Convention, 1904, at St. Louis, Mo.
DR. MAX HENIUS, Chicago, Ill.....	"
Prof. CARL ROBITSCHKE, New York, N. Y....	"
H. S. RICH, Chicago, Ill.....	"

		Appointed by the 45th Convention, 1905, at Atlantic City, N. J.
GEORGE EHRET, New York, N. Y.....		"
HON. GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, Newark, N. J.....		"
JACOB CONRAD, Philadelphia, Pa.....		"
		Appointed by the 48th Convention 1908, at Milwaukee Wis.
JOSEPH LIEBMANN, Brooklyn, N. Y.....		"
		Appointed by the 50th Convention, 1910, at Washington, D. C.
ADOLPHUS BUSCH, St. Louis, Mo.....		"
PETER DOELGER, New York, N. Y.....		"
WILLIAM PETER, Union Hill, N. J.....		"
JACOB RUPPERT, New York, N. Y.....		"
E. G. W. WOERZ, New York, N. Y.....		"
A. G. HUFFEL, New York, N. Y.....		"

ACTIVE AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.

Alabama Brewing Co., D and 22nd Streets.....	Birmingham
Mobile Brewery.....	Mobile
Capitol Brewing & Ice Co.....	Montgomery

ARIZONA.

Arizona Brewing Co.....	Prescott
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CALIFORNIA.

Union Brewing Co.....	Anaheim
Gnauck, Gustav.....	Benicia
Kappler, Charles.....	Etna Mills
Maier Brewing Co., 440 Aliso Street.....	Los Angeles
Mathie Brewing Co., 1834 East Main Street.....	"
Oakland Brewing & Malting Co.....	"
United States Brewery.....	Petaluma
Contra Costa Brewery.....	Port Costa
Buffalo Brewing Co.....	Sacramento
San Diego Consolidated Brewing Co.....	San Diego
Brooklyn Brewery, E. 14th Street and 18th Avenue....	Oakland
Chicago Brewery, 1420 Pine Street.....	San Francisco
United States Brewery, 311 Fulton Street.....	"
Wieland, John, Brewery, 228 2d Street.....	"
Willows Brewery, 19th and Mission Streets.....	"
Fredericksburg Brewery, Cinnabar and Alameda Streets..	San Jose
Acme Brewing Company.....	San Francisco
Anchor Brewery, 1433 Pacific Street.....	"
Broadway Brewery, 3151 19th Street.....	"
California Brewery, Douglas and 17th Streets.....	"
Eagle Brewery, 2213 Harrison Street.....	"
Enterprise Brewery, 2015 Folsom Street.....	"

San Francisco,
Breweries, Ltd.,
240 2nd Street,
San Francisco.

Golden West Brewing Co., 5th and Kirkham Streets.....	San Francisco
Hagemann Brewing Co. (Albany Brewery), 409 8th Street...	"
Hibernia Brewery, 1225 Howard Street.....	"
Jackson Brewing Co., 1428 Mission Street.....	"
Milwaukee Brewery, 432 10th Street.....	"
National Brewing Co., Fulton and Webster Streets.....	"
North Star Brewing Co., 3310 Army Street.....	"
St. Louis Brewery, 2018 Powell Street.....	"
Union Brewing & Malting Co., 18th and Florida Streets....	"
Wreden, Claus, Brewing Co. (Washington Brewery), Lombard and Taylor Streets.....	"
Garden City Brewing Co. (Geoffroy Bros.), 4th and William Sts...	San Jose
Hartmann & Scherrer, Market and San Carlos Streets.....	"
San Rafael Brewery.....	San Rafael
Grace Bros. Brewing Co.....	Santa Rosa
Solano Brewing Co.....	Vallejo
Pajaro Brewing Co. (Mrs. F. Palmtag, Prop.).....	Watsonville

Associate Member of California.

E. C. Horst Co.....	San Francisco
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COLORADO.

Neef Bros., South 5th Street and West 12th Avenue.....	Denver
Tivoli-Union Brewing Co., 2431 16th Street.....	"
Zang, Philip, Brewing Co., 7th and Water Streets.....	"
Coors, Adolph.....	Golden
Schneider, Ph., Brewing Co., Plum and Convent Streets.....	Trinidad

CONNECTICUT.

Meriden Brewing Co., 137 So. Colony Street.....	Meriden	} Connecticut Breweries Co. Bridgeport
Wintter Brewery, 270 Housatonic Avenue.....	Bridgeport	
Hartmann Brewing Co., 96 Hallam Street.....	Bridgeport	
Aetna Brewing Co., 52 Bellevue Avenue.....	Hartford	
Fischer, Hubert, Brewery, 315 Park Street.....	"	
New England Brewing Co.....	"	
Ropkins & Co., 232 Sheldon Street.....	"	
Fresenius' Sons, Philip, 488 Congress Avenue.....	New Haven	
Hull, William, & Son, 14 Whiting Street.....	"	
Weibel Brewing Co., 322 Oak Street.....	"	
Yale Brewing Co., Ferry, River and East Pearl Streets.....	"	
Eagle Brewing Co., Inc.....	Waterbury	
Hellmann Brewing Co., 1090 Bank Street.....	"	

DELAWARE.

Bavarian Brewing Co., 5th and Dupont Streets.....	Wilmington
Hartmann & Fehrenbach Brewing Co., Lovering Avenue and Scott Street.....	"
Stoeckle, Jos., Brewing Co., 5th and Adams Streets.....	"

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

National Capital Brewing Co., 1337 D Street, S. E.....Washington

FLORIDA.

Florida Brewing Company.....Tampa

GEORGIA.

Atlanta Brewing & Ice Co., Courtland and Harris Streets.....Atlanta

Augusta Brewing Co.....Augusta

Savannah Brewing Co., Indian Street.....Savannah

IDAHO.

Idaho Brewing & Malting Co.....Boise

Von Berge, William.....Grangeville

Weisgerber, C.....Lewiston

Crescent Brewing Co.....Nampa

Sunset Brewing Co.....Wallace

ILLINOIS.

Aurora Brewing Co., North End North River Street.....Aurora

Rink, Anton.....Beardstown

Star Brewery.....Belleville

Western Brewery Co., N. Gold Street....."

Meyer Brewing Co., South Main Street.....Bloomington

Atlantic Brewing Co., 1401 Cornell Street.....Chicago

Atlas Brewing Co., 680 Blue Island Avenue....."

Best Brewing Co., Fletcher Street and Herndon Avenue....."

Birk Bros. Brewing Co., 101 Webster Avenue....."

Cooke, George J. Co., 43 South Green Street....."

Eagle Brewing Co., 2610 N. Western Avenue....."

Fortune Bros. Brewing Co., 412 S. Desplaines Street....."

Gambrinus Brewing Co., 1525 Fillmore Street....."

Garden City Brewing Co., 2118 W. 21st Place....."

Gottfried Brewing Co., 85 Alexander Street....."

Hand, Peter Brewery Co., 1632 Sheffield Avenue....."

Hoerber, J. L., Brewing Co., 646 West 21st Place....."

Keeley Brewing Co., 28th Street and Groveland Park Avenue....."

Manhattan Brewing Co., 39th Street and Emerald Avenue....."

McAvoy Brewing Co., 2349 South Park Avenue....."

Mutual Brewing Co., 3324 West 22nd Street....."

National Brewing Co., 846 West 18th Street....."

Pilsen Brewing Co., Albany Avenue & 26th Street....."

Schoenhofen, Peter, Brewing Co., Canalport Avenue and 18th Street....."

Seipp Brewing Co., 27th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue....."

Standard Brewing Co., West 12th Street and Campbell Avenue...."

Stenson Brewing Co., 1752 N. Winchester Avenue....."

Tosetti, Ernst, Brewing Co., Butler and 40th Streets.....	Chicago
Chicago Brewery, 64 W. North Avenue.....	Chicago
Citizens Brewery, Main Street and Archer Avenue.....	"
Monarch Brewery, 2419 West 21st Street.....	"
Northwestern Brewery, 2270 Clybourn Avenue.....	"
Bartholomae & Leicht Brewing Co., 684 Sedgwick Avenue.....	"
Bartholomae & Roesing Brewing & Malting Co., 335 W. 12th St.	"
Brand, M., Brewing Co., 1251 Elston Avenue.....	"
Schmidt, K. G., Brewing Co., 9 Grant Place.....	"
Wacker & Birk Brewing & Malting Co., 171 North Desplaines St..	Chicago
West Side Brewery, Augusta and Paulina Streets.....	"
White Eagle Brewing Co., 3755 S. Centre Avenue.....	"
Decatur Brewing Co., 604 East Cantrell Street.....	Decatur
East St. Louis—New Athens Brewing Co.....	East St. Louis
Elgin Eagle Brewing Co., 347 North State Street.....	Elgin
Franz Bros. Brewing Co.....	Freeport
Schmich Bros. Brewing Co.....	"
Sehring, Fred., Brewing Co., Bridge and Summit Streets.....	Joliet
Radeke, F. D., Brewing Company, River and Dearborn Avenues, Kankakee	
Stecher, Rudolph, Brewing Co.....	Murphysborough
Gipps Brewing Co., Bridge and Water Streets.....	Peoria
Leisy Brewing Co., 709 North Water Street.....	"
Dick Bros. Quincy Brewing Co., 9th and York Streets.....	Quincy
Ruff Brewing Co., 12th and Adams Streets.....	"
Rock Island Brewing Co.....	Rock Island
Reisch Brewing Co., Herndon and Rutledge Streets.....	Springfield
Popel & Giller Brewing Co.....	Warsaw
Waterloo Brewing Co.....	Waterloo
Besley's Waukegan Brewing Co., 306 Utica Street.....	Waukegan

Associate Members of Illinois.

Bullen, George & Co., 332 Illinois Street.....	Chicago
Calumet Malting Co., 85 Alexander Street.....	"
Falk, Wormser & Co., 10 West Kenzie Street.....	"
Goetz & Co., 109 West Chicago Avenue.....	"
Goldman & Co., E., 175 Randolph Street.....	"
Magnus, A., Sons Co., 327 West Randolph Street.....	"
Rhoades, E. Graham, 1st National Bank Building.....	"
Schwill, Albert, & Co., Traders Building.....	"

INDIANA.

Cook, F. W., Brewing Co., 7th and Sycamore Streets.....	Evansville
Evansville Brewery Co.....	Evansville
Fulton Avenue Brewery.....	"
Hartmetz, John, & Son.....	"
Berghoff Brewing Co., Grant Avenue.....	Fort Wayne
Centlivre, C. L., Brewing Co.....	"

Capital City Brewing Co.....	Indianapolis
Home Brewing Co., Cruse and Daly Streets.....	"
Lieber, P., Brewery.....	Indianapolis
Maus, C., Brewery.....	"
Schmidt, C. F., Brewery.....	"
Bohrer, G. A., Brewing Co., 111 South 4th Street.....	Lafayette
Thieme & Wagner Brewing Co., 806 North 4th Street.....	"
Guenther Bros., Tyler and Lake Streets.....	La Porte
Zorn, Ph., Brewing Co.....	Michigan City
Reising, Paul, Brewing Co.....	New Albany
Muessel Brewing Co.....	South Bend
People's Brewing Co., South 1st Street.....	Terre Haute
Terre Haute Brewing Co.....	"
Hack & Simon, (Eagle Brewery)	Vincennes

Associate Member of Indiana.

American Hominy Co.....	Indianapolis
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IOWA.

Heil, Caspar, Brewing Co., 865 Jefferson Street.....	Burlington
Magnus Brewing Co., Dewey Avenue and 8th Street.....	Cedar Rapids
Clinton Brewing Co., Arnold and 2nd Streets.....	Clinton
Davenport Brewing Co.....	Davenport
Glab Bros., 27th Street and Couler Avenue.....	Dubuque
Heeb, A., Brewing Co., 2127 Couler Avenue.....	"
Schmidt Bros., 2327 Couler Avenue.....	"
Western Brewing Co., Julian Avenue.....	"
Dubuque-Star Brewing Co., 4th Street and Levee.....	Dubuque
Iowa Brewing Co., Market and Gilbert Streets.....	Iowa City
Pechstein & Nagel, 18 North 14th Street.....	Keokuk
Ottumwa Brewing & Ice Co.....	Ottumwa
Sioux City Brewing Co., Elm Street.....	Sioux City
Waverly Brewing Co., West Water and Ellon Streets.....	Waverly

KENTUCKY.

Bavarian Brewing Co., 367 Pike Street.....	Covington
Lexington Brewing Co., 226 East Main Street.....	Lexington
Fehr, Frank, Brewing Co., 420 E. Green Street.....	Louisville
Phoenix Brewing Co., 1106 Baxter Avenue.....	"
Schaefer-Mayer Brewing Co., Logan and Lampton Streets	"
Senn & Ackermann Brewing Co., 1710 West Main Street	"
New South Brewery & Ice Co.....	Middlesborough
Wiedemann, George, Brewing Co., 623 Columbia Street.....	Newport
Paducah Brewery Co., 10th and Monroe Streets.....	Paducah

LOUISIANA.

American Brewing Co., 719 Bienville Street.....	New Orleans
Columbia Brewing Co., Elysian Fields and Chartres Streets.....	"
Consumers Brewing Co., Liberty & Clio Streets.....	"
Dixie Brewing Co.....	"
Jackson Brewing Co., Jefferson and Decatur Streets.....	"
Security Brewing Co., 341 North Diamond Street.....	"
Standard Brewing Co., 518 South Jackson Street.....	"
Louisiana Brewery, Jackson and Tchoupitoulas Sts. New Orleans	New Orleans Brewing Co., 400 Jackson Street, New Orleans
Pelican Brewery, Peters and Clouet Streets.....	
Weckerling Brewery, Magazine and Delord Streets...	

MARYLAND.

Bauernschmidt, Geo., Brewing Co., 1505 North Gay St. Baltimore	Geoff. Bauernschmidt, Brewing Co., Central Avenue and Park Street, Baltimore.
Bay View Brewing Co., 3rd and O'Donnell Streets.....	
Darley Park Brewing Co., Hartford and North Avenues..	
Eigenbrot Brewing Co., 10 Wilkens Street.....	
Globe Brewery, Hanover, Conway and Perry Streets.....	
National Brewing Co., 3d and O'Donnell Streets.....	"
Bauernschmidt, Fred., American Brewery, 1104 Hillen Street....	Baltimore
Brehm, George, & Son, Belair Avenue (Georgetown).....	"
Gunther, George, Jr., Brewing Co., 3d and Toone Streets.....	"
Monumental Brewing Company, Lombard and 7th Streets....	"
Standard Brewery Co., 1766 North Gay Street.....	"
Wiessner, J. F., & Sons, 1700 North Gay Street.....	"
Cumberland Brewing Co.....	Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

Alley Brewing Co., 123 Heath Street (Roxbury).....	Boston
American Brewing Co., 235 Heath Street (Roxbury).....	"
Continental Brewing Co., 86 Longwood Avenue.....	"
Elmwood Spring Brewery.....	"
Hanley & Casey, 104 Ward Street.....	"
Norfolk Brewery.....	"
Pfaff, H. & J., Brewing Co., Pynchon Street.....	"
Revere Brewery.....	"
Smith, Wm., & Sons.....	"
Robinson's Brewery.....	"
Burkhardt Brewing Co. (Roxbury Crossing).....	Boston
Houghton, A. J., & Co., 37 Station Street (Roxbury).....	"
McCormick Brewery, 89 Conant Street.....	"
Haffenreffer & Co., Bismarck & Germania Streets.....	Boston
Roessle Brewing Co., 1250 Columbus Avenue.....	"
Suffolk Brewing Co., 423 E. 8th Street.....	"
Rueter & Co., Heath and Terrace Streets.....	"

Star Brewery, 69 Shirley Street.....	Boston
Suffolk Brewing Co., 423 East 8th Street.....	South "
Van Nostrand, A. G. (Bunker Hill Brewery), 40 Alford Street (Charlestown).....	"
Enterprise Brewing Co.....	Fall River
Fall River Brewing Co.....	"
King Philip Brewing Co.....	"
Old Colony Brewing Co.....	"
Cold Spring Brewing Co., 609 South Union Street.....	Lawrence
Harvard Brewing Co.....	Lowell
Dawson & Son, 641 Purchase Street.....	New Bedford
Smith Brothers, Inc.....	New Bedford
Berkshire Brewing Association.....	Pittsfield
Consumers Brewing Co.....	Springfield
Hampden Brewing Co.....	"
Highland Brewing Co., State Street.....	"
Springfield Brewing Co., 41 Water Street.....	"
Bowler Brothers.....	Worcester
Worcester Brewing Corporation.....	"

Old Colony
Breweries Co.
Fall River,
Mass.

Springfield
Breweries Co.
Water and
Hampden Sts.,
Springfield

MICHIGAN.

Bay City Brewing Co.....	Bay City
Kolb Brewing Co., 603 Fitzhugh Street.....	"
Doll, Benedict.....	Coldwater
American Brewing Co., Foot Chase Street.....	Delray
Detroit Brewing Co., Orleans and Adelaide Streets.....	Detroit
Ekhardt & Becker Brewing Co., 475 Orleans Street.....	"
Goebel Brewing Co., 351 Rivard Street.....	Detroit
Kaiser & Schmidt, 400 Wilkins Street.....	"
Kling, Phil., Brewing Co., 1424 Jefferson Avenue.....	"
Koppitz-Melchers Brewing Co., 1115 Gratiot Avenue.....	"
Pfeiffer, C., Brewing Co., 908 Beaufait Avenue.....	"
Stroh Brewery Co., 275 E. Elizabeth Street.....	"
Voigt Brewery Co., 203 Grand River Avenue.....	"
West Side Brewery Co., 412 Howard Street.....	"
Escanaba Brewing Co.....	Escanaba
Flint Brewing Co., 15th and S. Saginaw Streets.....	Flint
Grand Rapids Brewing Co., East Bridge and Ionia Streets....	Grand Rapids
Schuermann, Ph. Brewing Co.....	Hancock
Seif & Son, Anton.....	Holland
Haas, Adam, Brewing Co., Sheldon and Dodge Streets.....	Houghton
Henze-Tollen Brewing Co., Norway and Grant Streets.....	Iron Mountain
Eberle Brewing Co.....	Jackson
Haehnle Brewing Co.....	"
Bosch Brewing Co.....	Lake Linden
Upper Peninsula Brewing Co.....	Marquette
Leisen & Henes Brewing Co., 1200 Main Street.....	Menominee
Menominee River Brewing Co., 1612 Ogden Avenue.....	"

Muskegon Brewing Co., 604 Michigan Avenue.....	Muskegon
Kern, C., Brewing Co.....	Port Huron
Banner Brewing Co.....	Saginaw
National Brewing Co. (J. G. Geyer).....	"
Schemm, J. G., Brewing Co., 926 North Hamilton Street, Saginaw (West Side)	
Phoenix Brewing Co.....	West Bay City
Marx Brewing Company.....	Wyandotte
Foerster, L. Z., Brewing Co., 414 Grove Street.....	Ypsilanti

Associate Members of Michigan.

Rickel & Co., H. E.....	Detroit
U. S. Frumentum Company, C. A. Steinwachs.....	"

MINNESOTA.

Brainerd Brewing Co., Pennsylvania Avenue.....	Brainerd
Duluth Brewing & Malting Co., 29th Avenue, West.....	Duluth
Fitger Brewing Co., 538 East Superior Street.....	"
East Grand Forks Brewing Co., Washington Avenue..	East Grand Forks
Fleckenstein, Ernst, Brewing Co.....	Faribault
Glencoe Brewing Co.....	Glencoe
Kiewel, Jacob, Brewing Co.....	Little Falls
Bierbauer, Wm., Brewing Co.....	Mankato
Gluek Brewing Co., 2000 Marshall Street, North East.....	Minneapolis
Minneapolis Brewing Co., Marshall Street and 13th Avenue, N. E.	"
Purity Brewing Company.....	"
Bender, Jacob.....	New Ulm
Hauenstein, John, Brewing Co.....	"
Schell, August, Brewing Co.....	"
Schroeder Brewing Co.....	Perham
Red Wing Brewing Co.....	Red Wing
Remmler's Brewery, 5th and Bush Streets.....	Red Wing
Schuster Brewing Co.....	Rochester
Hamm, Theo., Brewing Co., Minnehaha and Greenbriar Avenues..	St. Paul
Engesser Brewing Co.....	St. Peter
Wolf, Joseph, Co.....	Stillwater
Iron Range Brewing Association.....	Tower
Virginia Brewing Co.....	Virginia
Schellhas, Wm., Brewing Co.....	Winona

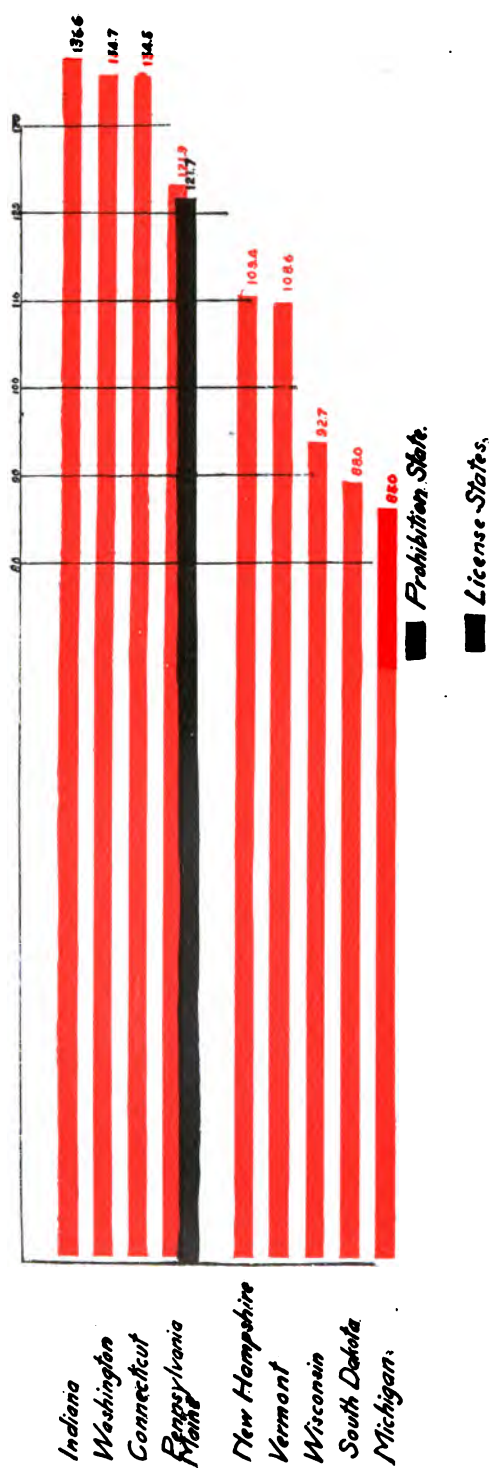
Associate Member of Minnesota.

Consumers' Malting Co.....	Minneapolis
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MISSOURI.

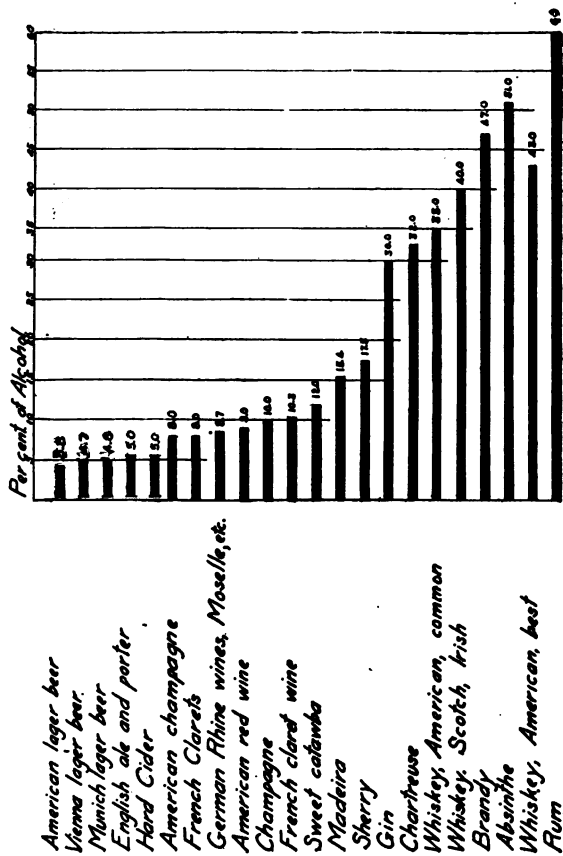
Cape Brewery & Ice Co., Morgan and Oak Streets.....	Cape Girardeau
Hermann Brewing Co.....	Hermann
Capitol Brewery Co.....	Jefferson City

*Death Rates Per 100,000 of Population in Ten Registration States, from TUBERCULOSIS of the Lungs:
1908*



ALCOHOL IN DRINKS.

The Proportion by Weight of Ethyl Alcohol in Intoxicating Drinks.



*From Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem:
Committee of Fifty Publication*

Home Brewing & Ice Co.	Joplin
Kansas City Breweries Co.	Kansas City
Muehlebach, G., Brewery, 1734 Main Street	"
Moerschel Spring Brewing Co., 3rd and Water Streets	St. Charles
Goetz, M. K., Brewing Co., 6th and Albemarle Streets	St. Joseph
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, 9th and Pestalozzi Streets	St. Louis
Lemp, Wm. J., Brewing Co., 13th and Cherokee Streets	"
Obert, Louis, Brewing Co., Lynch and 12th Streets	"
Schorr-Kolkschneider Brewing Co., Parnell St. & Natural Bridge Rd.	"
Union Brewing Co., Michigan Avenue and Wyoming Street	"
American Brewing Co., 2825 South Broadway	St. Louis
Columbia " " 29th and Madison Streets	"
Consumers " " 1901 Shenandoah Avenue	"
Empire " " Sarah Street and Wabash Railway	"
Gast Brewery " 1510 North Broadway	"
Home " " Miami and Salina Streets	"
National " " 18th and Gratiot Streets	"
Central " " 18th and East Broadway	East St. Louis, Ill.
Wagner " " " " " " " " " "	Granite City, Ill.
City Brewery, 1420 Chambers Street	St. Louis
Excelsior Brewery Co., 6 South 17th Street	"
Green Tree Brewery, Sidney and 9th Streets	"
Grone, H., Brewery, 2219 Clark Avenue	"
Hyde Park Brewery Co., Florissant Avenue and Salisbury St.	"
Klausmann Brewery Co., 8639 South Broadway	"
Lafayette Brewery, 1714 Cass Avenue	"
Phoenix Brewery Co., 1724 Lafayette Avenue	"
Wainwright Brewery Co., Papin and 11th Streets	"
Heim Brewery, 10th Street and State Avenue	East St. Louis, Ill.
Moerschel Brewing Co.	Sedalia

Independent Breweries Co.,
923 Piene Building, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis Brewing Association,
7th and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Associate Members of Missouri.

Brewers' Reciprocal Exchange, Sharp Bldg.	Kansas City
Ehlermann Malt and Hop Co., 526 South 22nd Street	St. Louis
Eick, Otto, South Side Bank Bldg.	"
Griesedieck, H., Malting Co., 1130 South 12th Street	"
National Ammonia Co.	"
Reummeli-Dawley Mfg. Co., 3900 Chateau Avenue	"
Widmann, Walsch & Boisselier, Wainwright Building	"

MONTANA.

Billings Brewing Co.	Billings
Centennial Brewery Co., 112 Hamilton Street	Butte
American Brewing & Malting Co.	Great Falls
Kessler Brewing Co.	Helena
Kalispell Malting & Brewing Co.	Kalispell
Lewiston Brewing Co.	Lewiston
Garden City Brewing Co.	Missoula

NEBRASKA.

Fremont Brewing Co.....	Fremont
Otoe Brewing Co.....	Nebraska City
Krug, Frederick, Brewing Co., 1007 Jackson Street.....	Omaha
Metz Bros. Brewing Co., 6th and Leavenworth Streets.....	"
Jetter Brewing Co., Y and 30th Streets.....	South Omaha

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jones, True W., Brewing Co.....	Manchester
Eldredge Brewing Co., Bow Street.....	Portsmouth
Jones, Frank, Brewing Co., 87 Market Street.....	"
Portsmouth Brewing Co., 64 Bow Street.....	"

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City Brewing Co., 107 Missouri Avenue.....	Atlantic City
Breidt, Peter, City Brewery, 600 Pearl Street.....	Elizabeth
Rising Sun Brewing Co., 7th and Marshall Streets.....	"
Atz, Christian.....	Egg Harbor City
Lembeck & Betz, 173 9th Street.....	Jersey City
Ballantine, P., & Sons, 58 Freeman Street.....	Newark
Eagle Brewing Co., 20 Hayes Street.....	"
Essex County Brewing Co., Clifton and 7th Avenues.....	"
Feigenspan, C., Inc., 2 Freeman Street.....	"
Hauck, Peter, & Co., 500 Harrison Avenue (Harrison).....	"
Hensler, Joseph, Brewing Co., 73 Hamburg Place.....	"
Home Brewing Co., 320 Orange Street.....	"
Krueger, Gottfried, Brewery Co., 75 Belmont Avenue.....	"
Lyon & Sons Brewing Co., 95 Canal Street.....	"
Trefz, C., Brewery, 28 Beacon Street.....	"
Wiedenmayer, George W., 588 Market Street.....	"
Winter, M., Brewing Co.....	Orange
Hygeia Brewing Company, 21 Central Avenue.....	Passaic
Braun Bros., Marshall and Braun Streets.....	Paterson
Graham, James A., Brewing Co., Straight and Cedar Sts..	"
Graham Brewing Co.....	"
Hinchliffe Brewery, Governor and Ann Streets.....	"
Katz Bros., Straight and Governor Streets.....	"
Sprattler & Mennell Brewing Co., Marshall and Van Winkle Streets.....	"
Hill, Franz, Brewery.....	Trenton
Trenton Brewing Co.....	"
Bermes, Daniel, Boulevard Brewery, Boulevard and Fulton St., Weehawken	"
Peter, William, Brewing Co., Hudson Avenue and Weehawken St.	"

Paterson Brewing & Maling Co., Kate Building, Market Street, Paterson

Peoples' Brewing Co., Labor and Lamberton Streets, Trenton

Associate Members of New Jersey.

Schwarzwaelder, J., & Sons, 15th and Jefferson Streets.....	Hoboken
Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co., 52 Lafayette Street.....	Newark

NEW YORK.

Amsdell Brewing Company.....	Albany
Beverwyck Brewing Co., 30 North Ferry Street.....	"
Dobler Brewing Co., Myrtle Avenue and Swan Street.....	"
Hinckel Brewing Co., Swan Street and Park Avenue.....	Albany
Gamble, E. H., 16 Elm Street.....	Batavia
Excelsior Brewing Co., 254 Hart Street.....	Brooklyn
Fallert, Joseph, Brewing Co., 86 Lorimer Street.....	"
Frank Brewery Co., Cypress Avenue and Willow Street.....	"
Howard & Fuller Brewing Co., Bridge and Plymouth Streets.....	"
Huber, Otto, Brewery, 1 Bushwick Place.....	"
India Wharf Brewing Co., 60 Hamilton Avenue.....	"
Liebmann's Sons, S., Brewing Co., 36 Forrest Street.....	"
Meltzer Bros., 1070 Willoughby Avenue.....	"
North American Brewing Co., Greene and Hamburg Avenues.....	"
Obermayer & Liebmann, 61 Bremen Street (operating Danenberg & Coles, 35 Bremen Street).....	"
Piel Bros., Liberty and Sheffield Avenues.....	"
Scharmann, H. B., & Sons, 371 Pulaski Street.....	"
Trommer, J. F., Evergreen Brewery, Bushwick Ave. and Conway St.	"
Ulmer, William, Brewery, 31 Belvidere Street.....	"
Welz & Zerweck, Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues.....	"
Beck, Magnus, Brewing Co., North Division and Spring Streets...	Buffalo
Broadway Brewing & Malting Co., 815 Broadway.....	"
Buffalo Co-operative Brewing Co., 160 High Street.....	"
East Buffalo Brewing Co., 300 Emslie Street.....	"
German-American Brewing Co., 13 High Street.....	"
Germania Brewing Company, 1615 Broadway.....	"
International Brewing Co., 1088 Niagara Street.....	"
Iroquois Brewing Co., 230 Pratt Street.....	"
Lake View Brewing Co., Lake View and Porter Avenues.....	"
Lang, Gerhard, Brewery, Best and Jefferson Streets.....	"
Schreiber, A., Brewing Co., 662 Fillmore Avenue.....	"
Schwartz Brewing Company, John L., 10 West Bennett Street.....	"
Simon, William, Brewery, 127 Emslie Street.....	"
Weyand, C., Brewing Co., 785 Main Street.....	"
Ziegele Brewing Co., Washington and Virginia Streets.....	"
Penrose & McEniry.....	Cohoes
Lake City Brewing Co. (F. Koch), 15 W. Courtney Street.....	Dunkirk
Glens Falls Ale Co., South Street.....	Glens Falls
Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.....	Hornell
Evans, C. H., & Sons, Mill and North 2d Streets.....	Hudson
Jamestown Brewing Co.....	Jamestown
Barmann, Peter, 24 Barmann Avenue.....	Kingston
Bolton's, S., Sons.....	Lansingburgh
Beadleston & Woerz, 295 West 10th Street.....	New York City
Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., Amsterdam Avenue and 128th Street	"

Central Brewing Co., 68th St. and East River.....	New York City
Clausen, H., & Son Brewing Co., 309 East 47th Street....	"
Doelger, Peter, 417 East 55th Street.....	"
Doelger's, Joseph, Sons, 234 East 55th Street.....	"
Ehret, George, 235 East 92nd Street.....	"
Eichler, John, Brewing Co., 358 1/2 Third Avenue.....	"
Elias, Henry, Brewing Co., 403 East 54th Street.....	"
Everard's Breweries, James, 12 East 133rd Street.....	"
Finck, A., & Son, 324 West 39th Street.....	"
Groh's, M., Sons, 242 West 28th Street.....	"
Haffen, J. & M., Brewing Co., 632 East 152nd Street.....	"
Hoffmann, Jacob, Brewing Co., 211 East 55th Street.....	"
Hupfel, J. Chr. G., The, Brewing Co., 229 East 38th Street..	"
Hupfel's, A., Sons, 161st Street and St. Ann's Avenue.....	"
Jetter Brewing Co., 207 East 54th Street.....	"
Lion Brewery of New York, 108th Street and Columbus Ave.	"
Mayer, David, Brewing Co., 168th Street and Third Avenue	"
Miles, William A., & Co., 59 Chrystie Street.....	"
Oppermann, Frederick, Jr., Brewing Co., 330 East 45th St..	"
Ringler, George, & Co., 203 East 92nd Street.....	"
Ruppert, Jacob, 1639 Third Avenue.....	"
Schaefer, F. & M., Brewing Co., 114 East 51st Street.....	"
Zeltner Brewing Co., Third Avenue and 170th Street.....	"
Dotterweich Brewing Co.....	Olean
American Brewery Co., 250 Hudson Avenue.....	Rochester
Bartholomay Brewery Co., Vincent Place and North St. Paul St.	"
Flower City Brewing Co., 190 Lake Avenue.....	"
Genesee Brewing Co., 345 North St. Paul Street.....	"
Hauck, G., & Sons, Brewing Co.....	Rondout
Bachmann-Bechtel Brewing Co., Forest St. and Willow Ave., Rosebank, S. I.	
Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co.....	Stapleton, S. I.
Bartels Brewing Co., 100 North West Street.....	Syracuse
Haberle Crystal Spring Brewing Co., 117 East Jefferson Street....	"
Ryan's, Thomas, Consumers Brewing Co., Butternut and McBride Streets.....	"
Zett Brewing Co., 231 1/4 Lodi Street.....	"
Stoll Brewing Co., 35 Spring Avenue.....	Troy
Quandt Brewing Co.....	"
West End Brewing Co., 11 Edward Street.....	Utica
Eckstein, Monroe, Brewing Co.....	West New Brighton, S. I.
Yonkers Brewery.....	Chicken Island, Yonkers

Associate Members of New York.

Foster Pump Works, 36 Bridge Street.....	Brooklyn
U. S. Bung Manufacturing Co., 50 South 2nd Street.....	"
Wunder, Fred., 957 Broadway.....	"
Haberstro, P. L., 24 Chester Street.....	Buffalo

Kam, John, Malting Co., 377 Genesee Street.....	Buffalo
Taber Pump Co., Swan and Ellicott Streets.....	"
Wheeler, A. J., 283 Perry Street.....	"
Witteman Co., The, 842 Elk Street.....	"
Nester, S. K.....	Geneva
Patent Cereals Co., Bradford Street.....	"
American Malting Co., Foot of East 63d Street.....	New York City

Composed of Neidlinger & Sons, C. A. Stadler, New York & Brooklyn Malting Co., C. M. Warner, Scott Malting Co., Moser, M. Co., W. D. Matthews, Est. C. G. Curtis, Jacob Wechsler, Sohngen, M. Co., Howard-Northwood Co., W. H. Purcell Co., L. I. Aaron, J. Weil, J. Carden, Jr., Hales-Carden, Chicago Pneumatic Malting Co., Brand, Bullen & Gund, F. F. Bullen, Hanson Hop and Malt Co., Mil. Malt and Grain Co., Kraus-Merkel, William Buchkeit and Des Moines Malting Co.

De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., foot of East 138th Street.....	New York City
Ermold, Edward, 652 Hudson Street.....	"
Golden Gate Manufacturing Co., 9-11 Desbrosses Street....	"
Maynz & Co., 13 Water Street.....	"
Roos', August, Sons, 232 West 27th Street.....	"
Rosenwald & Co., 116 Broad Street.....	"
Schock, Gustav, 341 East 59th Street.....	"
Schwenker, William M., 338 East 92nd Street.....	"
Steiner, S. S., 17 Battery Place.....	"
Ullmann & Co., Carl, 17 and 19 Broadway.....	"
Van Vliet Malting Co., 402 Produce Exchange.....	"
Zoller, Charles, Co., 211 East 94th Street.....	"
Pfautler Vacuum Fermenting Co., 126 Cutler Building.....	Rochester
Brainard, J. D.....	Waterville
New York Hop Extract Works.....	"

OHIO.

Burkhardt, M., Brewing Co., 513 Grant Street.....	Akron
Archbold Brewery (A. Walder, Prop.).....	Archbold
Dostal Bros., 568 North Railroad Street.....	Bucyrus
Knecht, Jacob, & Son, East Water Street.....	Chillicothe
Bellevue Brewing Co., 601 McMicken Avenue.....	Cincinnati
Fairmount Brewing Co., Plymouth and Queen Avenues.....	"
Gambrinus Stock Co., Sycamore and Elliott Streets.....	"
Hauck, John, Brewing Co., Dayton Street and Central Avenue	"
Kauffmann, John, Brewing Co., 1622 Vine Street.....	"
Lackman, Hermann, Brewing Co., 801 West 6th Street.....	"
Moerlein, Ch., Brewing Co., 2019 Elm Street.....	"
Wetterer Brewing Co., 2125 Central Avenue.....	"
Windisch-Muehlhauser Brewing Co., Plum and Providence Streets	"
Diebolt Brewing Co., 50 Pittsburg Street.....	Cleveland
Excelsior Brewing Co., Sackett Avenue.....	"

Gavagan, Patrick, 7519 Wade Park Avenue.....	Cleveland
Gund Brewing Co., 5 Davenport Street.....	"
Leisy, Isaac, Brewing Co., 290 Vega Avenue.....	"
Pilsener Brewing Co., Clark and Gordon Avenues.....	"
Born & Co., 579 South Front Street.....	Columbus
Columbus Brewing Co., Frankfort and Bank Streets..	"
Hoster, L., Brewing Co., 435 South Front Street.....	"
Schlee & Son, Nicholas, 544 South Front Street.....	"
Washington Brewing Co., 2nd Avenue and Perry Street.....	Columbus
Steinle Brewing & Ice Company.....	Delphos
Schantz & Schwind Brewing Co., Perry and Bayard Streets, Dayton	"
Schwind Brewing Co., 212 River Street.....	"
Thomas, N., Brewing Co., 1st and Beckel Streets.....	"
Wehner Brewing Co., 739 Wayne Street.....	"
Olt Brewing Co.....	Dayton
Diehl, C., Brewing Co., Water and Clinton Streets.....	Defiance
Cincinnati Brewing Co., Front and Sycamore Streets.....	Hamilton
Ebert, Leo., Brewing Co., 13 North 7th Street.....	Ironton
Becker, E., Brewing Co., Forestrose Avenue and Union Street..	Lancaster
Siegle, Louis F.....	Leetonia
Wildermuth, Gottlieb, Brewing Co.....	Pomeroy
Finlay Brewing Co., Summit and Cedar Streets.....	"
Grasser & Brand Brewing Co., South St. Clair and Williams Sts.	"
Huebner Brewing Co.....	"
Renner, George J., Jr.....	Youngstown

Associate Members of Ohio.

Goepper, H., & Co., Sycamore Street.....	Cincinnati
Loeb, Dan, care of Rheinstrom Bros.....	"
Tuchfarber, F., & Co.....	"
Bishop & Babcock Co., The, 525 Garfield Bldg.....	Cleveland

OREGON.

American Brewing & Crystal Ice Company.....	Baker City
Roesch, Julius, 1108 Jefferson Avenue.....	La Grande
Mt. Hood Brewing Co., Hawthorne and E. Water Streets.....	Portland
Star Brewery, 361 E. Burnside Street.....	"
Weinhard, Henry, Est., 475 Burnside Street.....	"
Roseburg Brewing & Ice Co.....	Roseburg
Salem Brewery Association.....	Salem

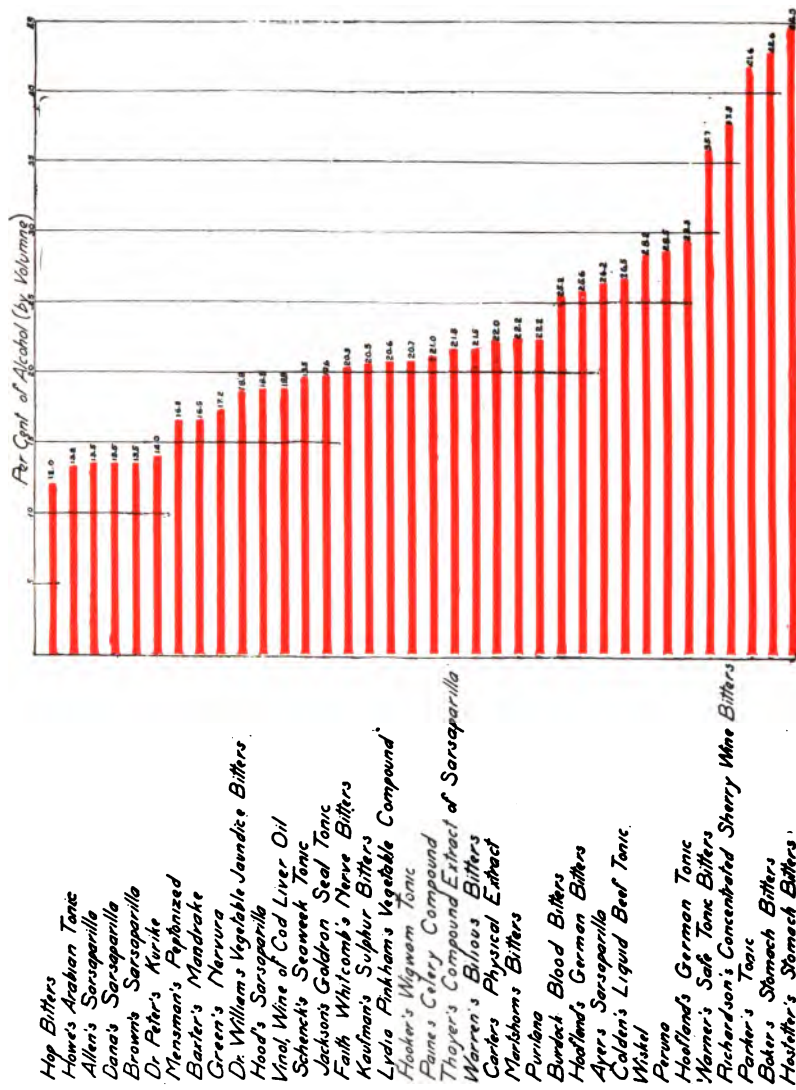
PENNSYLVANIA.

Germania Brewery (Louis F. Neuweiler & Son), 114 So. 7th Street, Allentown	
Kazmaier, John, 1808 9th Avenue.....	Altoona
Oswald, V. A., 4th Avenue and 13th Street.....	"
Widman, Jacob & Co., 2 Old York Road.....	Bethlehem

Brownsville Brewing Co.....	Brownsville
Eagle Brewing Co., Superior Street.....	Duquesne
Seitz Brewing Co.....	Easton
Wayne Brewing Co., 17th and Parade Streets.....	Erie
Cascade Brewing Co., Mill Creek.....	Erie
Conrad, C. M., 6th and Parade Streets.....	"
Koehler, F., & Co., 25th and Holland Streets.....	"
Koehler, Jackson Brewery, 22nd and State Streets.....	"
Schwarzenbach Brewing Co.....	Galetton
Doehne, George, 322 Chestnut Street.....	Harrisburg
Fink Brewing Company.....	"
Emmerling, John, 102 Horner Street.....	Johnstown
Empire Brewery (J. Haefner, Prop.), 135 Locust Street.....	Lancaster
Rieker, Frank A., Brewery, 602 West King Street.....	"
Sprenger Brewing Co., Lime and Locust Streets.....	"
Lykens Brewing Co.....	Lykens
Weysser, John R. G.....	Mauch Chunk
Standard Brewing Co.....	New Castle
Scheidt, Adam, Brewing Co., Marshall and Barbadoes Streets..	Norristown
American Brewing Co., 31st and Masters Streets.....	Philadelphia
Baltz, J. & P., Brewing Co., 31st and Thompson Streets.....	"
Bergdoll, L., Brewing Co., 29th and Parrish Streets.....	"
Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., Thompson and 32nd Streets..	"
Betz, John F., & Son, Crown and Callowhill Streets.....	"
Class & Nachod Brewing Company, 1720 Mervine Street....	"
Continental Brewing Co., 2100 Washington Avenue.....	"
Erdrich, Andrew, & Son, Bridge and Walker Streets (Frankford)	"
Esslinger, George, & Son, 417 North 10th Street.....	"
Feil, Fred., Brewing Co., 2207 North 6th Street.....	"
Finkenauer, Theodore, 1722 Germantown Avenue.....	"
Hohenadel, John W., 35th and Queen Streets.....	"
Hornung, Jacob, North 22nd and Clearfield Streets.....	"
Klein, Philip, Jr., 2310 Fairmount Avenue.....	"
Leibert & Obert, 156 Oak Street, Manyunk.....	"
Philadelphia Brewing Co., 6th and Clearfield Streets.....	"
Poth, F. A., & Sons, 31st and Jefferson Streets.....	"
Prospect Brewing Co., 11th and Oxford Streets.....	"
Rieger & Gretz, Germantown Avenue and Oxford Street....	"
Schemm, Peter, & Son, 25th and Poplar Streets.....	"
Schmidt, C., & Sons, Brewing Co., 127 Edward Street.....	"
Smith, Robert, Ale Brewing Co., 38th Street and Girard Avenue	"
Straubmiller, Joseph, Trenton and Boston Avenues.....	"
Weisbrod & Hess, Frankford Avenue and Adams Street.....	"
Wolf, John J., 931 North 5th Street.....	"
Consumers Brewing Co., Fitzwater Street below Broad. }	
North Plant, 839 North Orrianna Street.....	"
South Plant, Juniper and Fitzwater Streets.....	"

Eberhardt & Ober Brewery, 1 Troy Hill Road.....	Allegheny	Pittsburg Brewing Co., Oliver Building, Pittsburg
Bauerlein Brewery, Butler and Evergreen Avenues.....	Bennett	
Connellsville Brewing Co.....	Connellsville	
Jeannette Brewing Co.....	Jeannette	
Latrobe Brewing Co.....	Latrobe	
McKeesport Brewery.....	McKeesport	
Mount Pleasant Brewing Co.....	Mount Pleasant	
Iron City Brewing Co., Liberty Avenue and 33d Street....	Pittsburg	
Keystone Brewery, 33d and Carson Streets, S. S.....	"	
Phoenix Brewery, 24th and Smallman Streets.....	"	
Straub Brewing Co., Main and Liberty Streets.....	"	
Wainwright Brewing Co., 36th and Butler Streets.....	"	
Winter Brewery, 21st and Josephine Streets.....	"	
Uniontown Brewing Co.....	Uniontown	The Independent Brewing Company, Farmer's Bank Building, 5th and Wood Streets, Pittsburg
Lutz, D., & Son Brewing Co., Chestnut Street and Spring Garden Avenue.....	Allegheny	
Anderton Brewing Co.....	Beaver Falls	
American Brewing Co.....	Bennett	
Home Brewing Co.....	Braddock	
Butler Brewing Co.....	Butler	
Chartiers Valley Brewing Co., Chestnut and Jane Streets..	Carnegie	
Charleroi Brewing Co.....	Charleroi	
Homestead Brewing Co.....	Homestead	
Loyalhanna Brewery.....	Latrobe	
First National Brewing Co.....	McKees Rocks	
Monessen Brewing Co.....	Monessen	
Globe Brewery.....	Monongahela City	
Hill Top Brewing Co., Southern Avenue.....	Mount Oliver	
New Kensington Brewing Co.....	New Kensington	
Duquesne Brewing Co., 529 Park Building.....	Pittsburg	
Yuengling, D. G., & Son, 501 Mohantongo Street.....	Pottsville	
Barbey, P., & Son, Hockley and North River Streets.....	Reading	
Reading Brewing Co., South 9th and Laurel Streets.....	"	
Hughes & Glennon.....	Pittston	Pennsylvania Central Brew'g Co., 431 No. 7th St., Scranton
Robinson's, E., Sons.....	Scranton	
Reichards & Weaver, 135 Water Street.....	Wilkesbarre	
Fuhrmann & Schmidt, Commerce and Washington Streets....	Shamokin	
Shamokin Brewing Co., Harrison Street.....	"	
Union Brewing Co., 14 Smithfield Street.....	Sharon	
Standard Brewing Co., The.....	Scranton	
Moeschlin, J. & A., 7th and Packer Streets.....	Sunbury	
Anchor Brewing Co.....	Tarentum	
Stegmaier Brewing Co., East Market and Baltimore Streets..	Wilkesbarre	
Flock Brewery Co.....	Williamsport	
Koch Brewing Co.....	"	
Helb, Theo. R., King and Queen Streets.....	York	

ALCOHOL IN PATENT MEDICINES.



Associate Members of Pennsylvania.

Brilliant Manufacturing Co., 9th and Cherry Streets.....	Philadelphia
Dingee, Lester I., Delaware Avenue and Arch Street.....	"
Hamrick Tank & Barrel Hard Shell Enameling Co., 3303 North 15th Street.....	"
Keller, Robt., 334 N. 3rd Street.....	"
Ott, George F., 207 Buttonwood Street.....	"
Severn, Wm. B., 48 No. Delaware Avenue.....	"
Wolf, Otto C., 511 Denckla Bldg.....	"
Wenzell, S. S., Machine Co., 12th and Hamilton Streets.....	"
Armstrong Cork Co.....	Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND.

Hanley, James, Brewing Co., Jackson Street.....	Providence
Molter, Henry T., 14 Garnet Street.....	"
Narragansett Brewing Co., New Depot Avenue (Arlington)....	"
Providence Brewing Co., Harris Avenue and Eagle Street.....	"

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Black Hills Brewing Co.....	Central City
Sioux Falls Brewing & Malting Co.....	Sioux Falls

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga Brewing Co., 2nd and Broad Streets.....	Chattanooga
East Tennessee Brewing Co., 613 McGhee Street.....	Knoxville
Tennessee Brewing Co., Butler and Tennessee Streets.....	Memphis
Gerst, William, Brewing Co., 823 South High Street.....	Nashville

TEXAS.

Dallas Brewery, Cochran and Houston Streets.....	Dallas
Texas Brewing Co.....	Fort Worth
Galveston Brewing Co., 3301 Post Office Street.....	Galveston
American Brewing Association.....	Houston
Houston Ice & Brewing Co., Washington and 4th Streets.....	"
Lone Star Brewing Co.....	San Antonio
San Antonio Brewing Association.....	"

UTAH.

Becker Brewing and Malting Co., 19th Street and Lincoln Avenue, Ogden	
Fisher, A., Brewing Co., 2nd South and 10th West Streets....	Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City Brewing Co., 10th East and 5th South Streets..	"
Wagener, H., Brewing Co., 74 East 1st South Street.....	"

VIRGINIA.

Portner, Robert, Brewing Co.....	Alexandria
Consumers Brewing Co.....	Norfolk
Home Brewing Co., Harrison and Clay Streets.....	Richmond
Rosenegk Brewing Co., Hermitage Road and Leigh Street.....	"
Virginia Brewing Co., Wise Avenue.....	Roanoke

WASHINGTON.

Bellingham Bay Brewery Co.....	Bellingham
Olympia Brewing Co.....	Olympia
Claussen Brewing Association.....	Seattle
Hemrich Bros. Brewing Co., 515 Howard Avenue.....	North "
Independent Brewing Co.....	South "
Bay View Brewing Co.....	Seattle {
Clausen-Sweeney Brewing Co.....	" { Seattle Brewing & Malting Co. Grant St., Seattle
Inland Brewing & Malting Co., 1402 2nd Avenue.....	Spokane
Spokane Brewing and Malting Co., operating.....	"
Galand-Burke Brewery and New York Brewery.....	"
Columbia Brewing Co.....	Tacoma
Pacific Brewing & Malting Co.....	"
Star Brewery (Main Office, Portland, Ore.).....	Vancouver
Walla Walla Brewing Company, Third and Alder Streets.....	Walla Walla

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fairmont Brewing Co.....	Fairmont
West Virginia Brewing and Malting Co.....	Huntington
Reymann Brewing Co.....	Wheeling
Schmulbach Brewing Co.....	"

WISCONSIN.

Ashland Brewing Company.....	Ashland
Hussa Brewing Co.....	Bangor
Ruhland Brewing Co., The.....	Baraboo
Cassville Brewery.....	Cassville
Kurth Co., The.....	Columbus
Semrad Bros. and Pusch Brewing Co.....	Highland
Bartl, Franz, Brewing Co.....	La Crosse
Gund, John, Brewing Co.....	"
Heilemann, G., Brewing Co.....	"
Michel, C. & J., Brewing Co., S. 3rd Street.....	"
Kunz, Bleser, & Co., 9th and Marshall Streets.....	Manitowoc
Rahr, Wm., Sons Co., 6th and Washington Streets.....	"
Schreihart Brewing Co.....	"
Leidiger Brewing Co., River and Nast Streets.....	Merrill
Blatz, V., Brewing Co., 609 Broadway.....	Milwaukee
Cream City Brewing Co., 501 13th Street.....	"

Gettelman, A., Brewing Co., West End State Street.....	Milwaukee
Miller Brewing Co., Fred	"
Milwaukee Brewery Co., Clarence Street and 8th Avenue.....	"
Pabst Brewing Co., 917 Chestnut Street.....	"
Schlitz Brewing Co., 3rd and Galena Streets.....	"
Knapstein, Theo. & Co.....	New London
Oshkosh Brewing Co., 31 Doty Street.....	Oshkosh
Eulberg Bros.....	Portage
Port Washington Brewing Co.....	Port Washington
Schreier, Konrad, Co.....	Sheboygan
Storck Brewing Co.....	Schleisingsville
Northern Brewing Co., 8th Street and Catlin Avenue.....	Superior
Mueller Bros. Brewing Co., Main Street.....	Two Rivers
Hartig, Wm., 100 Cady Street.....	Watertown
Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewing Co., Grand Avenue.....	Waukesha
Mathie Brewing Co., 408 Grand Avenue.....	Wausau
West Bend Brewing Co.....	West Bend

Associate Members of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee Malting Co., South Bay and Reynolds Streets.....	Milwaukee
Stolper, Charles, 666 Fourth Street.....	"
Toepfer, W., & Sons, 76 Menominee Street.....	"
Vilter Mfg. Co., 872 Clinton Street.....	"

WYOMING.

Sweetwater Brewing Co.....	Green River
Sheridan Brewing Company.....	Sheridan

HAWAII.

Honolulu Brewing & Malting Co., 535 Queen Street.....	Honolulu
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